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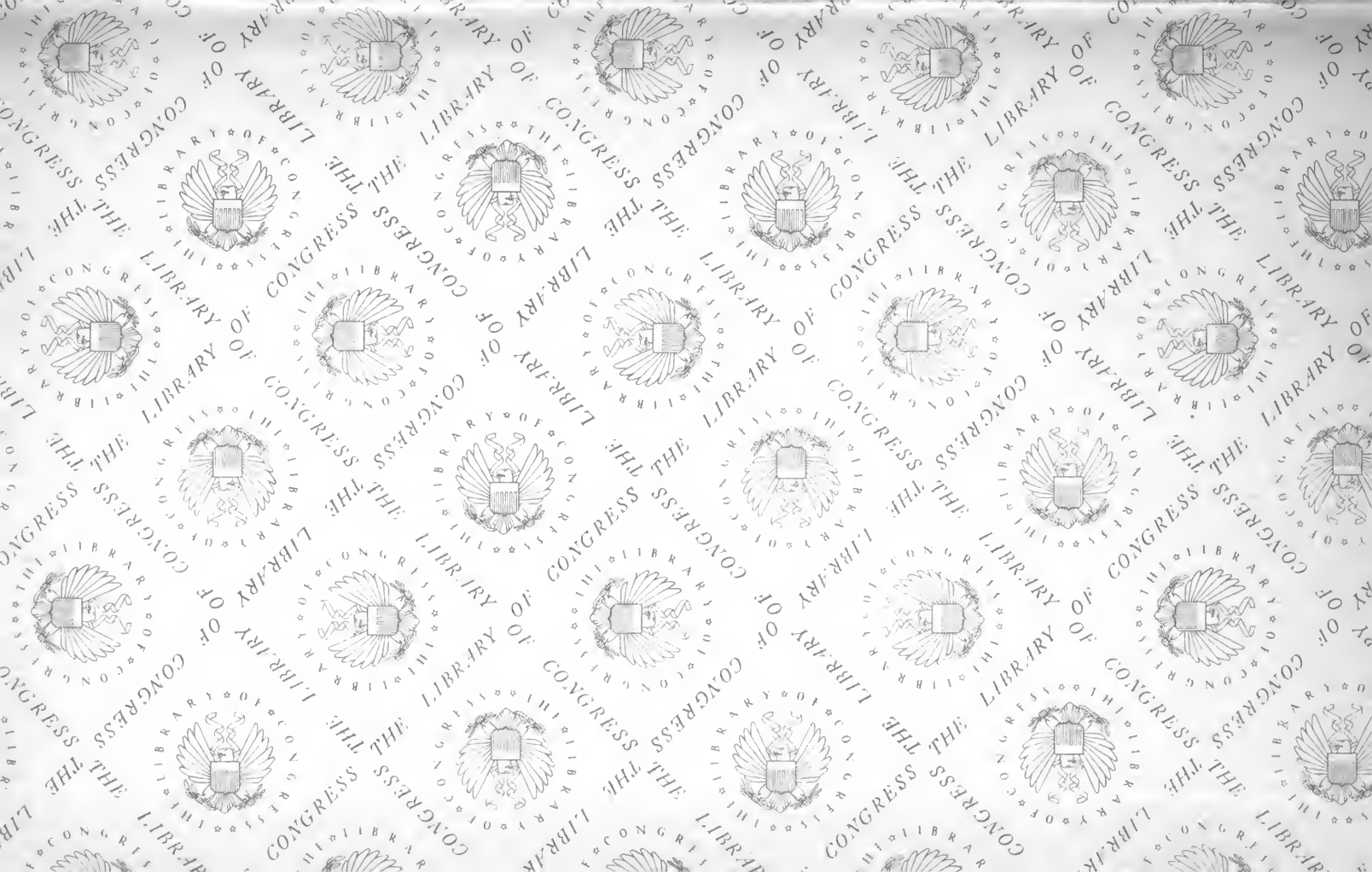
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PUTNAM'S HANDBOOK

OF

UNIVERSAL HISTORY

A SERIES OF CHRONOLOGICAL TABLES PRESENTING, IN PARALLEL COLUMNS, A RECORD OF THE MORE NOTEWORTHY EVENTS IN THE HISTORY OF THE WORLD FROM THE EARLIEST TIMES DOWN TO THE PRESENT DAY, TOGETHER WITH AN ALPHABETICAL INDEX OF SUBJECTS

COMPILED BY

GEORGE PALMER PUTNAM, A.M.

AND CONTINUED TO DATE UNDER THE EDITORIAL SUPERVISION OF

GEORGE HAVEN PUTNAM

G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS
NEW YORK AND LONDON
The Knickerbocker Press
1914

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Under the title *Tabular Views of Universal History*

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DEC 17 1914

The Knickerbocker Press, New York

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PUBLISHERS' NOTE

In 1832, the late George P. Putnam published, under the title of *The World's Progress*, a cyclopædia of facts and events that had been compiled by himself, and that had originated in notes taken as a guide for his own historical reading. The work was reprinted in successive editions during the ensuing forty years (that is to say up to the year of the author's death) and the entries were added to and expanded until the 300 pages of the original issue had developed into a portly volume of 1200 pages. A demand continuing through more than a third of a century may be accepted as evidence that the plan of *The World's Progress* and the material presented in it had been found of service by students of history and by readers generally. The cyclopædia portion of the compilation came, necessarily, to be superseded by works of reference of later origin, and *The World's Progress* was, therefore, allowed to go out of print. There continued, however, to be demand for the historical tables, the plan of which was original with Mr. Putnam, and since 1870 this division of the work has been issued with material corrections and additions in successive editions compiled under the editorial supervision of the son of the original editor.

In the edition now presented, while the scheme and arrangement of the original editor has been left unchanged, the entries have been carefully revised and in part rewritten, and the record has been brought down to date. The editors of this new edition have found it desirable to include a comprehensive alphabetical index of subjects, by means of which can be located promptly any event referred to in the body of the book.

The edition also includes a number of tables presenting the genealogies of the more important of the historic families of Europe, genealogies which make clear their family and dynastic relations to each other.

Under the scheme devised by Mr. Putnam (a scheme which made his volume practically unique), the events occurring throughout the world at the same period of time are recorded in parallel columns. This arrangement calls in the powerful assistance of visual association by showing at a glance simultaneous occurrences in different countries, which enables the memory to grasp and to retain a hold of the dates and the relations with each other of important events. It also helps to emphasize the lesson that the history of any one nation is only a part of the history of the world, and that the proper way to study history is to trace its relations with each other of the peoples scattered over the face of the globe.

As the wiser historians and instructors do not fail to emphasize, the precise date of an event is in itself a detail of minor importance, which has value chiefly in serving to trace its relations to other events and in undertaking the influence of one upon the other. The reader, for instance, who learns that in 1492, under the patronage of Queen Isabella of Spain, Columbus accomplished his historic voyage to the Western Hemisphere, may properly be interested in noting, by carrying his eye across the columns of two pages, what rulers were at that time in control of other European States, some one of whom might possibly have secured for his own realm the prestige of the great discovery. In like manner, it is essential for a right understanding of the Protestant Reformation of the sixteenth century, for the thoughtful reader to keep before him the personalities of the monarchs and of other leaders of men who were contemporary with Luther, with Leo X, and with the Emperor Charles V.

These Tabular Views, while invaluable in the practical work of historical instruction, will be found extremely useful by the general reader. The writer of these lines has for many years

kept the volume at his elbow as an indispensable reference in connection either with reading or with writing. The work was designed particularly for the many who appreciate the importance of having trustworthy historical information conveniently at hand but who have not within reach comprehensive histories or the time to go through these for the facts desired.

It has been the intention of the editor in the several instances in which events and dates have become a matter of controversy, to follow the authorities most generally accepted. It may easily, however, be the case that an occasional date or statement has been retained which some scholarly reader may find ground to question; such a critic can only be referred back to the latest investigators for the authoritative decision that seems to him to be important and that it is not practicable to attempt in a condensed summary of the world's history such as is presented in the present volume. The study of history and the intelligent reading of history should be, as stated, a study of the relations of events to each other made with the view of securing as far as practicable an understanding of the causation of these events and of the influence exercised upon them by historic characters, by the leaders of men. This is the information which the publishers are undertaking to present to the public, on both sides of the Atlantic, in *The Handbook of Universal History.*

G. H. P.

November, 1914.

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B.C.	Progress of Society, etc.	Asia.	Africa.
5000	(*about*). At this date flourishing city states appear in the Mesopotamian region, indicating an antiquity for Babylonian civilization that may be carried back approximately to the eighth or ninth millennium B. C.— In Egypt the latest research has brought the sixth millennium B. C. within the scope of history.		5000 (*about*). The rule of pre-dynastic kings whose tombs at Abydos reveal an advanced state of civilization (De Morgan, Amélineau, Flinders-Petrie).
		4500 (*about*). Struggle among the kings of Kengi, Kish, Shirpurla, and Gishban, in Babylonia.	
			4400 (*about*). Menes, the first king of united Egypt (Brugsch; Budge, 1902).
		3800 (*about*). Sargon I. of Akkad extends his power over the Mediterranean coast and Elam.	
			3733. Reign of Khufu (Cheops), pyramid builder.
3700	The Great Pyramid at Gizeh, erected by Khufu (Cheops).		
			3666. Reign of Khafra (Chephren) pyramid builder.
			3633. Reign of Menkaura (Mycerinus), pyramid builder.
		3000 (*about*). The kings of Ur extend their sway over Akkad and Shumer.	
			2500 Reign of Seankhkara, who despatches an expedition to the land of Punt for spices.
		2450 (*about*). Beginning of Arabian and Elamitic irruptions into Babylonia.	
		2400 (*about*). Babylon first appears as a city of prominence.	
2300	The Code of Khammurabi, in Babylon, one of the most important bodies of ancient legislation.	2300–2250 (*about*). Khammurabi, ruler of Babylon, unites Babylonia under his sway and enacts a code of laws.	2300. Amenemhat III. reclaims the province of Fayyum by diking off Lake Mœris, and builds the celebrated Labyrinth.

B.C.	Progress of Society, etc.	Asia.	Africa.
			2200–1700. Egypt ruled by the Hyksos, or "shepherd" kings.
4000	–2000. Babylonian language, commerce, and institutions predominant in the Mediterranean regions of Asia.	2000–1700 (*about*). Babylonia conquered by the Kassites; Assyria appears under its priest-kings.	
2000	Industry flourishes in Babylonia under the Kassite kings; manufactures largely in the hands of Phœnicians.		
			1700. Aahmes I. expels the Hyksos and begins series of conquests in Asia.
			1600. Queen Hatshepset (Hatasu) despatches an expedition to Punt.—Thothmes III. conquers Palestine, Phœnicia, and part of Asia Minor.
			1466. Amenhotep IV. (Amenophis) attempts to substitute the worship of the sun for the old religion of the country; he fails.
		1450–1300. Height of the Hittite power in Asia Minor and Syria.	
1400	The Tell-el-Amarna Letters reveal the close connection between Egyptian and Babylonian civilization, and show the latter language to have been the common medium of commerce and diplomacy in the lands of the Mediterranean.		
			1333. Rameses II. carries on war against the Hittites; greatest of royal monument builders.
1330	The epic poem of Pentaur celebrates the exploits of Rameses II. in Asia.—Erection of the Ramesseum and the temple at Luxor (in part).		
		1300 (*about*). Shalmaneser I. reigns in Assyria, with Calah as the capital.	
		1250. The Phœnicians appear as a race of colonizers.	
		1140 (*about*). The Kassites expelled from Babylonia.	
		1100 (*about*). Tiglathpileser I. of Assyria wages war successfully against Babylonia, Elam, and in Syria.	
		Tyre rises to primacy among the Phœnician cities.	

B.C.	Progress of Society, etc.	The Jews.	Western Asia.
		1270 (*about*). The Exodus (Budge).	
1100	(*about*). The Mycenean art flourishes in Greece and the Ægean.		
		1055 [1] (1080 [2]). Saul becomes king. 1033 [1] (1047 [2]). Accession of David. 993 [1] (1017 [2]). Accession of Solomon.	
993	(*about*). The temple of Solomon built with the aid of Phœnician workmen.		
		953 [1] (978 [2], 930 [3]). Separation of Judah and Israel.	950 (*about*). Tiglathpileser II., beginning of Assyrian greatness.
		949 [1] (973 [2]). Shashank I. of Egypt plunders Jerusalem.	
930	(*about*). The beginning of the Homeric poems.		
		929 [1] (958 [2]). Asa becomes king in Judah. 899 [1] (931 [2]). Omri becomes king in Israel.	
			885. Accession of Asshurnasirpal, who wages successful campaigns in the north and the east and advances to the Mediterranean.
880	(*about*). The Lycurgan legislation in Sparta.		

[1] Duncker, *History of Antiquity.* [2] J. Oppert, "Chronology" in the *Jewish Encyclopædia.* [3] Karl Marti, "Chronology" in Cheyne's *Encyclopædia Biblica.*

B.C.	Africa.	Greece and Rome.	The World Elsewhere.
		1582. The earliest date in the Parian chronicle preserved in the Arundelian marbles.	
1250	Egypt: reign of Menephthah the supposed Pharaoh of the Exodus.—The country is invaded by pirates from the north whose names would indicate a possible Grecian origin.		
			1123. The beginning of the Chow dynasty in China, which retained the throne for nearly nine hundred years.
		1100. Age of the Dorian migration into the Peloponnesus, and the planting of Dorian and Æolian colonies in Asia Minor.	1100. Cadiz (Gadir) founded by the Phœnicians.
966	Accession of Shashank I. (Sheshonk, Shishak), who invades Palestine in the time of Rehoboam.		
		880. The age of Lycurgus.	

B.C.	Progress of Society, etc.	The Jews.	Western Asia.
		873 [1] (917 [2]). Jehoshaphat becomes king in Judah.	860. Accession of Shalmaneser II., who continues the process of conquest.
		853 [1] (900 [2]). Death of Ahab of Israel.	
		843 [1] (887,[2] 841 [3]). Jehu seizes power in Israel.	
		792 [1] (811,[2] 789[3]). Uzziah begins rule in Judah.	
		790 [1] (825,[2] 782 [3]). Jeroboam II. succeeds in Israel.	
747	Beginning of the Babylonian Chronicle and the Canon of Ptolemy.		747. Nabonassar ruler in Babylon.
			745. Accession of Tiglathpileser III. of Assyria, who wages war against Chaldæa, Syria, and the kingdom of Israel.
		728 [1] (727,[2] 720 [3]). Hezekiah succeeds in Judah.	727. Accession of Shalmaneser IV., who besieges Samaria (722).
		722 [1] (721 [2, 3]). Samaria taken by Sargon II. of Assyria; end of kingdom of Israel.	722. Assyria attains its highest development under Sargon II.
			705. Accession of Sennacherib, who makes his capital at Nineveh.
		701 [1, 3] (700 [2]). Sennacherib's failure in Palestine.	
700	(*about*). In Greece lyric poetry flourishes: Kallinus, Archilochus, Simonides of Samos.—Nineveh beautified and strengthened by Sennacherib; it becomes the most celebrated capital of Assyria.		

[1] Duncker, *History of Antiquity*. [2] J. Oppert, "Chronology" in the *Jewish Encyclopædia*. [3] Karl Marti, "Chronology" in Cheyne's *Encyclopædia Biblica*.

B.C.	Africa.	Greece and Rome.	The World Elsewhere.
850	(*about*). Foundation of Carthage by the Phœnicians.		
		776. The First Olympiad, accepted starting point for the period of authentic history.	
		770. Sinope on the Black Sea founded.	
		753 (754). Foundation of Rome (legendary).	
		743–724. First Messenian War; Sparta triumphant.	
		734. Foundation of Syracuse.	

B.C.	Progress of Society, etc.	The Jews.	Western Asia.
			681. Accession of Essarhaddon; who conquers Egypt in 670.
			668. Assyrian Empire divided between sons of Essarhaddon; Asshurbanipal rules in Assyria; Snamashshumukin, in Babylonia.
			648. Assyrian Empire reunited.
			645. Elam conquered by Assyria.
			626. Babylon independent under Nabopolassar, founder of the Chaldæan dynasty.
		622.[1] Reformation of Josiah in Judah.	
610	Alcæus, Sappho, Stesichorus, Greek poets.—Necho II. of Egypt attempts to connect the Nile and the Red Sea by a canal; his sailors circumnavigate Africa.		
			606 (607). Nineveh destroyed by Nabopolassar and Cyaxares, king of the Medes.
			605. Nebuchadrezzar II., king of Babylonia; he overthrows the Egyptians at Carchemish.
600	Thales, first of Ionian philosophers.		

[1] Duncker, *History of Antiquity*.

B.C.	Africa.	Greece and Rome.	The World Elsewhere.
693	Taharka (Tirhaka) engages in conflict with Assyria.		
		685. Outbreak of Second Messenian War.	
670	Essarhaddon of Assyria conquers Egypt.		
663	(666). Psammetichus I. liberates Egypt from the Assyrians and unites the country under his sway.		
		660. Foundation of Byzantium.	660. Jimmu Tenno, first Mikado of Japan, leader of the invading forces that conquered the islands.
		655. Cypselus, tyrant of Corinth.	
650	Naucratis founded.		
		625. Periander, tyrant of Corinth.	
		620. (*about*). Traditional legislation of Draco in Athens.	
610	(612). Necho II.; invades Syria and defeats Josiah, king of Judah, at Megiddo (609).		
		600. Foundation of Massalia (Marseilles) by the Phocæans.	

B.C.	Progress of Society, etc.	The Jews.	Western Asia.
		597 [1] (598 [2]). First taking of Jerusalem by Nebuchadrezzar II.	
594	Solon noted as a writer of political elegies and gnomic poetry.		
			586. Nebuchadrezzar suppresses the Palestinian uprising and destroys Jerusalem.
		586 [1, 3] (587 [2]). Final destruction of Jerusalem by Nebuchadrezzar II. and end of kingdom of Judah.	
580	The philosophers Anaximander, Anaximenes, and the sage Cleobulus.		
			573. Tyre taken by Nebuchadrezzar after a siege that is said to have lasted thirteen years.
570	(*about*). First comedy acted at Athens on a cart, by Susarion and Dolon (traditional).		
			561. Evil-Merodach, king of Babylon.
560	(*about*). Birth of Gautama (Buddha), founder of Buddhism.		560. Crœsus, king of Lydia. Solon at his court.
			556. Neriglissar succeeded by Labashi Marduk at Babylon. Asia Minor subjected to Crœsus.
			555. Nabonidus overthrows Chaldæan dynasty in Babylon.

[1] Duncker, *History of Antiquity*. [2] J. Oppert, "Chronology" in the *Jewish Encyclopædia*. [3] Karl Marti, "Chronology" in Cheyne's *Encyclopædia Biblica*.

B.C.	AFRICA.	GREECE.	ROME, ETC.
		594. Legislation of Solon in Athens.	
589	(591). Apries (Hophra) joins with the king of Judah against Nebuchadrezzar, but he does not succeed in preventing the destruction of Jerusalem.		
		585. Death of Periander, tyrant of Corinth.	
		584. Corinth overthrows tyranny of the Cypselidæ.	
			578. Servius Tullius, king of Rome (legendary). To him is ascribed the introduction of the census and the division of the citizens into centuries.
570	(572). Amasis II. overthrows Apries.		
570	–530 (*about*). Amasis establishes close connection between Greece and Egypt, and grants the Greeks living in Egypt extensive privileges.		
568	Egypt invaded by Nebuchadrezzar.		
		560. Pisistratus, tyrant of Athens.	

B.C.	Progress of Society, etc.	The Jews.	Western Asia.
550	(*about*). Thespis performs the first tragedy at Athens, (traditional) Pythagoras, his travels and emigration to Magna Græcia.		
530	Learning encouraged at Athens by Pisistratus, who makes a large collection of Greek authors.		546. Sardis taken by Cyrus.—Crœsus made prisoner. — The Lydian Kingdom ended.
		538. Edict of Cyrus for the Return of the Jews. Joshua, Zerubbabel.	538. BABYLON TAKEN by Cyrus. PERSIAN EMPIRE founded.
			529. Cambyses, king of Persia.
			525 (527). Cambyses invades Egypt.
			521. Darius Hystaspes, king of Persia.
520	Simonides, Anacreon, poets.	520 (519). Rebuilding of the temple begins. Zechariah, Haggai.	
		516 (515). Dedication of the second temple.	
515	Confucius, the Chinese philosopher.		
510	(509). Abolition of the Regal Government, and establishment of Republic at Rome.		
			508. (*about*). Darius leads a vast expedition into Scythia and accomplishes the subjection of Thrace in the following years.
505	Heraclitus of Ephesus and Parmenides of Elea, philosophers.		
500	(*about*). The Carthaginians make voyages of exploration and colonization down the western coast of Africa.		500. The Ionians revolt from Persia and burn Sardis (499).

B.C.	Africa.	Greece.	Rome and Italy.
		548. Temple of Apollo at Delphi burnt.	
		546. The Spartans overthrow the Argives.—The Greeks in Asia Minor are subjected by the Persians.	
		534 (*about*). Polycrates, tyrant of Samos.	534. Tarquinius Superbus, king of Rome (legendary).
		527. Pisistratus dies.	
525	Psammetichus III., last king of Egypt.—Invasion of Cambyses, who defeats the Egyptians at Pelusium, and takes Memphis. Egypt becomes a Persian Province.		
		514. Hipparchus, son of Pisistratus, killed by Harmodius and Aristogiton.	
		510. The Pisistratidæ expelled.—Democracy established at Athens.	
			510 (509). The Tarquins expelled from Rome. Brutus and Collatinus, first Consuls of Rome.
			508. War against the Tarquins and their ally Porsenna (legendary).
500	(*about*). Voyage of Hanno the Carthaginian down the western coast of Africa, related in the "Periplus."	500. The Athenians and Eretrians give aid to the Greeks of Asia Minor against Persia, and thereby arouse the hostility of that power.	

B.C.	Progress of Society, etc.	The Jews.	Asia.
500	Beginning of historical writing in Greece in the persons of Hecatæus and Dionysius of Miletus.		
			492. Persian army despatched against Greece; its failure.
			490. Darius sends a second army against Greece.
			486. Xerxes, king of Persia.
			481. The expedition of Xerxes into Greece.
480	Phrynichus, Æschylus, Pindar, and Bacchylides, dramatic and lyric poets.		
			478. Death of Confucius. —China distracted by internal wars.
478	History of Herodotus ends.		
468	Sophocles defeats Æschylus for the tragic prize.		
			466. Persians defeated by sea and land at the Eurymedon.
			465. Xerxes assassinated; Artaxerxes I. (Longimanus) king of Persia.

B.C.	Africa.	Greece.	Rome and Italy.
			496. Victory of Lake Regillus gained over the Latins with the aid of Castor and Pollux.
		494. Miletus reduced by the Persians.	494 (493). The secession of the Plebs and the creation of the tribunate.
			491. Coriolanus banished (legendary).
		490. Invasion of the Persians under Datis and Artaphernes. Battle of MARATHON.	
		489. Miltiades disgraced.	
			486. Spurius Cassius arouses the hostility of the Patricians by his agrarian agitation, and on the expiration of his consulate is put to death.
			485. Gelo becomes tyrant of Syracuse.
		483. Aristides banished.	
480	Hamilcar Barca invades Sicily at the head of a Carthaginian army; defeated by Gelo in battle of Himera, and slain.	480. Battle of Thermopylæ. Athens burnt by Xerxes. Battle of Salamis.	480. The Carthaginians defeated by Gelo at Himera in Sicily.
		479. Mardonius a second time takes Athens. Defeat of the Persians at Platea and Mycale on the same day.	
		478–477. Athens rebuilt. —The Piræus fortified.	478. Hiero becomes tyrant of Syracuse.
		477–449. The campaigns of Cimon, son of Miltiades.	477 (*about*). The legendary war against Veii and the fall of the Fabii.
		471. Themistocles banished.	471. The Publilian Laws vest the election of the tribunes in the comitia of the tribes.
		466. The Persians twice defeated at the Eurymedon by Cimon.	
			465. Democracy in Syracuse.
		464. 3d Messenian War.	
		461. Ostracism of Cimon. —Pericles rises to power.	
460	Egypt, under Inarus, revolts from Persia.		

B.C.	Progress of Society, etc.	The Jews.	Asia.
		458[1] (398[2]). Ezra goes to Jerusalem.	
450	Callimachus, traditional inventor of Corinthian order of architecture.		449. Persians defeated at Salamis in Cyprus, and in the peace of Callias recognize the independence of the Asiatic Greeks. 447. Revolt of Megabyzus, satrap in Syria, forces Artaxerxes to concession.
445	Zeno, Anaxagoras Protagoras, and Empedocles, philosophers: Phidias, the finest sculptor of antiquity; Euripides, tragic poet; Crates and Cratinus, comic poets; Herodotus, father of Greek history; Polygnotus, painter.	445. Walls of Jerusalem built by Nehemiah Sect of Samaritans.	
435	Socrates, the greatest of ancient moralists.		
432	(433). Meton begins his lunar cycle. Thucydides, historian.		
			425. Xerxes II., king of Persia. 424. Darius II., king of Persia.

[1] Graetz. [2] Oppert.

B.C.	AFRICA.	GREECE.	ROME, ETC.
		458. War between Athens and Corinth.	458. Cincinnatus, Dictator.
		456. Cimon recalled. Completion of the Long Walls of Athens.	
454	Greeks in Egypt defeated by Megabyzus.	454. Achaia joins the Athenian alliance.	
			451. The Decemvirs and the laws of the 12 tables. The legend of Virginia.
		449. Renewal of war against Persians, who are defeated at Salamis in Cyprus.	449. Quæstorship established.
		447. Athenians defeated at Coroneia by the Bœotians.	
			445. Lex Canuleia permits intermarriage between Patricians and Plebeians.
			444. Military Tribunes and office of Censor instituted.
		440. Pericles takes Samos.	439. Spurius Mælius killed because suspected of royal ambitions.
		437. Amphipolis in the Thracian Chersonesus founded by Athenians.	
		435. Corinth at war with Corcyra.	
		432. Revolt of Potidæa from the Athenian confederacy.	
		431. The Peloponnesian War. Invasion of Attica.	431. The Æquians and Volscians defeated at Mount Ægidus.
		430. The Plague at Athens.	
		429. Pericles dies, after enjoying power for more than 30 years.	
			426. Fidenæ revolts, is taken and destroyed.
		424. Exile of Thucydides. Brasidas invades Thrace with a Spartan force.	
		421. Peace of Nicias between Athens and Sparta.	

B.C.	Progress of Society, etc.		Asia.
420	Hippocrates, of Cos, the father of medicine. Democritus, the laughing philosopher.		
415	Aristophanes, prince of Ancient Comedy.		
411	Thucydides' history ends and Xenophon's begins.		
			408. Medes make an unsuccessful attempt to throw off Persian yoke.
405	Plato, comic poet.		405. Persians driven out of Africa for a time.
			404. Artaxerxes II. (Mnemon), king of Persia.
			401. Cyrus the younger defeated at Cunaxa; retreat of the 10,000 under Xenophon.
399	From Socrates proceed the great schools of Greek philosophy, the Megaric school founded by Euclid, the Cynic by Antisthenes, the Cyrenaic (Hedonistic or Epicurean) by Aristippus, and the Academic by Plato.		390. Outbreak of war between Persia and Sparta.
			396. Agesilaus invades Asia Minor and repeatedly defeats the Persians.
390	Plato flourishes. The historians Xenophon, Ktesias of Knidus, and Philistus of Syracuse.		

B.C.	AFRICA.	GREECE.	ROME, ETC.
		420. Alcibiades effects a treaty between the Athenians and Argives.	420. The Campanians make themselves masters of the Greek city of Cumæ.
		415. Athenians invade Sicily and besiege Syracuse.	
414	Amyrtæus, king of Egypt, shakes off the yoke of Persia.		
		413. The army in Sicily destroyed. Archelaus, king of Macedon.	
		411. Athens governed by the 400. Alcibiades at the court of Tissaphernes.	
410	The Carthaginians invade Sicily.	410. Alcibiades defeats the Spartans at Cyzicus.	
			409. Plebeians first hold the quæstorship.
		408. Capture of Byzantium by Athenians.	
			406. Beginning of a ten years' war against Veii; pay for the first time given to soldiers.
		405. Lysander defeats the Athenians at Ægospotami; 404, takes Athens, and establishes the 30 tyrants. End of the Peloponnesian War.	
		403. Thrasybulus expels the 30 tyrants.	
		399. Death of Socrates.	
		396. Agesilaus invades Asia.	396. CAMILLUS takes Veii, after a siege of ten years.
		395. War between Sparta and Thebes.	
		394. Battle of Coronea.	
393	Accession of Akhoris, who engages in war against Persia as an ally of Agesilaus of Sparta; he also aids Evagoras of Cyprus.		
			390. The Roman army overwhelmed on the Allia and Rome taken and burnt by the Gauls, under Brennus.

B.C	Progress of Society, etc.		Asia.
			387. The Greek cities of Asia tributary to Persia by the peace of Antalcidas.
			383. BITHYNIA becomes a kingdom. Mithridates I., king of PONTUS.
			379. Evagoras of Cyprus recognized by Persia as sovereign in return for the payment of tribute.
			376. Persia makes an unsuccessful attempt to reconquer Egypt.
370	Diogenes, the cynic; Isocrates and Isæus, orators; Antiphanes and Alexis, representatives of the Middle Comedy; Scopas and Praxiteles, sculptors.		
			362. Ariobarzanes, king of Pontus.—Revolt of the Persian governor in Asia Minor.
			360. CAPPADOCIA becomes a kingdom under Ariarathes I.
			359. Accession of Artaxerxes III. in Persia.
			356. Artabazus, satrap in Asia Minor, rises in rebellion, and being defeated seeks refuge with Philip of Macedon.

B.C.	AFRICA.	GREECE.	ROME AND ITALY.
			384. M. Manlius Capitolinus accused of royal ambitions and thrown from the Tarpeian rock.
		382. Thebes taken by the Spartans under Phœbidas.	
		379. Thebes delivered by Pelopidas and EPAMINONDAS.	
378	Nectanebus I. repels a Persian army commanded by Pharnabazus which invaded Egypt and took Pelusium.		
		376. Spartan fleet defeated at Naxos by the Athenians.	376. Beginning of the ten years' struggle over the Licinian Rogations; Plebs prevent election of curule magistrates.
		371. Battle of Leuctra; Spartans defeated by Thebans under Epaminondas. Predominance of Thebes.	371. Curule magistrates appointed.
			367. The Licinian Rogations passed, providing for agrarian relief and assigning one consul to the Plebeians.
		364. Pelopidas killed in battle.	
		362. Battle of Mantinea, death of Epaminondas.	
361	Tachos, king of Egypt. Agesilaus, the Spartan, aids the Egyptians in their revolt against Persia.		361. Renewed invasion of the Gauls.
		357. Philip II. of Macedon takes Amphipolis.	
		356. Philip conquers Thrace and Illyria. The Temple of Diana at Ephesus burnt. ALEXANDER "the Great" born.	356. Dionysius the younger expelled from Syracuse. First Plebeian dictator at Rome.

B.C.	Progress of Society, etc.	The Jews.	Asia.
352	Philippics of Demosthenes. Mencius, Chinese sage.		
343	Aristotle appointed tutor of Alexander the Great.		
340	Æschines, Demosthenes, orators; Theopompus and Ephorus, historians; Speusippus, academic philosopher.		340 (346). Artaxerxes in person achieves the reconquest of Egypt.
			338. Assassination of Artaxerxes and accession of Arses.
			336. Assassination of Arses and accession of Darius Codomannus.
335	Pyrgoteles practises the art of stone-engraving and die-sinking.		
			334. Battle of the Granicus.
			333. Battle of Issus.—Alexander the Great overthrows the Persian army.
		332. Jerusalem submits to Alexander the Great.	332. Tyre subdued after seven months' siege.
			331. Battle of Arbela.—The Persian army totally defeated.
330	Apelles, the painter; Callisthenes, philosopher. Alexander attempts the fusion of Asia and Europe through intermarriage, perfected communications, etc.		330–328. CONQUEST of the PERSIAN EMPIRE.
			327. Alexander invades India.

B.C.	Africa.	Greece—Macedon.	Rome, etc.
		355. The 2d Sacred War.	
			353. Dion put to death, and Syracuse ruled by tyrants.
		352. Philip II. takes the Athenian port of Methone in Macedonia. The Phocians defeated by Philip at Pagasæ in Thessaly.	
			351. First Plebeian censor.
		348. Philip takes Olynthus.	
		346. Philip admitted to the Amphictyonic Council.	
			343–341. The first Samnite War.
		341. Philip makes war upon Athens.	
340	The Carthaginians defeated by Timoleon on the Crimesus in Sicily. Artaxerxes III. invades Egypt with an immense army, overruns the country and plunders the temples; Egypt is once more a province of Persia.	340.—lays siege to Byzantium.	340. The Latins defeated at Mount Vesuvius and reduced to virtual subjection by Rome.
		338. Philip defeats the Greeks at Chæronea.	
			337. First Plebeian prætor.
		336. Philip is murdered by Pausanias. ALEXANDER III., surnamed the Great.—He pacifies Greece, destroys Thebes, sparing the house of Pindar.	
		335.—is chosen generalissimo of Greece against Persia.	
		334.—invades Persia, and after several great battles (see "*Asia*") subdues the Persian empire and Egypt, and marches into India.	
332	Egypt conquered by Alexander.		332. Treaty between Rome and Alexander of Epirus.
		330. Spartans under Agis defeated by Antipater of Macedon.	

B.C.	Progress of Society, etc.	The Jews.	Asia.
325	The voyage of Nearchus from the Indus to the Euphrates.		
			323. Alexander dies at Babylon; his empire partitioned among his generals.
			321. War among the successors of Alexander.
		320. Ptolemy carries away a large number of prisoners into Egypt. Onias I.	320. Eumenes defeated by Antigonus.
			317 (*about*). The empire of Magadha in northern India founded by Chandragupta (Sandrocottus).
			316. Eumenes put to death by Antigonus.
315	Menander, founder of New Comedy.		315. Formation of a league against Antigonus by Ptolemy, Cassander, Seleucus, and Lysimachus.
312	Appius Claudius Cæcus, Censor, completes construction of the Appian aqueduct and begins Appian Way.		312. SYRIA ruled by Seleucus Nicator; he takes Babylon. Era of the Seleucidæ.
		311. Judea subject to Antigonus.	
307	Museum and Library at Alexandria begun under Ptolemy Soter.		
			305. Seleucus Nicator invades India and wages war against Chandragupta.

B.C.	Africa.	Greece.	Rome, etc.
			326. Outbreak of second Samnite War.
		324. Demosthenes banished.	
323	Ptolemy I. (Soter, son of Lagus); becomes ruler of Egypt after the death of Alexander the Great and the partition of his empire; assumes regal title in 305.	323. Death of Alexander.—The Grecian cities revolt from Macedon.—Demosthenes recalled.	
		322. The Greeks defeated by Antipater at Crannon in Thessaly. Death of Demosthenes.	
		321. Antipater, regent of the empire.	321. The Samnites defeat the Romans at the Caudine Forks and send them under the yoke.
320	Ptolemy makes himself master of Cyprus and Syria.		320. The Samnites defeated at Luceria.
		319. Polysperchon succeeds Antipater, and proclaims liberty to the Grecian cities.	
		317. Phocion put to death by the Athenians. Demetrius Phalereus governs Athens.	317. Syracuse seized by Agathocles.
		315. Cassander rebuilds Thebes.	
			314. Insurrection of the Campanians suppressed.
			309. Fabius Maximus defeats the Etrurians at the Vadimonian lake.
308	Ptolemy establishes his power in Cyrene.		
307	Agathocles is defeated by the Carthaginians at Tunes in Africa.	307. Demetrius Phalereus expelled from Athens by Demetrius Poliorcetes.	307. The Carthaginians defeat Agathocles, and besiege Syracuse.
306	–305. Antigonus invades Egypt, but meets with no success.		
		305–304. Demetrius Poliorcetes besieges Rhodes in vain.	304. End of the second Samnite War.
		303. Demetrius Poliorcetes, general of the Grecian states.	

B.C.	Progress of Society, etc.	The Jews.	Asia.
		301. Judea again under the dominion of the Ptolemies.	301 Battle of Ipsus.—Antigonus killed. ALEXANDER'S EMPIRE DIVIDED in four parts.—Ptolemy, Seleucus, Cassander, Lysimachus.
300	Euclid, of Alexandria, the celebrated mathematician.—Zeno, founder of the Stoics; Pyrrho, of the Skeptics; Epicurus of the Epicureans.		299. Seleucus begins the building of Antioch.
293	The first sun-dial erected at Rome by Papirius Cursor, and the time first divided into hours.		
			287. Seleucus defeats Demetrius Poliorcetes and keeps him prisoner.
286	At Rome full equality between the Plebeians and Patricians finally established		
285	Theocritus, the father of pastoral poetry; Bion, bucolic poet.		
284	The Septuagint translation of the Old Testament, begun at Alexandria, by order of Ptolemy Philadelphus.		
283	The Pharos built at Alexandria, the most famous of lighthouses.		
			281. Lysimachus defeated and killed by Seleucus in the battle of Korupedion.—The kingdom of PERGAMUS founded by Philetærus.
280	(*about*). Philetærus, of Pergamus, patron of the arts. Alexandria, the resort of the learned, and centre of trade. The Colossus of Rhodes, the work of Chares of Lindus, erected. Manetho, Egyptian priest and chronologist.		280. Antiochus I. succeeds Seleucus.

B.C.	Africa.	Greece.	Rome, etc.
			300. Plebeians admitted to the priestly colleges.
			298. Outbreak of third Samnite War; Samnites defeated at Bovianum.
		297. Death of Cassander.	
		295. Siege of Athens, by Demetrius.	295. Samnites and Etruscans defeated at Sentinum.
		294. Demetrius seizes the throne of Macedon.	
			290. End of third Samnite War.
		287. Athens revolts from Demetrius.	
			286. Law of Hortensius, by which the decrees of the Plebs are made absolute in the state. The end of the long struggle between Patricians and Plebeians.
285	Ptolemy Soter practically abdicates, and is succeeded by his son, Ptolemy II. Philadelphus.		
283	Death of Ptolemy Soter.		
			282. Outbreak of hostilities between Rome and Tarentum; the latter seeks the aid of Pyrrhus, king of Epirus.
		281. The Achæan League created.	281. Pyrrhus lands in Italy.
		Lysimachus defeated and slain by Seleucus in the battle of Korupedion.	
		280. Irruption of the Gauls into Macedonia; Ptolemy Ceraunus slain.	280. Pyrrhus defeats the Romans at Pandosia (Heraclea) and at
			279 —Asculum.

B C	Progress of Society, etc.		Asia.
			275. Antiochus I. defeats the Gauls, gaining the surname of Soter (Savior).
			270 (*about*). Asoka, descendant of Chandragupta, reigns in Magadha; he is a friend of Buddhism.
269	Silver money first coined at Rome.		
			266. Ariobarzanes II., king of Pontus.
264	The Parian Chronicle composed. Gladiators first exhibited at Rome.		
			262. Antiochus Soter defeated at Sardis by Eumenes. 261. Antiochus defeated and slain by the Gauls in a battle near Ephesus; he is succeeded by Antiochus II. Theos.
260	(*about*). Berosus, the historian of Babylon.		
			255. Kingdom of PARTHIA founded by Arsaces. The Tsin dynasty in China commences, under whom the construction of the Chinese Wall is begun.

B.C.	Africa.	Greece.	Rome, etc.
		279. Irruption of the Gauls under Brennus into Greece.	
		278. —they are defeated near Delphi.	278. Pyrrhus invades Sicily.
		277. Antigonus Gonatus, king of Macedon.	
			275. Pyrrhus defeated at Beneventum, and leaves Italy.
		274. Pyrrhus invades Macedon, defeats Antigonus, and is proclaimed king.	
273	Ptolemy sends an embassy to Rome and enters into friendly relations with the Senate; grain trade between Egypt and Rome developed; refuses the Carthaginians aid against the Romans.		
		272. Pyrrhus besieges Sparta and Argos—is slain, and Antigonus is restored.	272. Fall of Tarentum.
			271. Fall of Rhegium.
		268. Athens taken by Antigonus Gonatus. Second incursion of the Gauls into Macedon.	
			266. With the conquest of the Sallentines the Roman subjugation of Italy is completed.
264	Outbreak of the first war between Carthage and Rome.		264. The first PUNIC WAR.—Appius Claudius defeats Hiero of Syracuse at Messana.
			260. Duilius gains a victory over the Carthaginian fleet at Mylæ.
256	Regulus invades Africa, and is defeated by Xanthippus, a Spartan general.		256. Regulus gains a victory over the Carthaginian fleet at Ecnomus.
		255. Antigonus liberates Athens. Athens joins the Achæan League.	255. The Lacedemonians assist Carthage.—Xanthippus defeats Regulus, and takes him prisoner.

B.C.	Progress of Society, etc.		Asia.
253	The Alexandrian scholars and poets, Aratus, Kallimachus, Lycophron, and Apollonius.		253. Arsaces II. (Tiridates I.) succeeds to the throne in Parthia.
			246. Antiochus II. Theos killed by his wife; succeeded by his son Seleucus II. Callinicus.
245	(*about*). Eratosthenes, celebrated geometer and geographer, head of the Alexandrian Library, makes first measurement of circumference of the earth. Chrysippus, Stoic philosopher.		245. War breaks out between Seleucus II. and Ptolemy Euergetes, in which the latter for a time is master of almost the entire Seleucian kingdom.
			241. Attalus I., king of Pergamus.
240	Comedies of Livius Andronicus, first acted at Rome. — Archimedes, the mathematician.		
			237. Seleucus defeated by the Parthians.
235	Nævius, Roman poet, flourishes.		
			226. Seleucus II. (Ceraunus), king of Syria.
225	Fabius Pictor, the first Roman historian.		
			223. Antiochus III. the Great, king of Syria.

B.C.	AFRICA.	GREECE.	ROME, ETC.
			254. Panormus (Palermo) taken by the Romans.
251	Metellus defeats Hasdrubal at Panormus in Sicily.	251. Prosperity of Achæan League under Aratus, who liberates Sicyon and joins it to the League.	
			249. Romans defeated in naval battle of Drepana.
247	Hamilcar Barca takes command of Carthaginian forces in Sicily.—Accession of Ptolemy III. Euergetes in Egypt.		247. Hamilcar holds Herete against the Romans.
245	PtolemyEuergetes subdues Syria.		
		243. Corinth taken by Aratus and united to Achæan League.	
241	–238. War with the Mercenaries in Carthage.	241. Agis IV., king of Sparta, put to death for attempting to establish agrarian reform and reintroduce the Lycurgan constitution.	241. The Roman fleet under Catulus defeats the Carthaginians off the Ægatian Islands.—End of the first Punic War; resulting in the acquisition of Sicily, the first Roman province.
238	Hamilcar begins establishment of Carthaginian power in Spain.		238. Sardinia seized by Rome.
228	Carthagena in Spain, founded by Hasdrubal.	228. Roman ambassadors first appear at Athens and Corinth.	
		226. Cleomenes, king of Sparta, defeats the Achæans.	
		225. Cleomenes re-establishes the constitution of Lycurgus at Sparta.	225. The Gauls defeated near Telamon in Etruria.
		224. Cleomenes conquers Argos and is joined by Corinth.	224. The Romans first cross the Po.
			223. The Insubres defeated.
222	Ptolemy IV. Philopater, king of Egypt.		

B.C.	Progress of Society, etc.	The Jews.	Asia.
220	Plautus, Roman comic poet. The Alexandrian grammarians and editors, Zenodotus and Aristophanes.		
			217. Antiochus III. defeated by Ptolemy Philopater in the battle of Raphia. 216. Arsaces III., king of Parthia.
			213. Antiochus defeats the Parthians and takes their capital, Hecatompylos.
210	(*about*). The Great Chinese Wall begun.		
			206. The dynasty of Han in China founded; it lasts until 221 A.D., and forms one of the most brilliant periods in the history of China.
204	Ennius, Roman poet, comes to Rome.	203. Judea submits to Antiochus the Great.	
200	Moschus, bucolic poet.		
		198. The Jews assist Antiochus in expelling Scopas and the Egyptian troops from Jerusalem; final establishment of the Syrian power in Palestine.	198. Antiochus defeats the Egyptians under Scopas in a great battle in Palestine, which now definitely comes under the Syrian rule. 197 Eumenes II., king of Pergamus.
			196. Arsaces IV., king of Parthia. 195. Hannibal flees to Antiochus III.

B.C.	Africa.	Greece.	Rome, etc.
221	Beginning of conquests of Hannibal in Spain.	221. Cleomenes of Sparta defeated by Antigonus Doson at Sellasia.	
		220. The Social War between Achæans and Ætolians.—Philip V. of Macedonia assists the Achæans.	
	War between Egypt and Syria resulting in the loss of Palestine by the Ptolemies.		219. Hannibal takes Saguntum and crosses the Alps
			218. The 2d Punic War.—The Romans defeated by Hannibal at the Ticino and the Trebbia.
			217. Flaminius overwhelmed at Trasimene.
			216. Romans at Cannæ totally defeated by Hannibal.
		215. Alliance of Philip V. with Hannibal.	Fabius Maximus, Dictator.
213?	Rebellion of the Egyptian peasantry against the Macedonian oppression.		
			212. Syracuse taken by Marcellus. Archimedes killed.
		211. The Ætolians secure the alliance of Rome against the Achæans and the Macedonians.	211. Capua taken by the Romans.
209	Ptolemy V. associated in the crown.		209. Publius Scipio takes New Carthage.
		207. Battle of Mantinea: Philopœmen, the general of the Achæan League, defeats the Spartans.	207. Nero and Livy defeat Hasdrubal at the Metaurus.—Hasdrubal killed.
205	Ptolemy V. Epiphanes, king of Egypt.		206. The Carthaginians defeated in the battle of Ilipa and driven out of Spain.
203	Scipio Africanus besieges Utica and burns the camps of Hasdrubal and Syphax.		204. Scipio carries the war into Africa.
	Hannibal recalled from Italy.		
202	Hannibal defeated at Zama.—End of the 2d Punic War.		202. Final victory over Carthage at Zama.
		200. Siege of Abydos by Philip V. of Macedonia; outbreak of war between Macedonia and Rome.	200. Outbreak of war with Macedonia.
198	Egypt loses her Syrian possessions.	198. The Achæans and Spartans join the Romans against Macedonia.	
		197. Philip V. defeated at Cynoscephalæ by the Romans under Flamininus.	197. Flamininus victorious in Macedonia.
		196 Macedonian Greece declared free by the Romans.	
			195. Cato in Spain

B.C.	Progress of Society, etc	The Jews.	Asia.
194	Apollonius of Rhodes head of the Alexandrian library.		192. Syria at war with Rome.
			190. Scipio Asiaticus defeats Antiochus III, at Magnesia and compels him to cede all of Asia Minor excepting Cilicia; the conquered territory is allotted by Rome to Pergamus.
			189. Armenia revolts from the Seleucid rule and establishes its independence.
			187. Antiochus III. killed; succeeded by Seleucus IV. Philopator.
			183. Pharnaces I., king of Pontus, conquers Sinope.
			181. Phraates I., king of Parthia.
180	Statius Cæcilius, comic poet.		
2d century	Paper made in China.		
			176. Antiochus IV. Epiphanes, king of Syria.
		174. Jason obtains the high priesthood by corruption.	174. Mithradates I., king of Parthia, founds the greatness of that power, He conquers Bactria, Persia, Susiana, and Babylonia.
		171. Jason supplanted by Menelaus.	171. Antiochus IV. declares war against Ptolemy Philometor.
170	Polybius, historian of Greece and Rome.	170. The temple plundered by Antiochus Epiphanes.	
		168. Jerusalem again plundered by Antiochus; the temple desecrated, the Law suppressed.	
167	Greek learning comes to Rome as a result of conquest of Macedonia.	167. Mattathias the Hasmonean, leads an insurrection against the Syrians.	
166	Terence, comic poet.	165. Judas Maccabeus expels the Syrians and purifies the temple.	164. Antiochus V. Eupator, king of Syria.
			162. Demetrius Soter seizes throne of Syria.
161	Philosophers and rhetoricians banished from Rome.	161. Judas defeats the Syrians under Nicanor at Adasa.	Ariarathes Philopator, king of Cappadocia.
		First treaty with the Romans.	

B.C.	Africa.	Greece.	Rome, etc.
193	Masinissa, king of Numidia, harasses the Carthaginians, and injures their commerce.		191. Antiochus III. defeated at Thermopylæ. 190. Antiochus III. is totally defeated by L. C. Scipio at Magnesia.
189	Formidable insurrection in upper Egypt owing to oppressive taxation.	189. The Ætolian League crushed by the Romans. 188. Philopœmen abrogates the laws of Lycurgus in Sparta.	185. Disgrace and voluntary exile of Scipio Africanus. 184. Cato, the elder, censor.
182	Ptolemy VI., Philometor, king of Egypt.	183. Philopœmen defeated and killed by the Messenians 179. Perseus, king of Macedonia.	183. Death of Scipio Africanus. 181. Pseudo writings of Numa found in a stone coffin at Rome. 179. Celtiberians in Spain subjugated by Tiberius Gracchus. 176. Sardinians subdued by Gracchus.
170	–163. Joint reign of Philometor and Physcon in Egypt.	171. War between Macedonia and Rome. 168. Perseus defeated at Pydna, by Emilius Paulus. 167. Achæan hostages transported to Italy in large numbers.	171. War against Macedonia.
163	Ptolemy VI. is driven out by his brother but is restored by the Roman senate, Physcon being given Cyrene.		

B.C.	Progress of Society, etc.	The Jews.	Asia.
160	(*about*). Hipparchus of Nicæa makes important astronomical discoveries and lays the foundation of Trigonometry.	160. Death of Judas Maccabeus	160. Mithradates IV. (V.), king of Pontus.
159	The clepsydra or water clock introduced by Scipio Nasica	158. Jonathan compels the Syrians under Bacchides to withdraw.	
155	Pacuvius, Latin tragic poet, flourishes		
			151. Alexander Balas overthrows Demetrius Soter, and takes the throne.
150	Aristarchus, of Alexandria, grammarian, greatest of Greek scholars, editor of Homer and the dramatists.		149. Prusias II. of Bithynia, killed by his son, Nicomedes.
146	The fall of Corinth and the transplantation of its art treasures to Rome marks an important epoch in the conquest of the Roman world by Greek thought.		146. Demetrius II. Nicator, king of Syria.
145	Hipparchus, mathematician and astronomer, flourishes.		
		143 Jonathan is slain by Trypho.	
		142. Simon, high priest. Demetrius II. of Syria acknowledges Jewish independence.	140. Demetrius II. is defeated by Mithradates I. of Parthia and retained in captivity for a number of years.
			137. Antiochus VII. (Sidetes), king of Syria.
		135. John Hyrcanus, high priest.	
		133. Jerusalem taken by Antiochus VII.	133. Antiochus takes Jerusalem.

B.C.	Africa.	Greece.	Rome, etc.
157	Cato's embassy to Carthage.	155. Athenian embassy of Diogenes, Carneades, and Critolaus to Rome.	155. War with the Lusitanians and
			153. with the Celtiberians.
152	Masinissa defeats the Carthaginians.	152. Andriscus attempts to raise Macedonia against Rome.	151. Defeat of Galba in Spain by the Celtiberians.
			150. The Lusitanians crushed.
			149. Third Punic War begins. The Lex Calpurnia seeks to restrain the malpractice of provincial governors.
147	Ptolemy VI. joins with Demetrius Nicator against Alexander Balas of Syria and is crowned king at Antioch.	148. He is defeated by Metellus and	
146	Carthage taken and destroyed. Ptolemy VII., Physcon, becomes sole king of Egypt.	146. Macedonia becomes a Roman province. War between the Achæan League and Sparta and Rome; Corinth taken and destroyed by Mummius.	146. Conquest of Carthage and of Corinth.

Roman Empire.	
In the East.	*In Europe.*
	143. Numantine War begins.
	140. Romans cause assassination of Viriathus, leader of the Lusitanians in Spain.
	139. Servile insurrection in Sicily.
133. Pergamus bequeathed to the Romans by Attalus III.	133. Numantia destroyed by Scipio. Acts and death of Tiberius Gracchus.

B.C.	Progress of Society, etc.	The Jews.	Asia.
130	Lucius Accius, tragic poet.		
		129. John Hyrcanus begins task of delivering Judea from the Syrian yoke; reduces Samaria and Idumea.	129. Antiochus VII. defeated and killed in a war with Parthia. Demetrius II. regains Syria.
125	Lucilius the first Roman satirist.		126. Demetrius is overthrown and there follow the parallel reigns of Alexander II. (till 122) and Antiochus VIII. Grypus (till 114).
			120. Mithradates V. (VI.) the Great, king of Pontus.
		109. Hyrcanus destroys Samaria.	112. Mithradates begins career of conquest in the kingdom of Bosporus (Crimea), Lesser Armenia, Colchis, and part of Scythia to the Dniester.
		105. Hyrcanus succeeded by his son Aristobulus, who first assumes the title of king.	
		104. Alexander Jannæus succeeds to the throne; in a war against Ptolemy VIII., Lathyrus, the exiled ruler of Egypt, he is assisted by Cleopatra, the reigning queen, and expels Ptolemy from Palestine.	
100	Lucius Afranius, comic writer.		

B.C.	Africa.	Roman Empire.	
		In the East.	*In Europe.*
		131. War with Aristonicus, pretender to the crown of Pergamus.	132. Servile War ended.
130	Ptolemy Physcon driven from his throne for his cruelty.	130. Aristonicus defeated.	
		129. Pergamus organized as the province of Asia.	
127	Physcon restored.		
123	Carthage rebuilt.		123. Tribunate of Caius Gracchus; he brings forward the *Leges Sempronial* involving far-reaching reforms.
			121. Caius Gracchus slain.
118	Death of Micipsa, king of Numidia, and the assassination of Hiempsal by Jugurtha.		
116	Ptolemy VIII., Lathyrus, king of Egypt.		113. War begun against the Cimbri and the Teutones.
112	Jugurthine War begins.		
		111. Outbreak of war with Jugurtha who had usurped the royal power in Numidia.	
107	Ptolemy VIII. exiled and Alexander I. king of Egypt.		
106	Jugurtha is defeated by Marius.	106. Jugurtha defeated and taken; he perishes in prison at Rome.	
			104. The Teutones defeat the Romans on the banks of the Rhone, inflicting a loss of 80,000 men.
			102. Marius victorious over the Teutones and Ambrones at Aquæ Sextiæ.
			101. Marius and Catulus defeat the Cimbri at Vercellæ.
			100. Marius attains his sixth consulate.
			Banishment of Metellus Numidicus.
			Birth of Julius Cæsar.

B.C	Progress of Society, etc.	The Jews	Asia.
			96. Seleucus V. succeeds Antiochus VIII but is assassinated in the following year.
			94. Cappadocia declared free from the rule of Mithradates of Pontus by Rome.
			93. Ariobarzanes elected king. Tigranes, king of Armenia, expels Ariobarzanes, who is restored in the following year.
90	89. The Roman franchise granted to the Italians.		
			88. Pontus at war with Rome; Italians in Asia massacred.
			87. Mithradates sends army into Greece.
86	Libraries of Athens sent to Rome by Sulla. Posidonius, stoic philosopher, at Rome.	86. Alexander Jannæus returning from exile, where he has been driven by the Pharisees, wreaks cruel vengeance on that party.	86. Pontic forces defeated by Sulla at Chæronea.
			84. Peace concluded between Pontus and Rome.
			83. Second Mithradatic war begins.
80	Quintus Hortensius, orator.		81. —war terminated.
		78. Alexandra, widow of Jannæus, governs Judea.	
			74. Beginning of third Mithradatic war.
			71. Mithradates defeated at Cabira.
		69. Hyrcanus II. in conflict with his brother Aristobulus.	69. Tigranes of Armenia defeated by Lucullus at Tigranocerta.
			66 Mithradates defeated by Pompey at Nicopolis.
			65. The race of the Seleucidæ deposed.
			64. Syria becomes a Roman province.

B.C.	Africa.	Roman Empire.	
		In Asia and Africa.	*In Europe.*
96	By the death of Ptolemy Apion, Cyrene becomes Roman.	96. Annexation of Cyrene, bequeathed to the Romans by its king, Ptolemy.	99. End of Second Servile War in Sicily, begun in 102.
		92. A Parthian embassy visits Sulla in Asia, the first act of intercourse between the two empires.	91. The tribune M. Livius proposes the bestowal of the Roman franchise on the Italian allies: he is slain.
			90. Social War in Italy.
88	Second reign of Ptolemy Lathyrus. Ptolemy IX.	88. Mithradatic War; Sulla commands the Roman army. The Athenians seek assistance from Mithradates against Rome.	88. Sulla puts an end to the Social War. Civil War between Marius and Sulla.
		86. Athens, reduced by famine, is taken by Sulla.	
84?	Thebes destroyed by Lathyrus.		
			82. Sulla defeats Marius, and is created perpetual dictator.
81	Alexander II. (Ptolemy X), king of Egypt. Ptolemy XI. Auletes, king of Egypt.		79. Sertorius revolts in Spain and defeats Metellus and Pompey.
		74. Nicomedes III. of Bithynia bequeaths his kingdom to the Romans.	73. War of Spartacus, the gladiator.
			72. Sertorius assassinated.
			71. Spartacus defeated by Crassus.
			70. Pompey and Crassus consuls.
		66. Metellus subdues Crete.	
65	Crassus, as censor, proposes that Egypt be made a Roman province; he is opposed by his colleague Catulus.	64. Syria a Roman province.	

B.C.	Progress of Society, etc.	The Jews.	Asia.
		63. Pompey makes an end of Jewish independence, confirming Hyrcanus in possession of the High Priesthood.	63. Pharnaces king of part of Pontus.
60	Cicero, statesman and orator; Sallust, historian; Lucretius and Catullus, poets; Andronicus, of Rhodes, peripatetic philosopher.		60. (*about*). By the absorption of Syria, Rome comes into touch with the Parthian power.
			57. (*about*). India; war of the natives under Vikramaditya against Scythian invaders.
			55. Outbreak of war between Rome and Parthia.
			53. The Romans defeated. —Crassus slain at Carrhæ.
			52. Parthians overrun Syria and threaten Antioch.
		47. Antipater, the Idumean, is made procurator of Judea by Cæsar.	47. Battle of Zela.—Pharnaces II. of Pontus conquered by Cæsar.
46	Cæsar reforms the Calendar. Cornelius Nepos and Diodorus Siculus, historians; Vitruvius, writer on architecture; M. Terentius Varro, writer on agriculture.		

B.C.	Africa.	Roman Empire.	
		In Asia and Africa	*In Europe.*
		63. Pompey takes Jerusalem.	63. M. T. Cicero, consul, detects and suppresses Catiline's Conspiracy.
		East.	
			60. First Triumvirate:—Pompey, Crassus, and Julius Cæsar.
58	Ptolemy XI., Auletes, flees to Rome, Berenice reigns in his absence.		58. Clodius procures the banishment of Cicero.—The Helvetii defeated by Julius Cæsar.
			57. Cicero recalled.
55	Ptolemy XI. restored by a Roman army under Gabinius and Marcus Antonius.		55. Cæsar passes the Rhine, defeats the Germans, and invades Britain.
			54. Cæsar's second invasion of Britain.
		53. Crassus defeated and killed in Parthia.	
			52. Pompey sole consul.
51	Death of Ptolemy XI.; by will he appoints Cleopatra and her brother, Ptolemy XII., to reign jointly.		51. Cæsar completes the conquest of Gaul.
			50. Sallust expelled from the Senate.
48	Pompey, defeated, arrives in Egypt and is slain.	48. Cæsar defeated by Pompey at Dyrrhachium.—Thessaly becomes the seat of war.—The Athenians declare for Cæsar against Pompey. Battle of Pharsalia:—Pompey, defeated by Cæsar, flees into Egypt, and is slain there.	49. Cæsar passes the Rubicon, and in sixty days makes himself master of Italy—marches into Spain and forces Pompey's troops to surrender.
47	Ptolemy XII. drowned.	47. Cæsar takes Alexandria and conquers Egypt. Cæsar victorious at Zela in Asia over Pharnaces II. of Pontus.	
46	The African War.—Cæsar gains battle of Thapsus.—Cato kills himself at Utica. Cæsar contemplates rebuilding of Carthage.	46. The Pompeians in Africa under Sextus Pompeius, Cato of Utica, and Juba are defeated at Thapsus by Cæsar.	46. Cæsar crushes the Pompeians at Thapsus.

B.C.	Progress of Society, etc.	The Jews.	Asia.
		43. Antipater poisoned.	
		40. Herod the Great, son of Antipater, defeats his rival, Antigonus, and Parcorus, the Parthian—and is made king by the Romans.	40. Parthians under Parcorus invade Syria, take Antioch and Sidon, plunder Jerusalem, and advance as far as the Mediterranean.
			39–38. Parthians defeated by Ventidius.
		37. Herod with Roman aid takes Jerusalem which upholds the cause of the Hasmonean family.	36. Marcus Antonius invades Parthia but is compelled to retreat with loss.
			34. Antony subdues Armenia.
30	Direct trade of Rome with India.—Silk and linen manufactories in the empire.	30. Augustus bestows an increase of territory on Herod.	
29	Temple of Janus at Rome closed—there being now a general peace.	29. Herod kills his wife. Mariamne.	
27	The Pantheon built.		
25	Golden age of Roman literature. Horace, Virgil, Tibullus, Propertius, poets; Livy, historian; Mæcenas, minister of Augustus, patron of literature; Strabo, geographer; Æmilius Macer, of Verona, poet; Dionysius, of Halicarnassus, historian; Agrippa, warrior, and patron of the arts.	25. (*about*). Herod begins extensive building operations in Judea. founds Cæsarea, rebuilds Samaria, reconstructs the temple at Jerusalem (20–19)	23. Parthian embassy at Rome.
22	Pantomimic dances introduced on the Roman Stage.		20. Parthians restore the standards captured from Crassus.

B.C.	Africa.	Roman Empire.
45	Cleopatra poisons her brother and reigns alone.	45. Cæsar perpetual dictator—the remnants of the Pompeians crushed at Munda in Spain.
		44. Cæsar assassinated,
		43. Second Triumvirate:—Octavius Cæsar, Marcus Antonius, and Lepidus. —Cicero proscribed and murdered.
41	Marcus Antonius, captivated by Cleopatra, takes up his residence in Alexandria, whence he administers Eastern affairs.	42. The battle of Philippi: —Antony and Octavius defeat Brutus and Cassius.
36	Cleopatra obtains from Antony a grant of Phœnicia, Cœle-Syria, and Cyprus.	36. Sextus Pompeius defeated in Sicily.
34	Marcus Antonius divides Asia among his sons by Cleopatra.	33. Antony quarrels with Octavius.
31	Marcus Antonius and Cleopatra defeated by Octavius, at Actium.	31. By the battle of Actium Octavius acquires sole rule in the Roman world.
30	Antonius and Cleopatra destroy themselves. — Egypt becomes a Roman province under the personal rule of Augustus.	
		29. Octavius's 3 days triumph at Rome. Temple of Janus shut.
		27. The titles of Augustus and Emperor conferred on Octavius for 10 years; the end of the Republic.
		23. Augustus receives tribunician power for life.
		22. Conspiracy of Murena.
		21. Augustus visits Greece and Asia.

B.C.	Progress of Society, etc.	The Jews.	Asia.
			19. Armenia; on the death of Artaxias II. the Romans place on the throne Tigranes II.; Armenia becomes a pawn between Rome and Parthia. 16. Agrippa is in Asia where he regulates the affairs of Palestine. 14. Polemon of Pontus conquers Bosporus.
8.	The Calendar corrected by Augustus.	4[1] (7–6[2]). Jesus Christ born. The birth of Jesus Christ was made a starting point in chronology by the monk Dionysius Exiguus who lived in the sixth century; it was adopted by the Church in Rome soon after, was popularized by Bede in the eighth century, and came into common use in the tenth. Dionysius identified the birth of Christ (incarnation) with the year 754 of the Roman era, but modern research has shown that the great event must be placed from four to seven years before the date assumed by Dionysius. Archelaus succeeds Herod with the title of Ethnarch.	

[1] Cheyne, *Encyclopædia Biblica.* [2] Hastings, *Dictionary of the Bible.*

B.C.	AFRICA.	ROMAN EMPIRE.	
			19. The Cantabri in Spain subjugated; conquest of Spain complete. 16. Lollius defeated by the Germans. 15. Rhætians and Vindelicians subdued by Tiberias and Drusus. 12. Augustus assumes the title of Pontifex Maximus. Pannonia conquered by Tiberias. 11. Victories of Drusus in Germany.

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	Sacred.
2	Ovid publishes his *Ars Amatoria*.	
10	Celsus, the physician; Phædrus, the fabulist; Velleius Paterculus, Roman historian.	
		26. Pontius Pilate becomes procurator of Judea.
		28–29[1] (26–27[2]). Baptism of Jesus Christ and beginning of His public work.
		30[1] (29[2]). Crucifixion of Jesus Christ.
		35–36[2] (31 or 35[1]). St. Paul converted to Christianity.
40	Philo, Alexandrian Jew, disciple of Plato; Seneca, moral philosopher; Apion of Alexandria, grammarian, called the "Trumpet of the World."	
		47.[2] First missionary journey of Paul.
		49.[2] Council of the Apostles at Jerusalem.
50	Columella, writer on husbandry.	50.[2] Paul at Corinth.
		52.[2] Third missionary journey of Paul.
		55. Paul at Ephesus.

[1] Cheyne, *Encyclopædia Biblica*.
[2] Hastings, *Dictionary of the Bible*.

A.D.	Roman Empire.	
	East.	*West.*
2	Caius Cæsar makes peace with the Parthians.	
4		Death of Caius Cæsar, son of Agrippa; Tiberius renews his campaigns in Germany.
9	The subjugation of the Dalmatians completed.	Roman legions under Varus destroyed by the Germans under Arminius in the Teutoburg Forest. Ovid is banished to Tomi on the Black Sea.
14		Augustus dies and Tiberius becomes emperor. The Pannonian and German legions revolt.
17	Germanicus takes command in the East.	
19	Germanicus poisoned at Antioch.	The Jews banished from Italy.
23		Sejanus poisons Drusus, son of Tiberius.
24	Uprising of Tacfarinas in Numidia suppressed.	
26		Tiberius retires to Capreæ (Capri).
31		Sejanus disgraced and put to death
37		Tiberius dies. Caligula (Caius Cæsar) becomes emperor.
41		Caligula assassinated. Claudius becomes emperor.
42	Mauretania conquered and divided into two provinces, Mauretania Tingitana and Mauretania Cæsariensis.	
43		—invades Britain with his general, Plautius.
46	Thrace made a Roman province.	
51		Caractacus, the chief of the Trinobantes in Britain, defeated and brought to Rome.
54		Nero becomes emperor.
55		—poisons Britannicus, son of Claudius.

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	Sacred and Ecclesiastical.
		56.[1] Paul arrested in Jerusalem.
		59.[1] Paul arrives in Rome.
60	Persius, satirist.	61.[1] Acts closed.
64	Nero's golden house built. The buildings in Rome more regular after the fire.	64. First traditional persecution of Christians, by Nero. 64-65.[1] Martyrdom of Peter and Paul. 66. Outbreak of Jewish war. 67. Pope Linus.[2] Vespasian despatched against the Jews.
70	Pliny, the elder, author of comprehensive natural history; Josephus, the Jewish historian. The destruction of Jerusalem marks the end of the Jews as a nation; from that time they enter on their historic rôle of wanderers.	70. The destruction of Jerusalem by Titus. 72. Conquest of Judea completed. 79. Pope Anacletus.
80	Colosseum completed. Quintilian, orator; Valerius Flaccus, poet; Martial, epigrammatist; Apollonius of Tyana, Pythagorean philosopher; Epictetus, stoic; Dio Chrysostom, Greek rhetorician and philosopher.	90. Pope Clemens. 95. Second traditional persecution of the Christians, by Domitian.

[1] Hastings, *Dictionary of the Bible.*

[2] The word Pope is used in accordance with the Roman Catholic usage, though the name was not adopted by the Pontiffs till several centuries after.

A.D.	Roman Empire.	
	East.	*West.*
		59. Nero's mother, Agrippina, put to death by his order.
60	Corbulo subdues Armenia.	61. Revolt of the Britons under queen Boadicea; they burn London. The queen, defeated by Suetonius, poisons herself.
63	Tiridates placed on the throne of Armenia by Nero.	64. Burning of Rome and Christians accused of the crime.
		65. Seneca and Lucan put to death.
66	Tiridates visits Rome.	
		68. Galba proclaimed emperor by the soldiers in Spain; he reigns 8 months, and is put to death by the Prætorians.
69	Vespasian declared emperor at Alexandria.	69. Otho becomes emperor; acknowledged by the Senate; (3 months) defeated by Vitellius, who becomes emperor (8 months); he is overthrown by the army of
		70. Vespasian, commander in the East, who becomes emperor.
70	Jerusalem destroyed by Titus.	
		78. Agricola assumes command in Britain.
		79. Titus becomes emperor. Herculaneum and Pompeii destroyed by an eruption of Vesuvius.
		81. Domitian becomes emperor.
86	War with the Dacians under Decebalus.	86. Romans defeated by the Dacians on the Danube.
90	Roman reverses against the Quadi and the Marcomanni; peace with the Dacians bought.	88. The secular games celebrated.

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	Ecclesiastical.
96	Tacitus, historian; Juvenal, satirist; Statius, poet; Plutarch, moralist and biographer; the younger Pliny.	
100	Jurisprudence flourishes; Rome adorned with the Trajan Forum; Pillar of Trajan, and baths; stone bridge built over the Danube.	99. Pope Evaristus. 100. Christian assemblies prohibited by Trajan. 100 (*about*). Composition of the "Shepherd" of Hermas.
		107. Pope Alexander I. 108. St. Ignatius put to death. 112–113 (100?). Third traditional persecution, by Trajan.
		116. Pope Xystus (Sixtus I).
130	The great buildings of Palmyra.—Temple of the Sun at Baalbec.	125. Pope Telesphorus.
132	Jurisprudence improved by the promulgation of Hadrian's perpetual code. Ptolemy, the celebrated Egyptian astronomer and geographer; Arrian and Appian, Greek historians; Pausanius, traveller.	
		136. Pope Hyginus.
		140. Pope Pius I. Heresy of Valentine. 145 (*about*). Rise of the Marcionites. 154. Pope Anicetus. Canon of Scripture fixed about this time. 154 (*about*). Justin Martyr publishes his apology for the Christians. 155 (*about*). Martyrdom of Polycarp; appearance of Montanus.
160	Lucian, satirist; Hermogenes, rhetorician.	
		163 (*about*). Martyrdom of Papias. 165. Pope Soter. Death of Justin Martyr.

A.D.	Roman Empire.	
	East.	*West.*
		96. Domitian assassinated. Nerva becomes emperor.
		98. Trajan becomes emperor; a great sovereign and a warrior, under whom the Roman Empire attained its greatest extent.
		101. Trajan begins his Dacian campaigns.
103–104	Pliny, proprætor in Bithynia, sends Trajan his account of the Christians.	
		107. Dacia made a province.
114	Trajan begins war against the Parthians.	
116	Capture of Ctesiphon.	
117	Revolt of the Jews in Cyrene and Egypt. Trajan dies at Selinus in Cilicia.	117. Hadrian becomes emperor; undertakes extensive travels throughout the provinces of the empire.
		121. Erection of Hadrian's wall in Britain.
112–127	Hadrian in the East for five years.	
130	Hadrian rebuilds Jerusalem, under the name of Ælia Capitolina, and erects there a temple to Jupiter.	
131	Revolt of the Jews under Bar Cochba.	
		132. The *Edictum Perpetuum*, comprising the edicts of the Roman prætors, collected and published.
136	Jewish war ended.	138. Antoninus Pius becomes emperor; (eminent for his virtues and love of peace).
		161. Marcus Aurelius (Antoninus) becomes emperor.
162	War with the Parthians, lasts 4 years and ends in the confirmation of Roman authority in Armenia.	
		167–175. War with the Marcomanni and the Quadi.

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	Ecclesiastical.
170	Galen, Greek physician; Diogenes Laertius, Greek historian.	174. Pope Eleutherus. 177. Fourth traditional persecution, by Marcus Aurelius—Irenæus becomes bishop of Lyons.
180	The *Meditations* of Marcus Aurelius embody some of the loftiest thoughts of antiquity.	180. Age of Theophilus and Tatian. Hegesippus writes against the Gnostics. 189. Pope Victor I.
		198. Pope Zephyrinus; strife between Zephyrinus and Hippolytus as to the restoration of those who had fallen away from the Church under persecution. 202. Fifth persecution of the Christians, under Severus.—Tertullian, an able defender of Christianity.—Clement of Alexandria, and Minucius Felix.
206	Baths of Caracalla begun.	
210	Papinian, jurist.	
215	Caracalla grants the right of Roman citizenship to all the provinces, that they may become liable to additional taxes.	217. Pope Calixtus I.
220	Dio Cassius, historian.	220 (*about*). Death of Clement of Alexandria. 221. Julius Africanus, first of Christian chronologists. 222. Pope Urban I.
230	Ammonius Saccas, founder of the Neo-Platonic school of philosophy at Alexandria. Herodian, Greek historian. Censorinus, critic and grammarian.	230. Pope Pontianus.—Death of Tertullian.

A.D.	Roman Empire.	
	East.	*West.*
		178. Renewal of war with the Marcomanni.
		180. The emperor dies at Sirmium: Commodus becomes emperor, makes peace with the Germans.
		191. Rome nearly destroyed by fire. 192. Commodus assassinated. 193. Pertinax proclaimed emperor by the Prætorian guards; murdered after a reign of 3 months. The empire bought by Didius Julianus, who reigns for 2 months and is put to death. Septimius Severus proclaimed emperor by the Pannonian legions.
		194. —defeats his competitor, Pescennius Niger, at Issus; besieges Byzantium.
197	Severus invades the Parthian empire, captures Seleucia and Babylon, and acquires Adiabene (northern Assyria).	197. —defeats rival emperor Albinus in Gaul.
		202. —persecutes the Christians.
		208. —invades Britain and makes war on the Caledonian tribes. The wall of Severus between the Forth and the Clyde built. 211. Severus dies at York, in Britain. Caracalla and Geta become emperors.
		212. Caracalla slays his brother Geta; general proscription; among others, Papinian put to death. 214. Wars against the Alemanni.
		217. Caracalla is assassinated. Macrinus becomes emperor.
		218. Macrinus defeated by the Parthians and slain by his soldiers. Heliogabalus becomes emperor.
		222. Heliogabalus slain. Alexander Severus becomes emperor.
226	Fall of the Parthian empire and establishment of the new Persian kingdom under the dynasty of the Sassanids.	
		232. The victory of Severus over the Persians in Mesopotamia.

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	Sacred and Ecclesiastical.
		235. Pope Anterus. Origen. Sixth persecution of the Christians, under Maximinus. 236. Pope Fabianus.
		240. Gregory Thaumaturgus becomes bishop of Neo-Cæsarea.
		247. Dionysius becomes bishop of Alexandria.
		248. Cyprian becomes bishop of Carthage.—Monastic life originates about this time. Dispute between the churches of Rome and Africa about baptism. Novatian, opponent of Roman bishop. 249. Pope Cornelius.
250	Plotinus, Neo-Platonic philosopher.	251. Seventh persecution of the Christians, under Decius.
		257. Eighth persecution, under Valerian.
		259. Pope Dionysius.
260	Longinus, philosopher, critic, and statesman.	260. Paul, of Samosata, bishop of Antioch, denies the divinity of Jesus Christ.
		269. Pope Felix I.
271	Aurelian begins wall around Rome.	270 (*about*). Manes advocates his doctrines in Persia.

A.D.	Roman Empire.	
	East.	*West.*
		235. Severus murdered in a mutiny of the army. Maximinus becomes emperor; is victorious against the Germans.
		238. Maximinus assassinated by his troops near Aquileia; Gordian I. and II. proclaimed emperors in Africa and slain; Senate nominates Pupienus and Balbinus emperors; Pupienus and Balbinus slain by the Prætorians. Gordian III. becomes emperor.
242	Gordian defeats the Persians under Sapor.	
		244. Gordian put to death by Philip (the Arabian), who becomes emperor; makes peace with Sapor.
		248. The secular games celebrated in commemoration of the thousandth anniversary of the founding of the city.
		249. Decius becomes emperor; persecutes the Christians. 251. —slain by the Goths, who invade the empire by crossing the Danube. Gallus becomes emperor; purchases a peace with the Goths.
		252. A great pestilence prevails in the empire.
		253. Æmilianus proclaimed by troops in Mœsia; Valerianus proclaimed emperor in Rhætia. Gallus and Æmilianus slain.
		254. Valerian becomes emperor; is successful against the Germans and Goths. 256. Franks invade Spain. 256–69. Great piratical expeditions of the Goths into Asia Minor and Greece.
258	War between Rome and Persia.	
260	Valerian taken prisoner by Sapor, king of Persia.	260. Gallienus becomes emperor. Period of the 30 tyrants.
261–262	Sapor takes Antioch, Tarsus, and Cæsarea.	264. Alliance with Odenatus.
267	Odenatus, ruler of Palmyra, dies—he is succeeded by his wife, Zenobia, who reigns with the titles of "Augusta" and "Queen of the East."	268. Gallienus killed at Milan. Claudius II. becomes emperor; defeats the Alemanni.
		269. —defeats Goths at Nissa, in Mœsia.
269	Zenobia attempts to conquer Egypt.	270. Aurelian becomes emperor.
		271. —defeats the Marcomanni and Alemanni.
273	Zenobia defeated at Emesa by Aurelian, who destroys her magnificent capital, and carries her to Rome.	273. —reduces Palmyra after an heroic resistance, and takes queen Zenobia prisoner.

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	Ecclesiastical.
		274. Ninth persecution, under Aurelian.
275	Porphyry, Neo-Platonic philosopher.	275. Pope Eutychianus.
		283. Pope Caius.
284	Diocletian's Oriental form of government — the monarchy considered hereditary—nomination of Cæsars as co-rulers. Diocletian's baths, containing 3000 benches of white marble.	
290	The Gregorian code of civil law.	
		296. Pope Marcellinus.
300	Spartianus, Vopiscus, and Trebellius Pollio, historians.	303. Tenth persecution of the Christians, by Diocletian. 304. Arnobius of Africa converted. 305. Persecution of the Christians stopped by Constantius Chlorus.
		310. Pope Eusebius. 311. Pope Miltiades. Constantine issues Edict of Toleration. 314. Pope Sylvester I.
320	Iamblichus, Neo-Platonic philosopher.	320. Strife of the Donatists in Africa.
		325. The Council of Nice, consisting of 318 bishops, who condemn Arianism.—Eusebius, bishop of Cæsarea, ecclesiastical historian.—Lactantius, Athanasius, Arius, flourish in the reign of Constantine.
330	Constantinople becomes the capital of the Roman Empire and the seat of art and literature.	
335	Hermogenianus, jurist.	337. Pope Julius I.

A.D.	Roman Empire.	
	East.	*West.*
		274. Gaul, Spain, and Britain reduced to obedience. Dacia given up to the barbarians. 275. Aurelian killed. An interregnum of 6 months. Tacitus (a descendant of the historian) becomes emperor; reigns 6 months and is slain.
276	Florianus, brother of Tacitus, proclaimed emperor; is slain at Tarsus.	276. Probus becomes emperor; obtains several victories over the barbarians and restores borders of the empire. 282. Probus slain by his soldiers. Carus becomes emperor.
283	Carus invades Persia but dies near Ctesiphon.	283. Carus overruns Persia and dies. Carinus and Numerianus become emperors. 284. Numerianus slain; Diocletian proclaimed emperor. Diocletian makes Maximianus his colleague. 285. Diocletian and Carinus at war; Carinus slain. 287. Britain usurped by Carausius, who reigns 7 years. The empire attacked by the northern barbarians, and several provinces usurped by tyrants. Diocletian divides the administration of the Roman Empire among the two Augusti and the two Cæsars. 296. Britain regained by Constantius.
297	Egypt subdued.	
298	Galerius defeats Narses of Persia.	
		305. Diocletian and Maximian resign the empire to Constantius and Galerius. 306. Constantine the Great becomes emperor; Licinius, Maximian, Maxentius, Galerius, Maximinus, his colleagues. Constantine defeats the Franks. 310. Death of Maximian. 311. Death of Galerius. 312. Maxentius defeated and killed. 313. Defeat and death of Maximinus.
314	Constantine defeats Licinius at Adrianople.	314. Civil war with Licinius.
323	Constantine defeats Licinius a second time at Adrianople and again at Chalcedon.	323. Constantine defeats Licinius, and becomes sole emperor.
325	The first general council at Nice.	
330	Constantinople solemnly dedicated.	
333	Great famine and pestilence in Syria.	
334	Sarmatians receive settlements in the empire.	
337	Death of Constantine, and the accession of his three sons.	

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	Ecclesiastical.
		340. Christianity propagated in Ethopia by Frumentius.—Gothic version of Bible by Wulfila (Ulfilas).
		352. Pope Liberius. Hilary of Poitiers.—Cyril, bishop of Jerusalem.
360	Eutropius, Ammianus Marcellinus, and Aurelius Victor, historians, Ælius Donatus, grammarian.	
		366. Pope Damasus.
		370. Basil, bishop of Cæsarea; Ephraim Syrus.
		375. Ambrose of Milan; Martin of Tours.
380	Eunapius, historian. Symmachus, orator and pagan advocate.	381. The second general council of Constantinople.—Gregory of Nazianzus made patriarch of Constantinople. 384. Symmachus pleads in the Roman Senate for Paganism against St. Ambrose. Pope Syricius.
390	Ausonius and Prudentius, Latin poets; Pappus and Theon, of Alexandria, mathematicians.	
395	Claudian, Latin poet.	
		400. Chrysostom, patriarch of Constantinople; Jerome; St. Augustine.

A D	Roman Empire.	
	East.	*West.*
	——— Constantius, Constans, and Constantine become emperors. ———	
340	150 Greek and Asiatic cities destroyed by an earthquake.	340. Constantine, the younger, defeated and killed by Constans at Aquileia.
350	Hermanric, king of the Ostrogoths, founds an extensive empire in South Russia.	350. Constans killed by emissaries of Magnentius who maintains himself in Gaul till 353.
354	The Cæsar Gallus put to death by Constantius.	356–360. Campaigns of Julian in Gaul and Germany.
361	Constantius dies at Tarsus.	361. Julian, the Apostate, becomes emperor.
363	A disadvantageous peace with the Persians concluded by Jovian.	363. —attempts in vain to rebuild the temple at Jerusalem.—Is slain in a war with the Persians. Jovian becomes emperor.
		364. Death of Jovian, and the accession of Valentinian and Valens, under whom the EMPIRE is DIVIDED.
	EASTERN EMPIRE extending from the lower Danube to the confines of Persia.	WESTERN EMPIRE extending from the Caledonian ramparts to the foot of Mount Atlas.
364	Valens becomes emperor.	364. Valentinian I. becomes emperor.
		367. The Picts and Scots invade Britain but are defeated by Theodosius. Gratian made Augustus.
374	The Huns advance into central Europe; the Visigoths, expelled by the Huns, are allowed by Valens to settle in Thrace.	375. Gratian becomes emperor; associates with himself Valentinian II.; gains a victory over the Germans.
378	Valens defeated and slain by the Goths near Adrianople.	
379	Theodosius the Great becomes emperor; named Augustus by Gratian; a zealous supporter of Christianity.	
		383. Maximus is proclaimed emperor in Britain; Gratian is slain; the West shared between Maximus and Valentinian II.
384	Armenia partitioned by Rome and Persia.	
388	Theo osius defeats Maximus, the usurper of the Western Empire.	388. Overthrow of Maximus and sole rule of Valentinian II.
392		Valentinian II. slain and succeeded by Eugenius.
394	Theodosius defeats Eugenius, the usurper of the West, and Arbogastes, the Gaul. Final division of the empire between the sons of Theodosius.	
395	Arcadius becomes emperor.	395. Honorius becomes emperor.
		400. Italy invaded by Alaric.

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	Ecclesiastical.
		402. Pope Innocent I.
410	Macrobius, grammarian.	
		412. Cyril, bishop of Alexandria; Socrates, ecclesiastical historian; Orosius, a Spanish disciple of St. Augustine; and Pelagius, a British monk, who denied original sin, &c.
415	Death of Hypatia of Alexandria.	416. The Pelagian heresy condemned by the African bishops.
		417. Pope Zosimus.
		418. Pope Boniface I.
		422. Pope Celestine I.
425	Zosimus and Olympiodorus, Greek historians.	
		428. Nestorius, bishop of Constantinople, acknowledges two persons in Jesus Christ.
		431. Third general council at Ephesus condemns Nestor.
		432. Pope Xystus (Sixtus) III.
		St. Patrick preaches the Gospel in Ireland.
		435. Nestor banished.
438	The Theodosian code published.	
		440. Pope Leo I. (the Great) greatly extends the power of the bishop of Rome.
		Sozomen and Theodoret, ecclesiastical historians.
		449. Flavian, patriarch of Constantinople, and Eusebius, bishop of Dorylæum, deposed by the "Robber Synod" at Ephesus, which justifies the teachings of Eutyches regarding the existence of one nature in Christ.
450	Proclus, Neoplatonist philosopher.	
	Sidonius Apollinaris, poet, statesman, and ecclesiastic.	
	Legislation of the Visigoths in Spain under Euric.	451. The fourth general council at Chalcedon, at which Eutychianism and Nestorianism are solemnly condemned.

A.D.	Eastern Empire.	Western Empire.
		402. Alaric defeated by Stilicho at Pollentia. Radagaisus invades Italy and is defeated by Stilicho.
		406. The Vandals invade Gaul.
		407. Britain evacuated by the Romans.
408	Theodosius II., a child, becomes emperor; Anthemius, minister.	
		409. The Vandals enter Spain.
		410. Rome sacked by the Goths under Alaric.
		412. The Visigoths enter Gaul.
414	The emperor's sister, Pulcheria, proclaimed co-empress.	
		415–418. The Visigoths begin the conquest of Spain.
421	Persian war.	418. The Alani defeated and extirpated by the Goths.
425	Pannonia, Dalmatia, and Noricum gained from the Western Empire.	425. Valentinian III. becomes emperor.
		428(429). The Vandals enter Africa.
		433. Attila, "The scourge of God," becomes ruler of an immense empire from China to the Atlantic.
		439. The Vandals, under Genseric, take Carthage.
		443. Burgundians establish themselves in Sapaudia (Savoy).
		446. The famous embassy from Britain soliciting aid against the Picts and Scots, "the groans of the Britons."
		449 (450). The arrival of the Jutes in Britain, under Hengist and Horsa.
450	Marcian becomes emperor.	
		451. Attila invades Gaul and is defeated by Ætius and Theodoric at Méry-sur-Seine (near Châlons).
452	Victory over the Arabs near Damascus.	452. The origin of Venice; founded by refugees from the Hunnist invasion.
		455. Valentinian is assassinated by Petronius Maximus who becomes emperor and is also assassinated some months later.— Genseric, the Vandal king, sacks Rome.
		Avitus becomes emperor through influence of the Goths.

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	Ecclesiastical.
		461. Pope Hilarus.
		468. Pope Simplicius. Strife for supremacy among the bishops of Rome, Constantinople, Alexandria, Antioch, and Jerusalem, resulting in the steady growth of the power of Rome as the champion of Catholicity.
476	The accession of Odoacer is taken generally as marking the end of ancient history and the beginning of the medieval period, though in reality it brought no sharp change in the condition of Italy and the West. The conquest of Rome by the Germanic tribes and the subsequent interblending of the Latin and Teutonic spirit gives rise to the characteristic European spirit of later days.	477. Hunneric, King of the Vandals, in Africa, persecutes the Catholics.
480	The Salic law developed among the Franks before Clovis.	
		482. The emperor Zeno publishes the *Henoticon*. 483. Pope Felix III. —excommunicated by Acacius, bishop of Constantinople.
486	The victory of Clovis marks the triumph of the Germanic over the Roman civilization in Gaul.	
490	(*about*). Burgundian laws collected by Gundoband.	
		492. Pope Gelasius I.; he advances bold claims to authority.
493	Theodoric, the Ostrogoth, seeks to engraft the Roman civilization on the Goths.	
		496. Christianity introduced among the Franks, whose king, Clovis, accepts baptism.—Pope Anastasius II. 498. Pope Symmachus, opposed by the Emperor Anastasius, against whom he upholds a lofty conception of the priestly dignity.
511	Clovis's acceptance of Catholic Christianity prepares the way for the historic connection between the Frankish empire and the papacy.	

A.D.	Eastern Empire.	Western Empire.
456	Successful campaign against Persians	
457	Leo I. (the Thracian), becomes emperor.	457. Majorian becomes emperor.
		458. Franks:—Childeric I., father of Clovis, becomes king of the Franks.
461	Theodoric, the Goth, a hostage at the Byzantine court.	461. Severus becomes emperor.
		465. Death of Severus.
466	Huns defeated at Sardica.	466. Euric becomes king of the Visigoths; he completes the conquest of Spain.
		467. Anthemius becomes emperor.
		472. Olybrius becomes emperor.
		473. Glycerius becomes emperor.
474	Leo II. succeeds Leo I., and dies in the same year.	474. Julius Nepos becomes emperor.
	Zeno becomes emperor.	
	Theodoric becomes chief of the Ostrogoths.	475. Romulus Augustulus becomes emperor.
		476. Romulus Augustulus deposed by Odoacer, leader of the Mercenaries. END of the WESTERN EMPIRE.
477	Zeno overthrows the rival emperor Basiliscus.	477. Foundation of the kingdom of Sussex by Ælla.
		Western Europe.
		481. Clovis I., founder of the Frankish power, succeeds his father Childeric as king.
483	Peace between Theodoric and Zeno.	
		486. Battle of Soissons—the Roman power in Gaul overthrown by Clovis.
488	Zeno induces Theodoric to undertake the conquest of Italy.	
		490. Britain:—Capture of Anderida by Ælla.
491	Anastasius I. becomes emperor.	491. Franks:—Clovis subdues the Ripuarian Franks.
	Appearance of the Green and Blue factions.	
492	Outbreak of rebellion in Isauria.	
		493. Italy:—Conquered by Theodoric, king of the Ostrogoths.—Odoacer put to death.
		496. Conversion of Clovis.—He defeats the Alamanni.
		500. Franks:—Burgundians subjected.
503	War with Kobad of Persia; concluded in 505.	507. —Clovis defeats Alaric near Poictiers, and wrests Aquitaine from the Visigoths.
		510. —Clovis makes Paris his capital.
		511. —Clovis dies.—His kingdom partitioned among his four sons.
512	Long walls built to protect Constantinople from the Bulgarians.	

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	Ecclesiastical.
		514. Pope Hormisdas. 518. The accession of Justin marks the downfall of the Monophysites; the *Henoticon* withdrawn.
		523. Pope John I.
525	Boethius, the Roman statesman and philosopher.	526. Pope Felix IV. 527. Separation of the Armenian from the Greek Church.
529	The schools of Athens closed by Justinian.	529. The Order of Benedictine monks instituted at Monte Cassino, near Naples. 530. Pope Boniface II,
533	Completion of Justinian's Code, Pandects, and Institutes.	533. Pope John II. 535. Pope Agapetus. 536. Pope Silverius.
537	The church of St. Sophia dedicated at Constantinople.	537. Pope Vigilius.
		544. In the Edict of the Three Chapters. Justinian largely repudiates the work of the Council of Chalcedon (451).
550	(*about*). The Christian era introduced by Dionysius Exiguus. The fables of Pilpay translated into Persian. Cassiodorus, Italian historian.	550. Vigilius excommunicated by a council at Carthage. 553. The fifth general council at Constantinople. 555. Pope Pelagius I.
560	Procopius, a Byzantine historian; Gildas, British historian.	560. Pope John III. The Tritheists maintain the separate existence of the persons of the Trinity. The pope vindicates his authority against the Frankish clergy by ordering the restoration of bishops deposed by a council at Lyons.
563	(565) Christianity introduced in Scotland by Columba.	
568	The old Roman municipal system in Italy overthrown by the invasion of the Lombards.	
570	Evagrius, church historian.	

A.D.	Eastern Empire.	Western Europe.
514	Rebellion of Vitalian.	
518	Justin I., of Illyria becomes emperor.	
518–565	Brilliant period of the Byzantine empire.	519. Britain:—The Britons defeated at Charford by Cerdic and Cynric who begin the third Saxon kingdom of Wessex.
		520. —West Saxons defeated at Mount Badon.
527	Justinian I. becomes emperor; celebrated for his code of laws and the victories of his generals, Belisarius and Narses.	
530	Belisarius defeats the Persians at Daras.	530. —Isle of Wight conquered by Jutes.
		531. Spain:—Theudis succeeds Amalaric as king of the Visigoths.
532	—Suppresses the Nika riot in the Hippodrome of Constantinople.	
533–534	—Overthrows the Vandals in Africa.	
535	—subdues Sicily.	
536	—takes Naples and Rome.	536. Witiges, king of the Ostrogoths, surrenders his possessions in Gaul to the Franks.
537–540	—overruns Italy.	537. Witiges besieges Belisarius in Rome.
540	Witiges surrenders Ravenna to the Byzantines.—Antioch sacked by the Persians.	540. Byzantine power established in Italy.
542	Plague in the empire—during three months from 5,000 to 10,000 die daily at Constantinople.	
543	Totila, king of the Ostrogoths, begins the reconquest of Italy.	
546	Totila takes Rome.	
553	Narses defeats and kills Totila and overthrows Gothic kingdom in Italy.	554. Franks invade Italy but are destroyed by Narses. Italy is utterly desolated.
558	The Cotrigur Huns overrun Thrace and threaten Constantinople but are defeated by Belisarius.	558. The Frankish power reunited under Clotaire I., who becomes king.
		560. Britain:—The kingdom of Deira established.
562	Belisarius disgraced by Justinian.	561. Franks:—Death of Clotaire and partition of his dominions among his four sons.
563	Belisarius restored:—he quells a conspiracy.	
565	Death of Belisarius and Justinian. Justin II. becomes emperor.	567. Beginning of the strife between Austrasia and Neustria.
568	The exarchate of Ravenna established.	568. Italy conquered by the Lombards, under Alboin. He later fixes his capital at Pavia.
		571. Britain:—Battle of Bedford.—East Anglia formed into a kingdom.

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	Ecclesiastical.
		575. Pope Benedict I.
		579. Pope Pelagius II.; he denies the right of the patriarch of Constantinople to assume the title of ecumenical bishop.
580	The Latin language ceases to be spoken in Italy, while it supersedes the Gothic in Spain.	
587	The Roman Catholic faith established in Visgothic Spain and the Germanic influence in that country greatly strengthened thereby.	
590	Gregory of Tours, the father of French history.	590. Pope Gregory I., called The Great; he adopts the title *Servus Servorum Dei*. He advances greatly the claims of the bishops of Rome and is practically ruler of that city.
600	The Saxons having conquered England, it relapsed, in a great measure, into the state of barbarism, from which it had been partially raised by the Romans. Ethelbert draws up the first code of laws in England. Rites and superstitions increase in all Europe.—Relics sought for and worshipped.—Litanies addressed to the Virgin.—The burning of candles by day.—Exorcisms, etc.	597. St. Augustine introduces Christianity into Britain. 604. Pope Sabinian. 607. Pope Boniface III. made supreme head of the church by Phocas. Pope Boniface IV. The Pantheon at Rome dedicated to God, the Virgin, and the Saints.
610	Isidorus, of Seville, Spanish historian. Mohammed begins the promulgation of his teachings.	
		615. Pope Deusdedit.
618	Beginning of the Tang dynasty in China, the Golden Age of literature.	618. Pope Boniface V.
622	The year of the Hegira, the starting-point of the Mohammedan calendar.	
		625. Boniface V. makes Canterbury the metropolitan see of Britain. Pope Honorius I. Monasteries increase.
632	Islamism and the power of the caliphs established in the East. In the caliphs were united the highest spiritual and regal authority.	633. Rise of the Monothelite heresy. Africa and Asia, with the churches of Jerusalem, Alexandria, and Antioch, lost to the Christian world by the progress of Mohammedanism.

A D.	Eastern Empire.	Western Europe.
574	Tiberius associated with Justin in the government.	
578	Tiberius II. becomes emperor. The Slavs appear in Thrace.	576. Spain:—The Visigothic king Leovigild breaks the Roman power in the peninsula and upholds the royal power against the nobles.
582	Maurice, the Cappadocian, succeeds.	583. Italy:—the Lombards, under Authari, successful against the Greeks and Franks.
585–600	The Avars and Slavs invade the Eastern empire.	584. Britain:—the kingdom of Mercia founded. 586. Spain:—Recared king of the Visigoths. 587. Recared embraces Catholicism and enters upon the persecutionof Arians and Jews. 588. Britain:—Bernicia and Deira unite to form the kingdom of Northumbria.
		597. —Christianity introduced by St. Augustine.
602	Phocas, a centurion, made emperor by the army. The empire invaded by the Persians.	604. Ethelbert of Kent begins the conversion of the East Saxons and founds the church of St. Paul in London as a bishop's seat.
610	Heraclius overthrows Phocas, and makes himself emperor.	
613	The Persians overrun Syria and take Damascus.	613. Britain:—Ethelfrith, king of Northumbria, defeats the Britons, and conquers Cheshire and Lancashire.
614	Jerusalem taken by the Persians.	614. Clotaire II. reunites the Frankish dominions.
616	The Persians conquer Egypt.	
617	The Persians overrun Asia Minor.	617. Beginning of Northumbrian supremacy in England.
618	Constantinople threatened by the Avars.	
622	The HEGIRA or Mohammed's flight from Mecca to Medina.	
622–627	Heraclius defeats the Persians repeatedly, and wins the final battle at Nineveh.	
626	Constantinople besieged by the Persians and Avars.	627. Edwin of Northumbria converted to Christianity.
632	Death of Mohammed. Abubeker succeeds him as caliph.	628. Franks:—Dagobert I. becomes king.
634	Omar, caliph. The battle of Yermu gives Syria to the Arabs.	633. Northumbria overthrown by Penda of Mercia.

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	Ecclesiastical.
636	(*about*). Nestorian Christianity introduced into China.	
	In England, improvement in ecclesiastical architecture; circular arches introduced; churches built at Canterbury, Glastonbury, St. Albans, Winchester, etc.	
	In civil architecture, forts and castles —Conisborough Castle in Yorkshire; Castletown in Derbyshire, etc.	640. Pope Severinus. Pope John IV.
	Some of the monasteries of Europe continue to be the repositories of learning and the arts.	642. Pope Theodorus.
	In Japan during the seventh century comes the rise of the feudal nobility and the division of the population into agriculturists and warriors or samurai.	649. Pope Martin I.
		654. Pope Eugenius I.
	The abbey of Whitby and the monastery of Gilling founded.	657. Pope Vitalian.
	The Anglo-Saxons advance in civilization and power, by the introduction of Christianity.	664. Roman Christianity triumphs in England at the Council of Whitby.
	In the Frankish empire the differentiation between the French and German language appears.	672. Pope Adeodatus.
		676. Pope Donus.
		678. Pope Agatho.
680	Aldhelm, the first Anglo-Saxon writer in prose and verse.	680–681. The sixth general council at Constantinople condemns the Monothelites.
	Cædmon, Anglo-Saxon poet.	682. Pope Leo II.
	In Persia, the Magian religion gives way to the Mohammedan.	684. Pope Benedict II.
		685. Pope John V.
		686. Pope Conon.
		687. Pope Sergius I.
		692. The Quinisext Council at Constantinople convened to supplement the work of the ecumenical councils of 555 and 680; not recognized by Pope Sergius nor by the Roman Church.
695	Severe persecution of the Jews in Spain.	
700	The Venerable Bede, ecclesiastical historian.	
	Christianity almost exterminated in Africa, by the progress of Mohammedanism.	701. Pope John VI.
		705. Pope John VII.
		708. Pope Sisinnius. Pope Constantine I.
		710. Emperor Justinian II. confirms the Roman see in its privileges; he is the first to kiss the pontiff's foot.
711	The conquest of Spain by the Arabs destined to exercise a powerful effect on the progress of civilization in Europe.	

A.D.	Eastern Empire, Asia, etc.	Western Europe.
636	The battle of Cadesia gives Persia to the Arabs; their power established after the battle of Nehavend (642).	
637	Jerusalem taken by the Arabs.	
		638. Franks—The death of Dagobert is followed by the disappearance of the royal power, the kings being under the control of the mayors of the palace.
641	Egypt conquered by the Arabs. Heraclius Constantinus and Heracleonas rule.	
642	Constans II. becomes emperor. Moawiyah, caliph, makes Damascus his capital.	642. Britain:—Oswald of Northumbria defeated by Penda.
		655. Penda, of Mercia, overthrown
		656. Franks:—Clotaire III. rules as sole king. 662. Grimoald, duke of Benevento, usurps Lombard crown.
668	Constantine IV. becomes emperor.	
		670. France: — Childeric II. becomes king.
673	Siege of Constantinople by the Saracens whose fleet is destroyed by the Greek fire of Callinicus. The caliph compelled to purchase a peace of thirty years, by paying a yearly tribute.	673. The death of Childeric II. leads to civil war and anarchy.
		678. Theuderic III.
679	Yezid I., Caliph.	
680	The kingdom of Bulgaria founded.	680. Wamba, king of the Visigoths, turns monk.
683	Moawiyah II., caliph.	
684	Abdelmelik, caliph.	
685	Justinian II. becomes emperor.	
		687. Pepin the Younger's victory at Testry unites the Frankish realms under himself as mayor of the palace.
		688. Northumbria loses the hegemony to Wessex under King Ine.
		691. Franks:—Clovis III. becomes king.
693	Justinian defeated by the Arabs at Sebastopolis in Cilicia.	
694	Arabs overrun Armenia.	694. Britain:—Ine conquers Kent.
695	Justinian II. deposed by Leontius who is also deposed by	695. Franks: —Childebert II. becomes king.
697	Tiberius.	697. Venice:— Paulucio Anafesto, first Doge.
698	Carthage taken by the Arabs.	
705	Justinian II. restored. Walid I., caliph.	
709	North Africa completely subdued by the Saracens.	
		710. Britain:—Ine's wars with the Britons of Cornwall. Spain:—Roderic, last of the Visigothic kings.
711	Justinian put to death by Philip Bardanes, who reigns under the name of Philippicus.	711. Franks:—Dagobert III. becomes king. The Visigothic kingdom in Spain overthrown at the battle of the Guadalete by the Arabs under Tarik.

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	Ecclesiastical.
712	(*about*). The art of making paper brought from Samarcand by the Arabs.	712. Constantine opposes the emperor Philippicus Bardanes in the question of the Monothelite heresy.
715	(*about*). Boniface (Winfrith) begins his missionary work among the Germans.	715. Pope Gregory II.; he engages in conflict with the emperor Leo the Isaurian over image-worship.
720	Glastonbury Abbey rebuilt by Ine.	
		722 (723). Boniface consecrated bishop for Germany.
	Increasing power, spiritual and temporal, of the popes. Dark period of European literature.	726. Image-worship, being forbidden by the emperor Leo the Isaurian, causes great disturbance.
		726 (*about*). Peter's pence first collected in England.
		730. Gregory excommunicates the emperor.
		731. Pope Gregory III.
735	The Venerable Bede dies—a grammarian, historian, and theologian.	
		741. Pope Zachary.
745	John of Damascus, (Damascenus) a founder of the scholastic philosophy.	
750	The Abbasside caliphs encourage learning. The schools of Bagdad, Cufa, Alexandria, Fez, and Cordova promoted by them.	751. The pope gives his consent to the dethronement of Childeric, king of the Franks, and the election of Pepin.
	Ignorance, profligacy, and misery characterize the age preceding Charlemagne.	753. Pope Stephen II. threatened by the Lombards, seeks aid of Pepin.
		754. —journeys to Pepin to implore his protection.—Following the decision of the council of Constantinople, the emperor Constantine Copronymus begins the dissolution of the monasteries.
	In the Byzantine empire the succession is generally determined by violence, and the character of the rulers most often presents examples of cruelty, treachery, and fanaticism.	756. Commencement of the pope's temporal power under the auspices of Pepin, who bestows on Stephen the exarchate of Ravenna.
		757. Pope Paul I.
		768. Pope Stephen III.
		772. Pope Hadrian I., whom Charlemagne confirms in possession of Pepin's donation.
		Imposition of Tithes enforced by Charlemagne, for the support of the clergy, churches, schools, and the poor.

A.D.	Eastern Empire, Asia, etc.	Western Europe.
713	Anastasius II. becomes emperor.	
715	Theodosius III. becomes emperor.	715. Franks:—Charles Martel, Mayor of the Palace.
716		716. Franks:—Chilperic II. becomes king.
717	Leo III. (the Isaurian) rises against Theodosius and seizes the throne.	
717–718	The Arabs invest Constantinople by land and by sea. The city is saved by the Greek fire — the Arab fleet being almost entirely destroyed. The Greek possessions in Italy are lost in consequence of the edict forbidding image worship.	718. Spain:—Pelagius founds the kingdom of Asturias. 720. Franks:—Theuderic IV. becomes king.
725		725. Franks:—Charles Martel crosses the Rhine, and subdues the Bavarians; the Arabs ravage southern France.
726		726. (*about*). Britain:—Ine, king of Wessex, begins the tax called Peter's pence, to support a college at Rome.
732		732. Franks:—Charles Martel gains a great victory over the Saracens near Poitiers.
737		737. Franks:—Childeric III. becomes king.
740	Constantine V. (Copronymus) succeeds.	
745–751	The Arabs defeated by Constantine.	
750	The Ommiade caliphs overthrown by the Abbassides.	751. Childeric III. deposed and Pepin the Short, son of Charles Martel, chosen king.—End of the Merovingian line.
754	Al Mansur, caliph.	754. Pepin aids the pope with a large army against the Lombards.
755	War between the empire and the Bulgarians.	
756		756. Spain:—Separated from the Caliphate. Abderrhman, of the house of the Ommiade line, rules.
762	Al Mansur makes Bagdad his capital.	
768		768. Franks:—Charlemagne, or Charles the Great, reigns with his brother, Carloman, until 771.
774		774. Charlemagne invades Italy; defeats Desiderius, king of Lombardy, and annexes northern Italy to his empire. End of the Lombard kingdom.
775	Great victory over the Bulgarians at Lithosoria.	775. Charlemagne's first expedition against the Saxons.

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	Ecclesiastical.
		785. Forcible conversion of the Saxons by Charlemagne.
790	Golden period of learning in Arabia, under the caliph Haroun al Raschid. Paulus Diaconus, historian of the Lombards.	787. The seventh general council at Nice, in which the doctrine of the Iconoclasts was condemned.
		795. Pope Leo III. Image-worship condemned by Synod of Frankfort.

A.D.	Eastern Empire, Asia, etc.	Western Europe.
775	Leo IV. becomes emperor.	
778		A part of Charlemagne's army defeated at Roncesvalles in the Pyrenees by the Basques; the subject of the *Song of Roland*.
780	Constantine VI. Irene (queen-mother) restores image-worship.	
783	The empire is invaded by Haroun al Raschid.	
785		The Saxons compelled to adopt Christianity.
787		Britain:—First recorded invasion of the Danes.
791	Constantine imprisons his mother Irene for her cruelty.	
792	Irene regains power.	
795		Charlemagne forms the Spanish March.
797	Irene overthrows her son, blinds him, and assumes sole power.—proposes to marry Charlemagne.	

A.D.	Progress of Society.	Ecclesiastical.	New Western Empire.
800	The coronation of Charlemagne and the revival of the Roman Empire marks the beginning of a political system which was to dominate European thought for centuries.	800. The pope separates from the Eastern Empire, and becomes supreme bishop of the Western.	800. NEW EMPIRE of the WEST founded by Charlemagne, who is crowned at Rome, by the pope, Emperor of the Romans.
	Foundation of monastic and cathedral schools by Charlemagne; Alcuin; agriculture and horticulture encouraged; a canal planned to join the Rhine and the Danube; Haroun-al-Raschid sends an embassy to the court of Charlemagne with gifts.	Charlemagne reforms the Church.	802. Charlemagne receives an embassy from Nicephorus and from Haroun-al-Raschid.
	Transient revival of learning under Charlemagne.	Many bishoprics founded—Great increase of monastic institutions,	804. Saxon conquest completed.
	Eginhard, historian, secretary to Charlemagne.	809. Synod at Aix-la-Chapelle under direction of Charlemagne adopts the *Filioque*, but Pope Leo dissents.	805. The Avars defeated and converted.
			808. First descent of the Northmen on Germany.
813	The reign of al Mamun (caliph) is regarded as the Augustan age of Arabian literature.		
814	The death of Charlemagne is followed by retrogression in the political and social life of the Western Empire.	814. Insurrection at Rome against the pope.	814. Charlemagne dies. Louis I., the Pious or the Debonair, succeeds.
		816. Pope Stephen V.	
		817. Pope Paschal I.	817. Louis arranges the succession to the crown. Lothair made co-ruler.
		824. Pope Eugenius II.	
		826. Christianity in Denmark.	
		827. Pope Valentine. Pope Gregory IV.	
			829, 833. Insurrection of the emperor's sons.
830	Saint Mark's Church at Venice founded	830 (*about*). Ansgarius preaches Christianity in Sweden.	
		840 (*about*). Paschasius Radbertus, abbot, of Corbey, father of the doctrine of transubstantiation.	840. Lothair becomes emperor.
		Ratramnus and Scotus Erigena, theologians.	841. —defeated by his brothers, Louis and Charles, in the battle of Fontanet.
		842. Image-worship re-established.	The Normans plunder Rouen, and advance to Paris.
			843. Treaty of Verdun and division of the empire.
			France:—Charles I. (the Bald).
			Ger.:—Louis I., surnamed the German.
			Italy and Lorraine:—Lothair king with imperial dignity.

A.D.	Eastern Empire.	England, Scotland, etc.	The World, elsewhere.
802	Irene is dethroned by Nicephorus.	802. Egbert, king of Wessex.	
803	Byzantine empire recognizes independence of Venice.		
807	War with the Franks.		
809			809. Death of Haroun-al-Raschid; succeeded by Al Amin, caliph at Bagdad.
811	Michael I, (Rhangabe), at war with the Bulgarians.		
813	Leo V. (the Armenian) becomes emperor.		813. Al Mamun, caliph at Bagdad.
814	Bulgarians defeated.		
		815–823. Egbert, king of Wessex, defeats the Britons of Cornwall.	
820	Michael II. becomes emperor. (Balbus or the Stammerer)		820. First dismemberment of the Abbasside caliphate. The dynasty of the Taherites founded at Khorassan.
825	The Saracens obtain possession of Crete.	825. Egbert triumphs over the Mercians.	826. Ansgarius introduces Christianity into Denmark.
827	Saracens invade Sicily.		
829	Theophilus becomes emperor.	829. The seven kingdoms of the Heptarchy united by Egbert, king of Wessex.	830 (*about*). Ansgarius in Sweden.
832	Persecution of image-worshippers.		833. Al Motassim, caliph. He builds Samarra, which he makes the seat of government.
		837. War between Wessex and the Danes begins.	
838	Theophilus defeated by the Saracens at Dasymon.	839. Ethelwolf becomes king.	
			841. Norway:—Halfdan begins the subjection of the territorial nobles and the founding of a monarchy.
			Wathek, caliph.
842	Michael III. (the Drunkard) becomes emperor under the regency of Theodora. The triumph of image-worship		

A.D.	Progress of Society.	Ecclesiastical.	France, Spain, Germany.
		844. Pope Sergius II. Ignatius, patriarch of Constantinople.	
			845. Paris sacked by the Northmen.
		847. Pope Leo IV.	
		848. Gottschalk, a Benedictine monk, advocates predestination.	
850	(*about*). Hincmar, French theologian and bishop. Rabanus Maurus, German theologian and scholar.		
			853–854. War between Charles the Bald and Louis of Germany.
		855. Pope Benedict III.	855. Lothair abdicates; succeeded by Louis II. who has Italy with the imperial dignity.
		858. Pope Nicholas I. —asserts the papal power against Lothair II. of Lorraine.	
		860. The False Decretals.	
		866. Schism between Eastern and Western Churches.	
		867. Pope Hadrian II.—Photius, patriarch of Constantinople, deposed.	
		869–870. Eighth council at Constantinople.	870. Lorraine partitioned between France and Germany.
		872. Pope John VIII.	
874	Iceland settled.		
877	The beginning of the feudal system. Hereditary nobility, which, with the clergy, was the dominant order in the state.		877. France—Louis II. (the Stammerer) becomes king.
		882. Pope Martin II. (Marinus I.).	879. Louis III. and Carloman reign jointly.
	The nobles independent of the king.	884. Pope Hadrian III.	884. Charles the Fat, king of France and emperor, reunites Frankish dominions.
		885. Pope Stephen V.	885. Paris besieged by the Northmen. Charles makes peace with them.

A.D.	Eastern Empire.	England, Scotland, etc.	The World, elsewhere.
		844. Scotland:—Kenneth, king of the Scots, defeats the Picts and becomes sole monarch.	
			845. The Normans plunder Hamburg, and penetrate into Germany.
			846. The Saracens destroy the Venetian fleet, and besiege Rome.
			847. Al Mottawakkel, caliph.
		849. Alfred the Great born.	849. Saracens defeated by the pope's allies.
		851. Ethelwolf defeats the Danes at Ockley.	
		860. Ethelbert succeeds in Wessex.	860. Gorm the Elder unites Jutland and the Danish Isles, and becomes king of Denmark.
			861. Iceland discovered by the Northmen.
			862 (*traditional*). Russia:—Rurik, first grand prince.
866	Basil, the Macedonian, made co-emperor.	866. Ethelred becomes king.	
867	Basil slays Michael III. and commences the Macedonian dynasty. Begins the compilation of the Basilican Code.	867. The Danes begin a series of assaults which result in the conquest of England, northeast of the Thames.	868. Egypt throws off its dependence on the caliphs, under Ahmed.
		871. Alfred the Great succeeds.	872. Norway: — Harold Haarfagr makes himself sole king by his great victory over the jarls at Hafurstford. The conquered nobles leave the country, beginning a career of piracy.
			874. Iceland settled by the Northmen.
878	Syracuse taken by the Arabs.	878. Alfred defeats the Danes at Ethandun; he concludes with them the treaty of Chippenham or Wedmore.	

A.D.	Progress of Society.	Ecclesiastical.	France, Germany, etc.
			887. Germany: — Arnulf dethrones Charles the Fat and becomes king of Germany; the final separation of Germany and France.
890	Alfred the Great establishes a regular militia and navy and extends the power of the king's courts; institutes fairs and markets.	891. Pope Formosus.	888. France:—Odo, Count of Paris.
		896. Pope Boniface VI. Pope Stephen VI.	895. Arnulf, German emperor, takes Rome.
		898. Pope John IX. Veneration for saints and a passion for relics prevail.	898. France—Charles III. (the Simple) succeeds. 899. Ger.: — Louis III. (the Child) succeeds.
900	England divided into counties or shires, hundreds, and tithings. The county courts become the great safeguard of the civil rights of Englishmen. At the beginning of the tenth century, Constantinople still the first city of Europe and a great commercial and manufacturing centre.	900. Pope Benedict IV.	Invasion of the Hungarians. Contests among the nobles and bishops.
		903. Pope Leo V. 904. Pope Sergius III.	904. Italy:—The rise of Theodora followed by Marozia.
		909. Cluny founded.	
			910. The emperor pays tribute to the Hungarians.
		911. The Northmen in France embrace Christianity.	911. France:—The Northmen under Rollo, establish themselves in Normandy.
		914. Pope John X.	Ger.:—Conrad I. of Franconia. The empire becomes elective. 915. Berengar of Italy crowned emperor.
		921 (*about*). The Bohemians embrace Christianity.	919. Ger.:—Henry I. (the Fowler), first of the Saxon line. France:—Charles the Simple overthrown by Robert of Paris.
925	The Anglo-Saxon monarchy rises into European importance. Rhazes, Arabian writer on medicine.		923. —Robert I. defeated and killed at Soissons. Rudolph, duke of Burgundy, succeeds as king.
		927. Odo, abbot of Cluny, establishes celebrated code of discipline. 928. Pope Leo VI.	926. Italy:—Hugo, count of Provence, becomes king of Italy.
		929. Pope Stephen VII.	929. France: — Charles the Simple dies a prisoner at Peronne; sole rule of Rudolph.

A.D.	Eastern Empire.	England, etc.	The World, elsewhere.
886	Leo VI. (the philosopher) becomes emperor.		
890	Beneventum subject to the Greek empire.		
		893. Invasion of the Danes under Hastings and renewal of war with Wessex.	
894	Byzantines driven from Beneventum.		895 (*about*). Hungary:—Magyars under Arpad enter the kingdom.
897	War with the Bulgarians, and Saracens.	897. The Danes defeated at London.	
		900. Scotland:—Constantine II.	
		901. Edward (the elder), the first who takes the title of "king of the Anglo-Saxons."	
904	Russian expedition under Oleg, against Constantinople.		
			909. The rise of the Fatimite dynasty in Kairwan, North Africa.
		910. War renewed with Danes.	910. (*about*). Spain:—The name of Leon given to the kingdom of Asturias.
912	Constantine VII. (Porphyrogenitus) becomes emperor.	912. The valley of the Thames annexed to Wessex.	912. Spain: — Abderrahman III. of Cordova, the greatest Arab prince of Spain.
		918–922. East Anglia and Mercia incorporated by Wessex.	
919	Romanus, general of the fleet, becomes co-emperor, with his three sons.		
	A period of quiet in the empire and comparative prosperity.		
		925. Athelstan becomes king of Wessex.	
		926.—becomes king of Northumbria.	

A.D.	Progress of Society.	Ecclesiastical.	France, Germany, etc.
930	(*about*). Printing by movable blocks among the Chinese. Cordova, in Spain, becomes the seat of Arab learning, science, industry, and commerce Its celebrated schools; together with its equally celebrated poets and philosophers, render it famous throughout the world.	931. Pope John XI. Mere children elevated to the highest offices in the church. 936. Pope Leo VII. 939. Pope Stephen VIII. 942. Pope Martin III. (Marinus II.) 946. Pope Agapetus II.	933. Victory of Henry the Fowler over the Hungarians at Merseburg. 936. Ger.:—Otho I. (the Great) becomes emperor. France:—Louis IV. becomes king. 945. France:— Louis IV. taken prisoner by Hugh the Great, duke of France.
950	Luitprand, the Lombard historian. The mercantile character raised by a law of Athelstan, that a merchant who made three voyages over the high seas with a ship and cargo of his own, should enjoy the rank and privileges of a thane. Manufactories of linens and woollens in Flanders, which becomes the seat of Western industry.	955. Pope John XII. Quarrel with the emperors respecting investiture. 957. (*about*). Baptism of Olga, regent of Russia. 959. St. Dunstan becomes archbishop of Canterbury and attempts to reform the church — enforcing clerical celibacy. The influence of the monks greatly increased.	950. Germany:—Bohemia becomes tributary to Otho. 954. France: — Lothair succeeds 955. Germany:— Otho crushes the Hungarians on the Lechfeld, near Augsburg. Otho defeats the Slavs.
960	(*about*). The nun Hroswitha of Gandersheim in Brunswick writes Latin comedies. Suidas, grammarian and lexicographer. In England, Edgar organizes an efficient navy which patrols the coast for defence against the Norse pirates.	963. Pope Leo VIII. 964. Pope Benedict V. 965. John XIII. 966. Poland receives Christianity under Miecislas.	962. Otho crowned Roman emperor, marking the beginning of the Holy Roman Empire of the German nation and the union of Italy with Germany.

A.D.	Eastern Empire.	England, etc.	The World, elsewhere.
			931. Spain:—Ramiro II. king of Leon.
			934. Norway:—Eric Blodöxe, king—his cruelty leads the people to revolt.
			935. Denmark:—Harold Blue-Tooth, first Christian king.
		937. By the victory of Brunanburh, Athelstan establishes his power firmly.	939. Spain:—Ramiro II., king of Leon, defeats the Moors, under Abderrahman, in the battle of Simancas.
		940. Edmund I., brother of Athelstan, becomes king.	
941	Romanus gains a naval victory over the Russians, led by Igor.	941. The Danes in England make war on Edmund.	
		944. The Dane law reduced.	
945	Romanus overthrown and Constantine VII. reigns alone.	946. Edred succeeds Edmund: governed by Dunstan, abbot of Glastonbury.	945. Russia:—Igor is succeeded by Sviatoslaf.
		952. Scotland:—Malcolm I., king.	950. Spain:—Ordoño III. king of Leon.
		953. Scotland:—Indulf, king.	
		955. Edwy succeeds Edred.	
		956. Dunstan banished.	956. Spain:—Sancho I., king of Leon.
959	Romanus II. becomes emperor.	959. Edgar succeeds Edwy. Dunstan made archbishop of Canterbury.	
		961. Scotland:—Duff, king.	
961	Conquest of Crete by the Byzantines.	Violent disputes between the monks and the clergy.	960. China:—Tai Tsoo founder of later Sung dynasty; wages war successfully against the Tatars.
963	Basil II. and Constantine VIII. rule under the regency of their mother, Theophano. Nicephorus Phocas co-emperor.	964. Revival of monasticism in England after the Danish wars.	
965	Nicephorus recovers Cyprus,		966. Poland:—Miecislas establishes Christianity. Spain:—Ramiro III. king of Leon.
968	—takes Antioch.		
969	—is murdered by John Zimisces, who rules as co-emperor till 976.		969. The Fatimites become masters of Egypt, with Cairo as the capital.
971	Zimisces defeats the Russians at Preslhlava and Dorystolum.		

A.D.	Progress of Society.	Ecclesiastical.	France, Germany, etc.
		973. Pope Benedict VI.	973. Ger.:—Otho II. emperor.
		974. Pope Benedict VII.	
975	Abbon of Fleury, French monk and ecclesiastical historian.		
	The present arithmetical notation brought into Europe by the Saracens.	981. Benedict VII. issues proclamation against simony.	978. Otho at war with Lothair of France.
983	Greenland discovered by the Northmen.	983. Pope John XIV.	983. Otho III. emperor.
	Venice and Genoa carry on a flourishing trade between Asia and Western Europe.	985. Pope John XV.	986. France: — Louis V., (the Slothful) king; last of the Carlovingian race.
	Spain the seat of Arabian and Jewish learning.		987. France:—Hugh Capet king; founder of Capetian line of French kings.
	Firdausi, epic poet of Persia.	989. (*about*). Byzantine Christianity propagated in Russia by Vladimir the Great.	
		993. First canonization of saints.	
		996. Pope Gregory V.	996. France:—Robert II. (the Wise) succeeds his father Hugh.
		997. Pope John XVI.	
		999. Pope Sylvester II.	998. —is compelled by the pope to separate from his wife Bertha who was his cousin.
		1000. St. Stephen of Hungary, receives the royal dignity from the pope with the title of Apostolic Majesty.	1000. Millennial expectations.
		1003. Pope John XVII.	
			1002. Ger.: — Henry II. emperor (duke of Bavaria). Italy:—Ardoin, margrave of Ivrea, elected king.
		1003. Pope John XVIII.	1003–1018. War between the empire and Poland.
			1004. Italy:—Henry invited by the German party. — Ardoin loses most of Italy and resigns. Henry crowned king.
1005	Ælfric Grammaticus, Anglo-Saxon writer and theologian.		1005. Henry proclaims a general peace.
		1009. Pope Sergius IV.	
	The arts faintly revive in Italy — paintings in fresco and mosaic.	1012. Pope Benedict VIII.	

A.D.	Eastern Empire.	England, etc.	The World, elsewhere.
			972. Hungary:—Geiza, the first Christian ruler.
		975. Edward (the Martyr) becomes king.	
976	Personal rule of Basil II. and Constantine VIII.	978. Ethelred II. ("the Unready") becomes king.	976. Spain:—Hisham, caliph of Cordova. Al Mansur, regent, obtains many victories over the Christians.
981	Beginning of the great Bulgarian war.		
		988. Beginning of Danish invasion. The king purchases their retreat.	988. Sweyn I., or Sweno, king of Denmark, invades England.
		991. Battle of Maldon.	989 (*about*). Russia:—Vladimir the Great marries Anna, sister of the emperor Basil II., and adopts Christianity.
		992. Ethelred makes treaties with the Norsemen and with Normandy.	992. Boleslav I. king of Poland.
		994. Olaf Trygrasson of Norway and Sweyn of Denmark invade England.	993. Olaf, first Christian king of Sweden. 995. Norway:—Olaf I., attempts to introduce Christianity.
996	The Bulgarians plunder the Peloponnesus but their army is destroyed.		997. Mahmud sultan of Ghazni.
			1000. Sancho III. (the Great,) king of Navarre. Pope Sylvester II. bestows on Stephen of Hungary the royal title.
			1001. Mahmud of Ghazni makes the first of seventeen expeditions into India.
1002	Basil II. defeats the Bulgarians at Vidin.	1002. Massacre of the Danes in England on St. Brice's Day.	1002. Death of Al Mansur and beginning of the fall of the caliphate of Cordova.
		1003. Sweyn lands a large armament in England.	
		1005. Scotland:—Malcolm II., an able, renowned prince.	

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	Ecclesiastical.	France, Germany, etc.
	Literature, the arts and sciences, and commerce flourish at Ghazni. Musical scale improved by Guido Aretino. Avicenna, a famous Arabian physician and philosopher.		1014. Henry crowned emperor at Rome.
		1021. Emperor Henry II. comes to the aid of the pope against the Byzantines. 1022. The pope and the emperor unite to reform the church in the spirit of the Cluniac discipline.	
		1024. Pope John XIX. He gained his election by bribery. He was not of the clergy, but consul and senator of Rome.	1024. Ger.: — Conrad II. (the Salic) becomes emperor, first of the Franconian line.
			1026–27. Conrad crowned king of Italy and Roman emperor. 1028. Robert the Devil becomes duke of Normandy.
		1033. Pope Benedict IX. (ten years old).	1031. Favorable treaty with Poland. France:—Henry I. becomes king. 1033. Kingdom of Burgundy annexed to the empire.
		1038. The pope, for his scandalous conduct, driven from Rome, but re-established by the emperor Conrad.	1039. Ger.:—Henry III. becomes emperor.
1041	The anarchy of feudalism finds a partial check in the promulgation of the "Truce of God." George Cedrenus, Bryzantine chronicler. Franco Magister, writer on music.	1041. "Truce of God" published by the French bishops.	1041. —defeats the Bohemians and Hungarians —claims the right of nominating to the papal chair.

A.D.	Eastern Empire.	England, etc.	The World, elsewhere.
		1013. The Danes, under Sweyn, become masters of England. Ethelred flees to Normandy.	
1014	Basil II. overwhelms the Bulgarian army at the pass of Demirhissar.	1014. The Northmen in Ireland defeated at Clontarf by Brian Boru.	1015. Norway:—Olaf II. the Saint establishes Christianity.
		1016. Edmund II. (Ironsides,) fights six battles with Canute, king of Denmark, with whom he finally divides the kingdom.	1016. Denmark:—Canute II. (the Great).
1018	The Bulgarian kingdom overthrown and reduced to submission.	1017. The death of Edmund leaves Canute sole ruler. He patronizes literature and the Church.	1019. Russia:—Yaroslaff the Great.
			1024. Mahmud of Ghazni storms Somnath, in Gujarat, India.
1025	Sole rule of Constantine VIII.		1025. Poland: Miecislas II.
1028	Romanus III. becomes emperor.		1028. Sancho of Navarre takes Castile.
		1031. Canute penetrates into Scotland—subdues Malcolm.	
			1033. Castile a separate kingdom.
1034	Michael IV. (the Paphlagonian) becomes emperor.	1034. Scotland:—Duncan king.	
		1035. Harold I. (Harefoot) becomes king—ruled by Earl Godwin.	1035. Spain:—Aragon a kingdom under Ramiro I. Denmark: — Hardicanute III. Norway:—Magnus I. (the Good).
1038	The Normans gain a foothold in Apulia.		1037. Ferdinand I., of Castile, in right of his wife, succeeds to Leon; successful against the Mohammedans.
		1040. Hardicanute. Scotland: — Macbeth murders Duncan, and usurps the throne. The Saxon line restored under	
1041	Michael V. becomes emperor.		
1042	Zoe and Theodora rule jointly. Constantine IX. (Monomachus) becomes emperor. Rise of the Seljuk Turks.	1042.—Edward (the Confessor). The country prospers under his mild sway. The Norman influence predominant at the English court.	1042. Denmark:—Magnus (the Good) of Norway. king.

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	Ecclesiastical.	France, Germany, etc.
		1045. Benedict again driven from the throne, and succeeded by Sylvester III. Benedict is restored by the Counts of Tusculum. But finding the people will not tolerate his crimes, he sells the papal chair to Gregory. Benedict deposed for simony by a council called by Henry III.	
		1046. Pope Clement II.	
		1048. Damasus II.	1047. William of Normandy defeats his rebellious nobles at Val-ès-dunes.
		1049. Leo IX.	
		1053. —is defeated by the Normans at Civitate.	1053. Germany: — Henry III. causes his son Henry to be elected and crowned Roman emperor.
		1054. The papal chair vacant one year. Excommunication of the patriarch of Constantinople, final schism between Eastern and Western Churches.	1054. Henry I. of France invades Normandy and is defeated at Mortemer.
1055	Michael Psellus, a celebrated Greek philosopher and historian.	1055. Pope Victor II. Hildebrand, the real head of the church from the time of Leo IX. The church improving in piety and discipline.	1056. Ger.:—Henry IV. (the Great), aged six years, becomes emperor, under the tutelage of his mother Agnes.
	First age of scholastic philosophy.	1057. Pope Stephen IX.	
	Feudal system introduced in England by the Normans.	1058. Nicholas II.	
		1059. The election of pope transferred to a conclave of cardinals.	1059. Robert, duke of Apulia, becomes a vassal of the pope.
		1061. Pope Alexander II.	1060. France: — Philip I. becomes king.
		1062. Berengar of Tours opposes the doctrine of transubstantiation.	
		1066. Alexander deposes Harold and gives England to William duke of Normandy.	1066. William, duke of Normandy, claims the crown of England, and makes war upon Harold to obtain it.
		The Papacy at the height of its power, claiming supreme dominion, temporal and spiritual, over all the states of Christendom.	

A.D.	Eastern Empire.	England, etc.	The World, elsewhere.
1043	The Russians attack Constantinople and are defeated.		
			1047. Denmark:—Svend Estridsen, king. Norway:— Harold Hardrada, king.
		1051. Rebellion of Earl Godwin and his sons. Godwin and Harold banished. William, duke of Normandy, visits Edward.	
		1052. Godwin restored to favor.	1052. The Pisans take Sardinia from the Saracens.
		1053. The Danegeld abolished. Earl Godwin dies. The Welsh several times invade England, but are repressed by Harold, son of Godwin.	
1054	Theodora becomes empress, the last of Macedonian dynasty. The Greek Church separates from the Roman.		
			1055. The Seljuk Turks become virtual masters of Bagdad though the caliphs retain the show of authority.
1056	Michael VI. (Stratioticus) becomes emperor.		
1057	Isaac I., (Comnenus) becomes emperor.	1057. Scotland:—Macbeth defeated and killed at Langfanan by Tostig, earl of Northumberland, and Malcolm. Malcolm III. (Canmore) becomes king.	
1059	Constantine X. (Ducas) becomes emperor.		
			1065. Spain:—Alfonso VI. king of Leon and of Castile (1072).
		1066. Harold II. elected king; killed at the battle of Hastings. William I. duke of Normandy, styled "the Conqueror." End of the Anglo-Saxon dynasty. Edgar Atheling flies to Scotland. William I. "the Conqueror," becomes king; first of the Norman line.	

A.D.	Progress of Society.	Ecclesiastical.	France, Germany, Spain.
1070	Lanfranc, archbishop of Canterbury.		
	London Bridge and Westminster Hall built.	1071. Philip of France engages in a war with Robert, count of Holland.	
	Norman French taught in all the schools in England and made use of in all legal proceedings.		
		1073. Pope Gregory VII. (Hildebrand), who attempts to free the clergy from the civil jurisdiction. He quarrels with the emperor.	
		1075. The pope assails simony, clerical marriages, and lay investiture.	
		1076. A council of German bishops at Worms deposes pope; Gregory excommunicates the emperor; Henry's enemies declare him deposed.	
		1077. The emperor humbles himself before Gregory VII. at Canossa and makes his peace; Rudolph of Suabia chosen as rival king.	
1080	Medical school at Salerno of great prominence.	1080. Rudolph dies; Henry IV. deposes Gregory for his intrigues against him, and causes Clement III. to be chosen as antipope. The struggle continues until 1085, when Henry triumphs over Gregory, who flees to Salerno, and dies in exile.	
		1084. Rome sacked by the Normans.	1085. Spain: —Toledo taken from the Moors by Alfonso VI. (I.) of Leon and Castile.
1086	William of Spires, mathematician.	1086. The order of the Carthusians instituted by Bruno.	1086. Spain: — The Almoravides invade Spain and crush the Castilians in the battle of Zallaca.
	Doomsday Book compiled by order of William the Conqueror.	1087. Pope Victor III.	1087. France:—War with England; Robert, duke of Normandy, opposes William Rufus.
	Literature patronized in the East by the Seljuk Sultan, Malek Shah.	1088. Pope Urban II.	
1090	Roscellinus, scholastic, founder of Nominalism.		
		1092. Urban II. supports Conrad of Germany against his father.	1092. Conrad, son of the emperor, rebels and is crowned king of Italy.

A.D.	Eastern Empire.	England, etc.	The World, elsewhere.
1067	Michael VII., emperor Romanus IV. (Diogenes), co-emperor. He valiantly but vainly opposes the Turks — is defeated and taken prisoner by Alp Arslan, at Manzikert (1071).	1068–1069. National rising in the north and west relentlessly crushed by William.	1067. Boleslav II., of Poland, takes Kieff.
		1070. The feudal system introduced by the king. All the offices of the government placed in the hands of Normans. The Norman language introduced.	
1071	Bari, the last Byzantine possession in Italy, taken by the Normans.	Malcolm III. of Scotland ravages Durham.	
		Rising of English at Ely under Hereward the Wake.	
		1072. Peace between the Normans and the Scots.	
1074–75	Syria and Palestine subdued by Malek Shah, the Seljuk leader. Jerusalem taken.		
			1076. Denmark:—Harold Whetstone.
		1077. Robert, the king's son, raises a rebellion in Normandy.	1077. Hungary:—Ladislas I., the Saint.
1078	Nicephorus III.	1079. Robert is defeated and submits.	1079. Poland:—Stanislas, bishop of Cracow, murdered. Boleslav II. excommunicated and dethroned.
1081	Alexius I. (Comnenus) becomes emperor. The empire invaded by Robert Guiscard, the Norman who defeats Alexius at Durazzo.		Vladislav I.
1084	Alexius repels the Normans from Larissa.		1084. Italy:—Rome taken and sacked by the Normans.
	After the capture of Jerusalem, by the Turks, the Christian pilgrims are insulted, robbed, and oppressed. This, together with the appeal of the Byzantines for aid, gives rise to the Crusades.—Great struggle between Christianity and Mohammedanism.		Bohemia erected into a kingdom by the emperor Henry IV.
		1086. The Doomsday Book compiled for all England, save the northern counties.	
		1087. William invades France and dies at Mantes.	
		William II. (Rufus) becomes king.	
		1088. Revolt of the Norman nobles under Odo of Bayeux.	1090. Sicily completely conquered by Roger the Norman, after a war of thirty years with its masters, the Saracens.
			1092. The Seljuk empire falls apart into a number of smaller states, Iconium or Roum, Damascus, Aleppo, Kerman, and Iran.

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	Ecclesiastical.	France, Germany, Spain.
1093	Anselm, archbishop of Canterbury.		
		The popes continue the struggle against the empire.	
			1094. Valencia taken by the Cid.
1095	Beginning of the Crusades. Peter the Hermit preaches against the Turks in all the countries of Christendom.		
			1095. Portugal made a county by Alfonso VI. of Leon and Castile.
		The Council of Clermont.	
1096.	The First CRUSADE:—Peter the Hermit, and Walter the Pennyless, set out with a vast rabble, most of whom perish before the warriors are ready to start.		
			The chieftains of the First Crusade were: 1. Godfrey of Bouillon or Boulogne. 2. Hugh of Vermandois. 3. Robert of Normandy. 4. Robert of Flanders. 5. Stephen of Blois, 6. Raymond of Toulouse. 7. Bohemond, son of Robert Guiscard. 8. Tancred, nephew of Robert Guiscard.
	Nathan Ben Jehiel, Jewish scholar (a. 1035–1106).		
1099	Knights of St. John of Jerusalem instituted.	1099. Pope Paschal II.	1099. Spain:—Death of the Cid and recovery of Valencia by the Moors.
1100	William of Poitiers, chronicler of William the Conqueror. The dialect of the Ile de France becomes the prevailing idiom in France.—The appearance of Gothic architecture.		
			1104. Spain:—Alfonso I., el Batallador, king.
			1105. Henry IV. of Germany compelled to abdicate by his son.
			1106. Ger.: — Henry V. becomes emperor — maintains the right of investiture.

A.D.	Eastern Empire.	England, etc.	The World, elsewhere.
		1093. Scotland:—Malcolm III. invades England and is slain near Alnwick Castle. Anselm made archbishop of Canterbury. 1094. Scot.:—Donald Bane, king. —Duncan usurps the crown. William quarrels with Anselm.	
1095	The Byzantine emperor calls upon western Europe for aid against the Turks.		1095. Hungary:—Coloman, king.
1097	Appearance of the crusaders; great numbers pass through Constantinople. Baldwin founds the principality of Edessa. Battle of Dorylæum, which secures the march of the crusaders through Asia Minor.	1098. Scotland:—Edgar, son of Malcolm, puts out Donald's eyes and dethrones him.	1098. Egypt:—The Fatimites take Jerusalem.
1099	Jerusalem taken by the crusaders, under Godfrey, who becomes ruler. Battle of Ascalon and defeat of the Egyptian Saracens.	1100. William II. accidentally shot by Sir Walter Tyrel. Henry I. (Beauclerc) becomes king, marries Matilda, daughter of Malcolm, a descendant of Edward the Confessor, thus uniting the Norman and Saxon interests. 1101. Henry grants the Charter of Liberties. Robert, duke of Normandy, invadesEngland.	1101. China;— Emperor Hwuy-Tsung calls in the aid of the Neu-che Tatars who expel the Khitan Tatars from Liao-Tung and make themselves masters of the region. 1102. Poland:—Boleslav III. 1103. Denmark:—Niels, king.
1104	Acre taken by the crusaders.		1105. Italy:—Venice, Genoa, and Pisa greatly enriched by the Crusades.
		1106. Henry invades Normandy; takes Robert prisoner at the battle of Tinchebrai. Scotland:—Alexander I. 1107. Henry's quarrel with Anselm concluded.	

A.D.	Progress of Society.	Ecclesiastical.	France, Germany, Spain.
			1108. France:—Louis VI., (*Le Gros*) becomes king, Abbé Suger, counsellor.
			1109. Alfonso I. of Aragon rules over Leon and Castile in right of his wife.
			1110. Ger.:—Henry V. enters Italy, and compels the pope to crown him,
		1111. Emperor Henry V. compels Paschal II. to renounce the right of investiture.	1114. Henry V. marries Matilda, of England.
		1116. Invasion by the emperor causes the pope to flee from Rome,	
1118	The Knights Templars founded.	1118. Pope Gelasius II.	1118. Spain:—Alfonso I. of Aragon captures Saragossa.
		1119. Pope Calixtus II.	
1120	Hariri, Arabian poet.		
	Anna Comnena, daughter of Alexius I., Eastern emperor, historian.	1123. First Lateran Council	
	Scholastic philosophy attains full development in the writings of Peter Abelard.	1124. Pope Honorius II.	1125. Germany:—Lothair II., emperor.
	Peter, the Lombard (Master of Sentences), scholastic.		—opposed by Frederick and Conrad of Suabia.
	Geoffrey of Monmouth, historian.		1126. Spain:—Alfonso VII., king, Leon and Castile.
	Aristotle's logic comes into repute through the Arabians.	1128. Honorius struggles against Roger, king of Sicily.	
	The revival of the study of the Civil Law under Irnerius at Bologna.	1130. Innocent II. and Anacletus II., rival popes.	1134. Spain:—Garcia IV., king of Navarre.
			Ramiro II., king of Aragon.
			1136. Lothair invades Italy and overruns the southern part of the peninsula.
		1137. A pretended Messiah in France.	1137. France:—Louis VII. (*le Jeune*).
		1138. —another in Persia.	1138. Germany:—House of Suabia.
			Conrad I., first of the Hohenstaufen emperors.
			Dissensions of the Guelfs and Ghibelines.
		1139. Second Lateran Council.	1139. Portugal becomes a kingdom after the battle of Ourique, under Alfonso I., of the House of Burgundy.
1140	Hugo of St. Victor, mystic.		
1142	The establishment of the Canon Law by the *Decretum* of Gratian.	1143. Pope Celestine II.	
	William of Malmesbury, English historian.	1144. Pope Lucius II.	
	Otho, bishop of Freising, chronicler.	1145. Pope Eugenius III.	
	Benjamin of Tudela, a Jew, travels from Spain to India, by Constantinople, and returns through Egypt.		1146. The Almohades invade Spain.
	Henry of Huntingdon, English chronicler.	1147. The Second Crusade preached by St. Bernard and joined by the emperor Conrad and Louis VII. of France.	

A.D.	Eastern Empire.	England, etc.	The World, elsewhere.
1109	Tripoli taken by crusaders and erected into a county for Raymond of Toulouse.		
		1114. Matilda, daughter of Henry I., marries the emperor Henry V.	
			1117. Persia:—Sanjar subdues Khorasan and Samarkand.
1118	John II. (Comnenus).		
		1120. Shipwreck and death of Prince William.	
1123	The Patzinaks defeated at Berrhœa in Thrace.		1121. Norway: Sigurd the Jerusalemite, king.
1124	Tyre taken by the crusaders.	1124. Scotland:—David I. promotes civilization.	
1126	John II. wages successful war against the Turks.		
		1127. Matilda, daughter of Henry I., marries Geoffrey Plantagenet.	1127. Roger of Sicily brings about the union of Sicily and Naples. China: Kaou-Tsung, emperor; during his reign the Neu-che or Kin Tartars conquer the country to the Yang-tse-Kiang.
		1135. Stephen of Blois.	1135. (1130?). Sweden:—Sverker I.
		1136. Matilda asserts her right to the throne: David, king of Scotland, assists her.	
1137	John II. defeats the Armenians of Cilicia.		
		1138.—is defeated in the "battle of the Standard" at Northallerton.	
		1139. Civil war: Stephen and Matilda.	
		1141. Stephen made prisoner at the battle of Lincoln.	
1143	Manuel Comnenus becomes emperor,		
1144	Edessa retaken by the Turks, gives rise to the Second Crusade.		
1146	Thebes and Corinth plundered by the Sicilians.		
1147	Failure of the Second Crusade after enormous losses.		1147 (*about*). Russia:—Moscow rises to rank of a city.
1148			

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	Ecclesiastical.	France, Germany, Spain.
1150	(*about*). University of Paris. Aben Ezra, of Toledo, Jewish scholar.		1152. France:—Louis divorces his queen, Eleanor, who marries Henry of Anjou, afterwards king of England; thus Guienne and Poitou are lost to France. Germany and Italy:—Frederick I. (Barbarossa), emperor.
		1153. Pope Anastasius IV.	
		1154. Pope Hadrian IV. (an Englishman, Nicholas Breakspeare).	
		1155. Arnold, of Brescia, condemned and burnt.	
		1156. Order of the Carmelites instituted.	1156. The electoral college appears.
			1157. Spain:—Castile and Leon divided under Ferdinand II. and Sancho III.
1158	Bank of Venice established.		1158. Germany:—The emperor Frederick crosses into Italy and in the diet of Roncaglia defines the rights of the Lombard cities.
		1159. Pope Alexander III. Victor IV., antipope.	1162. Frederick destroys Milan. Spain:—Alfonso II., king of Aragon, including Barcelona.
		1164. Paschal III., antipope.	
1167	(*about*). Oxford schools made a university.	1167. Rome taken by Frederick Barbarossa.	
	Colleges of theology, philosophy, and law at Paris.	1168. Calixtus III., antipope.	
	English commerce confined to the exportation of wool.	1170. The Waldenses and Albigenses begin to appear.	1170. France:—The rise of the Waldenses. They derived their name from Peter Waldo, a merchant of Lyons.
1175	Eustathius, bishop of Thessalonica, commentator on Homer. Confirmation of the military order of Santiago.		1174. Frederick Barbarossa's last expedition into Italy.
1176	Circuit judges appointed in England.		1176. Frederick defeated in the battle of Legnano by the Lombard cities. Henry the Lion rebels.

A.D.	Eastern Empire.	England etc.	The World, elsewhere.
		1152. Henry Plantagenet marries Eleanor of Aquitaine (Guienne) and invades England.	
		1153. Treaty of Wallingford gives succession to Henry.	
		1154.—Henry II., (Plantagenet).	
		1155. Thomas à Becket becomes chancellor.	1155. Sweden:—Eric IX. the Saint.
			1156. Japan:—Beginning of war between the clans of the Taira and the Minamoto; the latter defeated, found an independent power with Kamakura as the capital.
			1157. Denmark:—Valdemar I.
			1158. Venice a great maritime power.
			1160. Sweden:—Karl Sverkersson.
		1162. Becket made archbishop of Canterbury.	
		1163. —opposes the king.	1163. Sweden:—Archbishopric of Upsala founded.
		1164. —resists the constitutions of Clarendon—flees to France.	
		1165. Scotland:—William.	
		1166. Assize of Clarendon regulating the administration of justice.	
1167	The Byzantines overwhelm a Hungarian army near Zeugmin.		1167. Italy:—League of the Italian cities to preserve their liberties against the emperor.
		1170. Becket returns to England, and is murdered.	
1171	Outbreak of war with Venice.	1171–1172. Henry conquers Ireland.	1171. Egypt:— Saladin, sultan. He extends his dominions in Egypt, Syria, and Mesopotamia.
1173	The Venetian fleet disorganized by pestilence.		1173. Poland:—Miecislas III.
1174	The Venetians confirmed in their commercial rights.	1174. Treaty of Falaise, in which William the Lion agrees to do homage for Scotland. Henry makes a pilgrimage to the shrine of Becket.	
1176	The Byzantines overwhelmed by the Seljuks at Myriokephalon in Phrygia.	1176. The Assize of Northampton requires an oath of fealty from all Englishmen.	1177. Poland: — Casimir (the Just).

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	Ecclesiastical.	France, Germany, Spain.
		1179. Innocent (III.) antipope. The Waldenses spread over the valley of Piedmont. They circulated the sacred Scriptures. They were the forerunners of Protestantism. Condemned by the Eleventh General Council, and severely persecuted. Third Lateran, or Eleventh General Council.	
1180	Robert Wace, Anglo-Norman poet. Translation of his *Brut* by Layamon, one of the first English compositions.	1181. Pope Lucius III.	1180. France:—Philip II., (Augustus,) Henry the Lion deprived of Bavaria and Saxony.
	John Tzetzes, Greek grammarian.		1183. The Peace of Constance re-establishes the rights of the Lombard cities.
	Maimonides (Moses ben Maimon), Jewish theologian.	1185. Pope Urban III.	
	Roger, of Hoveden, chronicler.		
	Treatise on English law ascribed to Ranulph de Glanville.		
		1187. Pope Gregory VIII. Pope Clement III.	1188. Spain:—Alfonso IX. king of Leon.
1189	Massacre of the Jews at the coronation of Richard I.	1189 Third Crusade led by Philip Augustus, of France, Richard, of England, and Frederick Barbarossa.	
1190	Teutonic order instituted.	1191. Pope Celestine III.	1190. Ger.:—Henry VI., emperor.
	Abu Bekr ibn Tophail, philosophical writer.		
	Averroes, Arabic philosopher, introduced Aristotelianism into Europe.		1192. Richard Cœur de Lion in captivity in Germany.
			1194. The two Sicilies united to the empire.
		1198. Pope Innocent III.	1198. Philip, of Suabia, and Otho, of Brunswick, dispute the German crown; the former supported by the Ghibelines and the latter by the Guelfs,

A.D.	Eastern Empire.	England etc.	The World, elsewhere.
1180	Alexius II. becomes emperor.	1181. The Assize of Arms regulates the national defence and subjects personal property to taxation.	1182. Denmark:—Canute VI.
1183	Andronicus I. becomes emperor.		1183. Saladin takes Aleppo.
1185	Isaac II. (Angelus) becomes emperor.	1185. John, in Ireland.	1185. Portugal:—Sancho I. Japan: — The Taira clan is defeated in the battle of Dannoura and exterminated. The Minamoto in supreme control under Yoritomo.
1186	Bulgarians revolt and establish new kingdom.		1186. The last of the Ghaznevides, ruling at Lahore, overthrown by Mahmud of Ghor.
		1188. Collection of the Saladin tithe, first tax on movables.	1187. Saladin gains the victory of Tiberias, and takes Jerusalem, which leads to
		1189. Richard I. (Cœur de Lion) becomes king, he engages in the Third Crusade.	1189. The Third Crusade.
1190	Iconium taken by Frederick Barbarossa, but afterwards restored.		1191. Kingdom of Cyprus founded under Guy of Lusignan. Acre taken by the crusaders.
		1192. Richard makes a truce with Saladin; end of the Third Crusade.	
		Richard, returning home in disguise, through Germany, is imprisoned. Is ransomed by his subjects for 10,000 marks (1194).	1192. Japan:—Yoritomo rules at Kamakura as first *shogun*.
		1193. John plots to seize the crown in the absence of Richard.	1193. Saladin dies. Poland:—Lesco (the white).
1195	Alexius III. becomes emperor.		
		1199. Richard dies. John (Lackland) becomes king.	

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	Ecclesiastical.	France, Germany, Spain.
	Under Innocent III. the papal power attains its climax; its supremacy over the secular power fully established.		
1200	The University of Bologna said to be attended by 10,000 students. — The University of Paris rises into prominence.	1200. The pope places France under an interdict.	
	Villehardouin, Saxo Grammaticus, chroniclers.	1202. The Fourth Crusade under Boniface of Montferrat.	
	Amalric of Bena and David of Dinant, mystics.		
			1204. Normandy united to France.
		1208. Crusade against the Albigenses.	1208. Germany: — Philip, rival emperor, dies and Otho is crowned as Otho IV.
1209	The order of Franciscan friars instituted.		Assault on the count of Toulouse, protector of the Albigenses.
	Cambridge University founded (*about*).		1210. Germany:—Otho excommunicated by the pope.
	Period of the Troubadours and Trouvères in France; and the Minnesinger in Germany.		1212. Spain:—The Christians gain the battle of Navas de Tolosa, decisive in the control of the country.
		1213. Albigenses defeated at Muret.	
			1214. Germany: — Otho and the English defeated by the French in the battle of Bouvines.
		1215. Fourth Lateran, and twelfth General Council against the Albigenses and all heretics. The doctrines of transubstantiation and auricular confession established. The inquisition established in southern France.	1215. Frederick II., emperor.
		1216. Pope Honorius III.	
		1217. The Fifth Crusade under Andrew II., king of Hungary.	1217. Spain:—Saint Ferdinand, king of Castile.

A.D.	Easetrn Empire.	England, etc.	The World, elsewhere.
			1200. Japan:—The death of Yoritomo is followed by the fall of Minamoto who are succeeded by the Hojo clan.
1202	The crusaders and the Venetians take and plunder the city of Zara.		1202. Denmark: — Valdemar II.
1203	Isaac II. and Alexius IV. rule.		Livonia: — Institution of the order of Knights Swordbearers to conquer the pagan Prussians.
1204	The crusaders overthrow the Greek empire and choose Baldwin of Flanders emperor of Constantinople after partitioning the lands of the empire among themselves and Venice. Theodore Lascaris establishes the empire of Nicæa in Asia Minor.	1204. England loses Normandy, Maine, and Anjou.	
1205	Henry, second Latin emperor of Constantinople.	1206. Innocent III. orders election of Stephen Langton as archbishop of Canterbury. 1208. The kingdom laid under an interdict. 1209. John excommunicated.	1206. Genghis Khan becomes emperor of the Mongols. The death of Mahmud of Ghor is followed by the dismemberment of his empire. The sultanate of Delhi arises.
		1213. The pope declares John a usurper and orders Philip of France to invade England; John submits to hold his crown as a vassal of the pope. 1214. Scotland:—Alexander II.	
		1215. Magna Charta signed at Runnymede	1215. Genghis Khan takes Pekin and conquers northern China.
1216	Peter of Courtenay becomes emperor.	1216. Henry III. becomes king. Earl of Pembroke, protector. 1217. Defeat of the French under Prince Louis at Lincoln. Magna Charta confirmed.	1217. Norway:—Haco IV.

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	Ecclesiastical.	France, Germany, Spain.
			1219. New crusade against the Albigenses.
1222	University of Padua founded.		1223. France:—Louis VIII becomes king.
		1227. Pope Gregory IX.	1226. France:—Louis IX. king, under the regency of Blanche of Castile.
		1229. The Inquisition at Toulouse.	1228. Germany:—Crusade of the emperor after being excommunicated.
1230	Alexander of Hales, scholastic.	The Scriptures forbidden to all laymen.	1230. Spain:—Castile and Leon united by Ferdinand III., who takes Cordova, Seville, and Cadiz from the Moors.
			1239. Germany: — Frederick II. again excommunicated.
1240	St. Edmund of Canterbury dies.		
		1241. Pope Celestine IV. The Flagellants.	1241. The Mongols defeat the Teutonic Knights and the Silesians at Wahlstatt.—The beginning of the Hanseatic League.
1243	The University of Salamanca founded.	1243. Pope Innocent IV. Continual struggles with the emperor Frederick.	
		1245. General Council of Lyons proclaims deposition of Frederick II.	1246. Henry of Thuringia set up for emperor by the pope, and 1247. William, of Holland.
1248	(*about*). Foundation of the Alhambra near Granada.		1248. France:—Louis IX. sets out on his first crusade.
			1249. He is defeated at Damietta in Egypt and forced to abandon the country.
1250	Rubruquis travels among the Mongols. Matthew Paris, chronicler.		1250. Insurrection of the Pastorels in southern France. Germany:—Conrad IV. and William of Holland reign as rival emperors.
1253	(*about*). Foundation of the Sorbonne.		1252. Spain:—Alfonso X. king of Castile and Leon.
		1254. Pope Alexander IV. The order of Celestines founded.	1254. Louis IX. returns to France from Palestine.
			1256. Beginning of the Great Interregnum in Germany.

A.D.	Eastern Empire.	England, etc.	The World, elsewhere.
1221	Robert becomes emperor.		1219. Japan:—The shogunate seized by the Fujiwara.
			1221. The Khorasmian empire overthrown by Genghis Khan.
1222	John Ducas, emperor of Nicæa.		1222. Hungary:—Charter of Andrew II., the Golden Bull, foundation of the national liberty.
		1224. Poitou occupied by the king of France.	1224. First Mongolian invasion of Russia.
1228	Baldwin II. and John of Brienne, co-emperors.		
		1230. First expedition of Henry III into France for the recovery of his estates.	
1237	Baldwin II., sole ruler.		1236. Italy:—War of the Lombard cities with Frederick II. of Germany.
		1240. Richard, earl of Cornwall, heads an unsuccessful crusade.	1240. Second invasion of Europe by the Mongols, under Batu Khan. Russia subdued.
			1241. Denmark:—Eric VI.
1242	The Mongols in Asia Minor.	1242. Henry III. makes second expedition into France—unsuccessful.	1242. Alexander Nevski, Prince of Novgorod, defeats the Livonian Knights of the Sword on Lake Peipus.
1244	The Khorasmians take Jerusalem.		
		1249. Scotland:—Alexander III. —Repulses Haco, king of Norway—obtains the Scottish Isles.	
			1250. Egypt:—The Mamelukes rule—take Damascus and Aleppo.
1255	Victorious campaign of the Byzantines against Bulgaria.		
		1258. The Provisions of Oxford	1258. Hulaku Khan enters Persia, takes Bagdad, and puts an end to the caliphate. Beginning of the great wars between Venice and Genoa.

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	Ecclesiastical.	France, Germany, Spain.
1261	Private war and judicial combats suppressed in France by the laws of St. Louis.	1261. Pope Urban IV. He offers the crown of Sicily to Charles of Anjou.	
1265	Parliament in England.	1265. Pope Clement IV.	
	The monastic orders by their wealth, rigid discipline, and popular influence become powerful aids to pontifical ambition.	1266. The pope succeeds in his long struggle for the dominion of southern Italy, and places Charles of Anjou on the throne of Naples.	
	Peter of Albano, astrologer, physician, and naturalist.	1268. No pope for about three years.	1269. Pragmatic Sanction —foundation of the liberties of the Gallican Church.
1270	Bonaventura, mystic.		1270. France:—Louis IX. sets out on his second crusade, and dies before Tunis—succeeded by —Philip III. (The Bold).
	Thomas Aquinas, greatest of scholastics.		
	Albertus Magnus, philosopher.	1271. Pope Gregory X.	1271. Toulouse falls to the French crown.
	Literature and science flourish in Spain, under Alfonso X., the Learned, of Castile.	1273. Gregory receives the county of Venaissin.	1273. Ger.:—Rudolph, emperor, founds the house of Hapsburg.
		1274. General council at Lyons; temporary re-union of the Eastern and Western Churches.	
	Complete separation of the three great courts of law in England, Exchequer, King's Bench, and Common Pleas.	1276. Pope Innocent V. " Hadrian V. " John XXI.	1276. France at war with Castile.
		1277. Pope Nicholas III., enriching his family at the expense of the Church—he introduces Nepotism.	
	Marco Polo travels in the East as far as Pekin.		1278. Ottokar II. of Bohemia overthrown by Rudolph and the Bohemian empire dissolved.
1280	Roger Bacon, of Oxford, pioneer of science.		
	Robert, of Gloucester, author of a metrical chronicle of England.		

A.D.	Eastern Empire.	England, etc.	The World, elsewhere.
1259	Michael Palæologus emperor of Nicæa, —		
1261	recovers Constantinople and overthrows the Latin empire.		1260. Bibars becomes sultan of Egypt.
			1262 (*about*). Norway:—Iceland subjected. Greenland tributary to Norway.
		1263 (*about*). Alexander III. of Scotland defeats Norwegians at Largs.	1263. Magnus II. king.
		1264. Simon de Montfort defeats the king's forces at Lewes.	1264. China:— Kublai Khan builds Pekin, and makes it his capital.
		1265. First regular parliament.—Prince Edward gains the battle of Evesham.	1265. Abaka Khan of Persia.
			1266. Magnus, of Norway, cedes to Scotland the Hebrides and the Isle of Man.
1268	Bibars of Egypt takes Antioch and Jaffa.		1268. Death of Conradin, the last of the Hohenstaufen.
		1270. Prince Edward joins the crusade of Louis IX.	1270. Hungary:—Stephen V. becomes king.
		1272. Edward I., king.	1272. Hungary: Ladislas IV., king.
1274	Temporary union with the Latin Church.		
		1275. Statute of Westminster is passed, effecting extensive improvements in the laws of the realm	
		1277. War between England and Wales.	
		1278. All Jews in England arrested on the charge of clipping the coin.	
		1279. The Statute of Mortmain passed.	1279. Sweden:—Magnus I. king. Russia: — Hanseatic settlement at Novogorod. China visited by Marco Polo. Poland:—Lesco II, becomes king. Portugal:—Diniz the Great.
			1280. Norway:—Eric II. becomes king. Kublai Khan, emperor of all China, founder of the Mongol dynasty.

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	Ecclesiastical.	France, Germany, Spain.
		1281. Pope Martin IV.; he is the instrument of Charles of Anjou in the latter's contest with the Byzantine emperor, Michael Polæologus and Peter III. of Aragon.	1282. Germany:—Rudolph invests his sons with the duchies of Austria, Styria, and Carniola.
		1285. Pope Honorius IV.	1285. France:—Philip IV. (the Fair.) Spain:—Alfonso III., king of Aragon.
		1288. Pope Nicholas IV.	
	Nicholas IV. patronizes civil and religious literature, and improves and embellishes Rome.		
1290	(*about*). University of Coimbra (Lisbon) founded.		
	Raymond Lully, philosopher, scholar, and scientist.		
	Thomas the Rhymer, Scottish poet.		
	Cimabue, the first of modern painters at Florence.		1291. Spain:—James II., king of Aragon.
	Arnolfo di Lapo or de Cambio, the father of modern Italian architecture.	1292. The papal chair vacant two years.	1292. Germany:— Adolph I., of Nassau, emperor.
	The influence of the Crusades was great—expanding the mind of Europe — refining the general manners — exciting a spirit of geographical research and adventure—and promoting improvement in the arts and sciences—thus undermining instead of strengthening the power of medievalism by advancing liberal ideas and freedom of thought.	1294. Celestine V. Pope Boniface VIII. The papacy renews its pretensions to supremacy. 1296. Struggles with France. The Bull *Clericis Laicos*. 1297. Canonization of Louis IX.	1294. Gascony occupied by the French. 1295. Spain:—Ferdinand IV., king of Castile and Leon. War declared between England and France. 1297. Adolph confirms the canton of Schwyz in its rights.
	Rapid advances in civilization.—Revival of ancient learning. — Improvements in the arts and sciences—and progress of liberty.		1298. Germany:—Adolph killed in battle at Göllheim. Albert I., son of Rudolph, of Hapsburg, emperor.
1300	Ormin, author of the *Ormulum*, a book of homilies in the old English dialect.		
1302	The Mariner's Compass said to have been invented at Naples, by Gioia, native of Amalfi.	1302. The Bull *Unam Sanctam* asserts the supremacy of the Church.	1302. First convocation of the States-General in France having representatives from the towns.
1303	University at Avignon recognized by papal Bull. Dante, the father of modern Italian poetry, flourishes.	1303. Pope Boniface VIII. dies. Pope Benedict XI. —The papal power declines.	The French defeated by the Flemings at Courtrai.

A.D.	Eastern Empire.	England, etc.	The World, elsewhere.
1282	Andronicus II.	1282. Llewellyn of Wales defeated and slain.	1282. Sicilian Vespers: Massacre of the French in Sicily. Peter of Aragon invited to rule Sicily.
		1284. Wales subjugated.	1284. Genoese destroy the Pisan power at Meloria.
		1285. The second Statute of Westminster effects important reforms in legislation and legal procedure.	1285. Separation of Sicily from Naples.
1288	Othman begins to lay the foundations of the Turkish power in Asia Minor.		1286. Denmark:—Eric VI. becomes king.
		1290. Jews expelled from England. The Statute of *Quia Emptores* passed. Scotland:—Death of Margaret, the maid of Norway, and beginning of contest between Baliol and Bruce.	1290. Hungary:—Andrew III., the Venetian.
1291	Capture of Acre by the Mamelukes—end of the European states in Asia Minor.	1291. Edward decides the Scottish dispute in favor of Baliol.	1291. The League of the Forest Cantons in Switzerland organized.
	The Genoese obtain the trade of the Black Sea, and rise to great power.	1294. War declared against France.	
		1296. Edward subdues Scotland; Baliol submits to Edward.	1295. Poland:—Vladislav the Dwarf, founder of Polish greatness. Matteo Visconti becomes master of Milan.
		1297. Edward issues the *Confirmatio Cartarum*. Scotland:—Sir William Wallace.—Sir William Douglas, Robert Bruce, and other chiefs head a rebellion against the English, who are defeated at Stirling.	1297. Closing of the great Council in Venice.
		1298. The Scots defeated at Falkirk by King Edward I.	1298. Genoa defeats Venice at Curzola.
1299	Othman assumes the title of Emir.		1299. Venice concludes a treaty with the Turks.
			1301, Hungary:—Death of Andrew the Venetian. Extinction of the house of Arpad. —Wenceslas III. of Bohemia disputes crown with Charles Robert of Anjou.
			1302. End of the war between the Angevin rulers of Naples and the Aragonese of Sicily.
1303	The Catalan Grand Company under Roger de Flor enters the service of the Byzantines.	1303. Edward invades Scotland.	

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	Ecclesiastical.	France, Germany, Spain.
	Amid the struggles of the Guelfs and Ghibellines, Italy becomes the cradle of modern literature and improving civilization.	1305. Pope Clement V.	1304. France is victorious over Flanders. Germany:—The Swiss towns rise into importance—oppressed by the House of Hapsburg.
1305	University at Orleans recognized by Papal Bull (founded about 1220).		1306. Persecution of the Jews in France; they are banished from the country. 1307. Persecution of the Knights Templars in France.
1308	University at Perugia recognized by Papal Bull.		1308. Germany:—Henry of Luxemburg, emperor.
		1309. Seat of the popes transferred to Avignon. The Papacy entirely under the control of the French king, in whose interests its powers are utilized.	
1309	University at Coimbra (removed from Lisbon.) Duns Scotus, celebrated scholastic (d. about 1308.)		1309. Spain:—Ferdinand IV. takes Gibraltar.
1310	Knights of St. John establish themselves at Rhodes.		1310. The House of Luxemburg established in Bohemia.
	The barons in England extort from Edward II. a reformation of abuses Parliaments are to be held every year, and to appoint to all important offices.	1311. General Council at Vienne. Order of Knights Templars abolished.	1312. Lyons united to France. Spain:—Alfonso XI. of Castile and Leon. 1314. Germany:—Louis of Bavaria, and Frederick of Austria, contend for the crown.
		1314. Another vacancy in the papal chair of more than two years.	1314. France:—Louis X., (Hutin) becomes king. 1315. Battle of Morgarten—the Austrians defeated by the Swiss.
		1316. Pope John XXII.	1316. France:—Philip V. the (Long), King. The Salic law now first established (1317) excluding women from the throne.
1321	Dante dies. Marsilius of Padua upholds individual freedom of faith and the secular authority against the Papacy.		1322. France: — Charles IV. becomes king. Germany:—Frederick of Austria defeated and taken prisoner.
	Romance poetry of the Middle Ages flourishes.	1324. Beginning of the contest of the popes with Louis of Bavaria.	1324. Germany: — Louis excommunicated by John XXII.—appeals to a general council.
1349	Thomas of Bradwardin, Archbishop of Canterbury, and celebrated scholastic, d.	1327. Louis proclaimed emperor at Milan.	

A.D.	Eastern Empire.	England etc.	The World, elsewhere.
		1305. Wallace betrayed and beheaded. — Scotland submits. Edward recovers Guienne.	
1306	Roger de Flor assassinated.	1306. Scotland:—Uprising under Robert Bruce, who is crowned king.	
1307	Aladdin III., last Seljuk ruler of Iconium dies.—Othman makes himself independent.	1307. Eng.: Edward II. becomes king. Scotland.:—Bruce strengthens himself by repeated advantages.	
1308	The Catalans defeat the imperial forces at Apros and enter Greece.		
			1309. Hungary:—Charles Robert of Anjou, king. Naples:—Robert, the wise. He aspires to the dominion of Italy.
1310	The Knights of St. John of Jerusalem established at Rhodes.	1310. Eng.:—The nobles rise against the favorite, Gaveston, and 21 Lords Ordainers are appointed.	1310. Italy:—The Council of Ten established at Venice.
1311	The Catalans conquer Attica after winning the battle of the Cephisus (1310).	1312. Death of Gaveston.	1311. Italy:—Matteo Visconti, lord of Milan, restored by the emperor.
		1314. Edward II. invades Scotland, and is defeated at the battle of Bannockburn.	
		1315. The power is in the hands of the Lords Ordainers under Thomas of Lancaster.	1318. Genoa assisted by Robert of Naples against the Ghibellines. Sweden:—Magnus Smek, becomes king. Denmark: — Christopher II. king.
1321	Civil war between Andronicus II. and his grandson, later Andronicus III.	1322. Lancaster defeated and executed.	1320. Italy:—Castruccio, lord of Lucca and Pisa.
		1323. Truce between England and Scotland.	
1326	Death of Othman.—Orkhan, son of Othman, makes Prusa his capital.		
1327	Nicomedia taken by Orkhan.	1327. Edward III. becomes king.	1327. Italy:—Invaded by Louis IV., emperor of Germany.

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	Ecclesiastical.	France, Germany, Spain
		1328. Crusade preached against Louis, who deposes John XXII., and sets up Nicholas V. as antipope.	1328. France:—Philip VI. of Valois becomes king. —he defeats the Flemings at Cassel.
1334	Giotto, Italian architect, sculptor, and painter, pupil of Cimabue, made chief architect of the Florentine Cathedral.	1334. Pope Benedict XII.	
1335	Greek literature revives.—Barlaam teaches Petrarch. — Leontius lectures on Homer at Florence. Giottino, Florentine painter.	1338. The pope loses the right of confirming the election of a German emperor. Struggles in Rome between the Colonna and the Orsini.	1338. Alliance between Edward III. and the Flemings under Artevelde—the beginning of the Hundred Years' War. Germany: — Declaration of the Diet of Frankfort, that the pope had no temporal power in the empire and that an emperor chosen by the electors needed no papal confirmation.
		1342. Pope Clement VI.	Louis sides with the English against France.
1346	Gunpowder in use at the battle of Crécy, though known to Roger Bacon as early as 1270.		1346. France:—Normandy overrun by Edward, with his son, the Black Prince.—French defeated at Crécy.
1347	Democracy at Rome, under Rienzi, the last of the Tribunes. William of Occam, greatest of nominalist scholastics Manufactures improve in England:—Commerce increases.		Germany:—Charles IV., emperor and king of Bohemia.
1350	Bartolus, celebrated jurist, teaches at Pisa and Perugia.	1352. Pope Innocent VI.	1350. France:—John (the Good) becomes king.
		1354. Rienzi killed.—Albornoz, cardinal legate, restores the papal dominion.	
1356	Sir John Mandeville's *Travels*.		1356. Germany:—Promulgation of the Golden Bull establishing the mode of imperial election and regulating the affairs of the empire. France:—King John defeated and taken prisoner at Poitiers.—Charles the dauphin, regent.

A.D.	Eastern Empire.	England, etc.	The World, elsewhere.
1328	Andronicus III. becomes emperor.	1328. Peace between Scotland and England.—The independence of Scotland acknowledged.	1328. Moscow under the Grand-duke Ivan Kalita becomes paramount in Russia.
1329	Andronicus III. defeated by the Turks in the battle of Pelekanon.	1329. Scotland:—David II.	
1330	Nicæa taken.		
		1332. David II. expelled and Baliol crowned, but soon expelled.	
		1333. Battle of Halidon Hill.—Baliol restored—does homage to Edward.	1333. Poland:— Casimir the Great becomes king.
			China:—Shun-te last of the Mongol emperors succeeds.
			Japan:—Fall of the Hojo family.
			1335(*about*). Birth of Timur.
		1338. Beginning of the Hundred Years War.	1336. Japan:—The war of the Chrysanthemums—strife between rival mikados. Feudalism perfected.
			1339. Italy:—Simon Bocanegra, first doge of Genoa.
		1340. The victory of Helvoet Sluys—gives spirit to the English navy.	1340. Denmark:—Waldemar III.
1341	John V. (Paleologus), emperor.	1341. David II. restored.	
		1346. Battle of Crécy. Scotch defeated at Neville's Cross.	1342. Hungary: — Louis the Great.
		1347. Siege and capture of Calais	1347. Italy:—Rienzi, the last of the Tribunes, rules at Rome.
1346	John VI. (Cantacuzenus), co-emperor; abdicates, 1354.	1348–49. The Black Death in England.	
		1351. Statute of Provisors.	1350. Italy:—Naval war between Venice and Genoa.
1352	Genoese defeat the Venetians, allies of the empire, in the Bosporus.		
1354	Turks seize Gallipoli in Europe.		1354. Italy:—Rienzi killed—papal power restored.—The Venetians crushed by the Genoese at Sapienza.
		1356. Edward, the Black Prince, gains the battle of Poitiers. John of France made prisoner. Two years' truce.	1356. War between Hungary and Venice.

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	Ecclesiastical.	France, Germany, Spain.
			1356. The people of Paris attain power under Etienne Marcel.
	Petrarch and Boccaccio, marking the vanguard of the Renaissance.		1358. The rising of the Jacquerie; death of Marcel.
			1360. France: — John regains his liberty—cedes territory to England by the peace of Bretigny.
		1362. Pope Urban V. at Avignon—beautifies the city of Rome.	
1364	The Jagellonian University at Cracow founded.		1364. France:—Charles V. (the Wise) becomes king.
1365	Foundation of the University of Vienna.		1365. Du Guesclin invades Spain and drives out Peter the Cruel of Castile.
	Geoffrey Chaucer, father of English poetry (a. 1340–1400). John Gower (a. 1325–1408).		1367. The French defeated by the Black Prince at Najera [Navarrete].
1369	(*about*). Foundation of the Bastile at Paris.		1369. Aquitaine rises against the English.
		1370. Pope Gregory XI.	
			1375. English lose their French possessions, retaining only Calais, Bordeaux, and Bayonne.
		1377. Gregory XI returns from Avignon to Rome —end of the Babylonian captivity.	
		1378. "Schism of the West": Pope Urban VI. acknowledged in the Empire and England. Clement VII. acknowledged in France, Spain, and Scotland.	1378. Germany:—Wenceslas (king of Bohemia), emperor.
1380	Mysteries played in France. Wickliffe's translation of the New Testament.		1380. France:—Charles VI. (the Mad).
			1382. Battle of Rosbecq—the Flemings defeated by the French —Artevelde killed.
1386	University of Heidelberg founded. Froissart's *Chronicles*. Birth of Jan Van Eyck, who is reputed to have invented oil painting.	1386. Urban VI. bestows Naples upon Louis of Anjou, who is opposed by Ladislas.	1386. France: — Fruitless attempt to invade England. Leopold III. of Austria defeated by the Swiss at Sempach. Jagello (Vladislav II.) founds Jagellonian dynasty in Poland. 1388. Leopold IV. defeated at Naefels.

A.D.	Eastern Empire.	England, etc.	The World, elsewhere.
1359	Amurath I., sultan of the Turks.	1359. Edward again invades France.	
		1360. Peace of Bretigny.	
1361	The Turks take possession of Adrianople.		
			1363. Timur begins his career of conquest.
		1366. The Black Prince aids Peter the Cruel, of Castile, to recover his throne.	
		The Statute of Kilkenny relating to Ireland.	1368. Copenhagen taken by the Hanseatic fleet.
			China:—Hung Woo establishes the native Ming dynasty.
1369	John V. seeks a reconciliation with the pope in the hope of securing aid against the Turks.	1369. Renewed war with France; unsuccessful: loss of English territories in France.	1369. Timur becomes king of Transoxiana and makes Samarcand the capital of his new empire.
			1370. Poland:—Extinction of the royal race of Piasts with Casimir III.
		1371. Scotland:—Robert II.—the House of Stuart.	
1373	Treaty of peace with the Ottomans; the emperor becomes a vassal of the Turks.	1376. Death of the Black Prince.	
		1377. Richard II. becomes king. First speaker of the House of Commons.	
1378	John V. dethroned and imprisoned by his son Manuel; he escapes after two years.		1378. Italy:—The rising of the Ciompi in Florence.
			1379. Genoese defeat Venetians at Pola and take possession of Chioggia; Genoese captured next year.
			1380. Russia:—Dimitri, grand duke of Moscow, victorious over the Tartars at Kulikovo, near the Don.
1381	The empire pays tribute to the Turks.	1381. Peasants' Revolt (insurrection of Wat Tyler).	
			1382. The Tartars sack Moscow.
		1384. The Scots, assisted by France, invade England.	
		1385. The English burn Edinburgh.	1385. War between Austria and Switzerland.
			1386.—Battle of Sempach: the Austrians defeated.
			1386-87. Timur conquers Persia.
			1387. Denmark and Norway:—Margaret, the Semiramis of the North, becomes queen.
		1388. Battle of Otterbourne (Chevy Chase).	

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	Ecclesiastical.	France, Germany, Spain.
		1389. Pope Boniface IX.	
1392	University of Erfurt founded.		1392. France:—Charles seized with madness.
	Revival of Greek literature in Italy.	1393. The power of the pope over the English Church limited by the Statute of Præmunire.	
		1394. Pope Benedict XIII.	1394. Germany:—The emperor imprisoned by the people of Prague.
1400	Chaucer dies.		1400. Ger.:—Rupert emperor.
		1404. Pope Innocent VII.	
		1406. Pope Gregory XII.	1406. Spain:—John II., of Castile.
			1407 France:—Murder of Louis, Duke of Orleans, by a Burgundian partisan.
1409	University of Leipsic founded.	1409. The Council of Pisa deposes Gregory and Benedict, and elects Alexander V.;—neither will yield, so that there are three popes at once.	1408. Yussuf III., king of Granada.
		1410. Pope John XXIII.	1410. France:—Civil war between the parties of Orleans and Burgundy. Germany:—Death of Rupert.
1411	University of St. Andrews founded.		1411. Sigismund, king of Hungary, emperor.
		1412. The pope excommunicates John Huss.	1412. Spain:—Ferdinand I. king of Aragon.
		1414. Council of Constance.	
1415	John Huss and Jerome of Prague, Bohemian reformers. Peter d'Ailly and John Gerson, theologians.	1415. John Huss and Jerome of Prague (1416) burnt by the Council of Constance.	1415. France:—The French defeated by Henry V., of England, at Agincourt.
			1416. Spain:—Alfonso V., king of Aragon.

A.D.	Eastern Empire.	England, etc.	The World, elsewhere.
1389	The Servians defeated in the battle of Kossovo by the Turks.—Bajazet I., sultan of the Turks.	1390. Scotland:— Robert III. Persecution of the Wicklifites.	1389. Turks defeat Servians at Kossovo.
1391	Manuel II. emperor.	1393. The Statute of Præmunire.	1392. Timur subjugates Persia.
1396	Battle of Nicopolis.—Sigismund, of Hungary aided by French crusaders, defeated by Bajazet I.	1398. Henry of Lancaster banished. House of Lancaster:— 1399. Henry IV. becomes king, Richard II. deposed. 1401. Rebellion of Owen Glendower.	1397. Union of Calmar forming Denmark, Sweden, and Norway into a single monarchy. 1398. Invasion of India by Timur; he takes Delhi. Italy:—Pisa falls under the yoke of the Visconti.
1402	Bajazet defeated and made prisoner by Timur at the battle of Angora.	1402. Scotch defeated at Homildon Hill.	
1403	Empire of the Turks divided after death of Bajazet, among Solyman I., Musa, and Mohammed I.	1403. Rebellion of the Percys, who are defeated at the battle of Shrewsbury. 1406. Scotland:—James I.	1405–06. Italy:—Pisa conquered by Florence.—Subjugation of Padua and Verona by Venice.
		1408. Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland defeated and killed at Bramham Moor.	1408. Ladislas of Naples seizes Rome.
			1410. The Teutonic Knights defeated by the Poles at Tannenberg.
			1412. Denmark, Norway, etc.: Eric VII., of Pomerania, becomes king.
1413	Mohammed I. sole ruler of the Turks.	1413. Henry V. becomes king. 1414. —claims the French crown. 1415. —gains the battle of Agincourt.	1413. Sack of Rome by Ladislas. 1415. Conquest of Ceuta by the Portuguese.

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	Ecclesiastical.	France, Germany, Spain.
		1417. Pope Martin V. elected by Council of Constance; unity of the Church restored.	1419. Sigismund claims the Bohemian crown.
1420	Portuguese exploration of Africa promoted by Henry the Navigator.		1420. Treaty of Troyes providing for the succession of the king of England to the French throne.
			1422. France:—Death of Charles VI.—Henry VI. proclaimed at Paris king of France and England. Charles VII. proclaimed king at Poitiers.
1425	Alain de Chartier, French poet.		1428. Orleans besieged by the English.
1426	University of Louvain founded.		1429. —saved by Joan of Arc. Charles crowned at Rheims; makes a vain attempt to gain Paris.
	The arts promoted in Italy by Cosmo de' Medici.		
1430	England increases her trade with the Mediterranean.		1430. Joan of Arc taken prisoner, by the English and burnt as a witch in the following year.
	Fra Filippo Lippi, painter.		
	George of Peurbach, astronomer at Vienna.		
	Thomas à Kempis, mystic.		
	Order of the Golden Fleece founded.		
1431	(?)The Azores discovered.	1431. Pope Eugenius IV. Council of Basle.	1431. Germany :— Sigismund visits Italy, and is crowned emperor by Pope Eugenius IV.
		1434. The pope expelled by the Romans and in exile till 1443.	1435. Peace of Arras, between France and Burgundy.
			1436. France:—Recovery of Paris by Charles VII.
1437	Ulugh Beg, ruler of Samarcand and astronomer, compiles his Star Tables.		
1438	(*about*). Printing from movable type, Gutenberg, Coster, Fust, Schöffer, etc.	1438. Pragmatic Sanction of Bourges establishes the liberties of the French Church.	1438. Germany:—House of Austria (Hapsburg). Albert II. (king of Bohemia and Hungary), emperor.
		1439. Eugenius IV deposed by the Council of Basle, which elects Felix V., who receives, however, little recognition.	1440. Germany: —Frederick III. emperor. France:—The dauphin (Louis XI.), rebels, but is pardoned, — the so-called Praguerie.

A.D.	Eastern Empire.	England, etc.	The World, elsewhere.
			1419. Bohemia:—Hussite war breaks out. Discovery of Madeira by the Portuguese.
1421	Amurath II., sultan.	1420. Treaty of Troyes.—Henry marries Catharine, daughter of Charles VI., and is declared heir to the French crown.	
1422	Amurath II. makes an unsuccessful assault on Constantinople.	1422. Death of Henry V. Henry VI. becomes king.	
1425	John VII. emperor.	1424. The duke of Bedford defeats the French at Verneuil.	1424. Bohemia:—Death of John Ziska, the Hussite leader.
		1428. —besieges Orleans.	1426. Italy:—War of the duke of Milan against Florence and Venice.
		1429. The siege raised by the Maid of Orleans.	1429. Florence:— Cosmo de' Medici becomes gonfalonier.
1430	The Turks take Thessalonica.	1430. —she is taken prisoner and burnt (1431).	
		1431. Henry VI. crowned at Paris.	1432. Venice:—Execution of Carmagnola, the condottiere.
		1435. Death of the duke of Bedford, followed by the loss of all the English possessions in France, except Calais (Bordeaux, the last, taken in 1453).	1434. Poland:—Vladislav III.
		1437. Scotland:—James II.	1437. Hungary:—End of the House of Luxemburg with the death of Sigismund.
1438 -39	The emperor visits Italy to obtain help against the Turks—submits to the pope.	1438. Truce with Scotland.	1438. Portugal:—Alfonso V. king.
			1440. Hungary:—Vladislav III., of Poland, chosen king.

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	Ecclesiastical.	France, Germany, Spain.
			1444. France:—establishment of the companies of Archers, the first national standing army.
1446	Birth of Perugino, founder of the Roman school of painting, teacher of Raphael.		
1447	Library of the Vatican founded. Regiomontanus, German astronomer.	1447. Felix V. resigns in favor of pope Nicholas V.	
		1448. Concordat of Sienna or Aschaffenburg, by which the relations of the German church to the papacy are established.	1448. Maine and Anjou regained by the French. 1449. The greater part of Normandy overrun by the French.
1450	Flourishing period of Flemish trade.—All European nations have warehouses at Bruges and Ghent.—Book trade at Mayence. Pletho and Bessarion, Italians, further the revival of Platonism.		1451. Germany:—Expedition of Frederick III. to Rome.
1453	The fall of Constantinople brings Greek scholarship to Italy and accelerates the progress of the Renaissance.		1453. Austria made an archduchy by Frederick. End of the French and English wars.

A.D.	Eastern Empire.	England, etc.	The World, elsewhere.
1442	John Hunyady defeats the Turks at Hermannstadt		1442. Alfonso V., of Aragon, unites the crown of the Two Sicilies.
1443	and at Nissa. Insurrection of Scanderbeg—victory over the Turks near Nissa.		
1444	Battle of Varna—Vladislav, king of Poland, defeated and killed by the Turks; Servia and Bosnia reduced to submission.	1444. Truce with France.	
		1445. Marriage of Henry VI. to Margaret of Anjou.	
		1447. Gloucester arrested for treason—dies suddenly.	1447. Poland:—Casimir IV. king. The Visconti become extinct in Milan.
1448	Constantine XIII. (Palæologus) the last of the Greek emperors. Hunyady defeated at Kossovo.		1448. Denmark:—Christian I., of Oldenburg, becomes king.. Sweden:—Charles VIII.
		1450. Insurrection of Jack Cade—calling himself Mortimer.	1450. Italy:— Francesco Sforza, duke of Milan.
1451	Mohammed II., sultan of the Turks.		
1453	Siege and capture of Constantinople by the Turks. END OF THE EASTERN EMPIRE.		

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	England, Scotland, etc.	France.	Spain and Portugal.
		1454. Richard, duke of York, becomes protector.		1454. Spain: Henry IV. of Castile,
		1455. Outbreak of the Wars of the Roses first battle at St. Albans.	1456. The Dauphin Louis seeks refuge at the court of Burgundy.	
1400	(*about*). Laurentius Valla, humanist philosopher.	Scotland:—Struggles between the king and aristocracy for power.		
1460	Wood engraving invented	1460. Battle of Northampton. Battle of Wakefield.		
	Nicholas of Cusa, philosophical writer, marks the transition from medieval to Renaissance thought.	James III. of Scotland.		
	Philip de Comines, French historian.	1461. Second battle of St. Albans. Edward Earl of March proclaimed king as Edward IV. Gains the battle of Towton.	1461. Louis XI. becomes king.	
		1464. Battles of Hedgley Moor and Hexham.	1465. The League of the Public Weal opposes Louis; the peace of Conflans.	
		1469. Warwick banished.		1469. Marriage of Ferdinand of Aragon, with Isabella of Castile.
		1470. Edward IV. flees to Flanders.		
		1471. Battle of Barnet:—Warwick slain. Battle of Tewkesbury Henry VI. dies in the Tower.	1471. War with Charles of Burgundy.	
1473	Hungary:—Matthias patronizes literature and the arts.		1474. War between the Swiss and Charles of Burgundy.	

A.D.	Germany.	Italy.	Ottoman Empire.	The World, elsewhere.
		1454. Peace of Lodi between Milan and Venice.		1454. Poland:—Confirmation of the national liberties in the statute of Nieszawa.
				1454. Poland:—War with the Teutonic Order.
1456	Hunyady defends Belgrade against the Turks.	1455. Complete ascendency of Cosmo de' Medici in Florence.	1456. Turks repulsed at Belgrade which is defended by Hunyady and Capistrano.	
1458	Matthias Corvinus chosen king of Hungary, and George Podiebrad, of Bohemia.	1458. The French rule in Genoa. Pope Pius II. (Æneas Silvius.)		1458. Hungary:—Matthias Corvinus—makes his country formidable to her neighbors.
1462	Insurrection in Vienna. The emperor besieged in his court—delivered by Podiebrad, of Bohemia.	1463. War of Venice with the Turks.	1463. War with Venice.	1462. Russia:—Ivan III. the Great succeeds.
		1464. Piero de' Medici at Florence. Pope Paul II.		
		1466. Galeazzo Maria Sforza, duke of Milan.		1466. Peace of Thorn.—East Prussia a fief of Poland.—West Prussia ceded to Poland.
1468	War between Bohemia and Hungary.	1469. Lorenzo de' Medici succeeds Piero.		1468. Uzun Hasan, master of all Persia.
				1470.—forms an alliance with the Venetians
1471	Vladislav, son of Casimir IV. of Poland, becomes king of Bohemia.	1471. Sixtus IV. pope. Power of the Medici increases.	and the duke of Burgundy against the Turks—conquers Bagdad.	
1472	University of Ingoldstadt founded.	Learning flourishes.		1472. Russia:— Ivan marries Sophia, niece of the Greek emperor.
			1475. The Crimea subjugated by the Turks.	

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	England, Scotland, etc.	France.	Spain and Portugal.
			1476. —who is defeated at Granson and Morat, and	1476. Spain: Institution of the Santa Hermandad or Sacred Brotherhood for the preservation of internal order.
1477	Caxton establishes his printing press at Westminster.		1477. —slain at Nancy. Artois and Burgundy united to the French crown.	1479. Union of Castile and Aragon under Ferdinand II. and Isabella.
		1480. War with Scotland.		
				1481. The Inquisition in Seville.
				Portugal: John II. becomes king.
		1483. Edward V., king, Richard, Protector.—The king and his brother murdered in the Tower. Richard III., king.	1483. Charles VIII. becomes king.	
		1485. Henry, earl of Richmond, lands at Milford Haven. Battle of Bosworth Field;—Richard defeated and slain. House of Tudor. Henry VII., king.		
1486	Lady Juliana Berners, one of the earliest woman writers of England, publishes treatise on sports, "Boke of St. Albans."	1486–87. Lambert Simnel, pretender. The Star Chamber established.		
	Leonardo da Vinci, painter, sculptor, architect, and scientist.	1487. James IV. in Scotland.		1487–1494. The grandmastership of the great chivalric orders of Spain is assumed by the crown.
	Marsilio Ficino and John Pico Mirandola, Italian Platonists.			
1488	Bartholomew Dias rounds the Cape of Good Hope.			
1490	Martin Behaim (Nuremberg) constructs his terrestrial globe.			

A.D.	Germany.	Italy.	Ottoman Empire.	The World, elsewhere.
1477	Marriage of Maximilian and Mary of Burgundy. War between the emperor and Hungary.			1477. Hungary:—War with Frederick III.
		1478. Conspiracy of the Pazzi at Florence.		1478. Russia:—Ivan III. captures Novgorod.
1479	Maximilian defeats the French at Guinegate.	Giulio, brother of Lorenzo de' Medici, slain.	1479. Peace with Venice; Turks obtain Lemnos and Albania.	
			1480. — capture and destroy Otranto.	1480. The Mongol yoke thrown off.
			1481. Bajazet II. the first unwarlike sultan.	1481. Denmark:—John partially acknowledged in Sweden.
		1484. Innocent VIII. pope.		
1485	Vienna taken by the Hungarians.		1485. War with Egypt.	1485. Hungary:—Matthias Corvinus takes Vienna.
1490	Vladislav of Bohemia chosen king of Hungary on the death of Matthias Corvinus.			

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	England, Scotland, etc.	France.	Spain and Portugal.
1492	DISCOVERY OF AMERICA.		1491. Brittany united to the crown by the king's marriage with Anne.	1492. Conquest of Granada by Gonsalvo de Cordova.
1493	The second voyage of Columbus.—A Spanish colony at Hispaniola.	1493. Perkin Warbeck pretends to be Richard, duke of York.		Disappearance of Moorish power.
		1494. Poynings' Law makes Irish parliament dependent on English government.	1494. Invasion of Italy.	Discovery of America by Columbus.— The Jews expelled from Spain.
1497–98	The discoveries of John and Sebastian Cabot.	1497. Cabot makes discoveries in America. Warbeck captured.	1495. Battle of Fornovo, French victory.	
1498	Vasco da Gama reaches India.		1498. Louis XII. becomes king.	1497–98. Vasco de Gama doubles the Cape of Good Hope and reaches India.
	Third voyage of Columbus. He discovers Trinidad and sights the American Continent.			
	Lisbon the great seat of trade—Venice declines.			
	Maritime enterprises greatly extended.			
	Niccolo Machiavelli, statesman and historian.			
1499	Amerigo Vespucius's voyage.	1499. Earl of Warwick, last of the Plantagenets, executed.	1499. —invades Italy —conquers the Milanese Duchy.	
			1500. Treaty with Ferdinand, of Aragon, for the conquest and partition of Naples.	
1502	Fourth voyage of Columbus.	1503. James IV. of Scotland marries Margaret of England.		1502. Moors in Spain offered alternative of baptism or exile.
	Raphael, Michael Angelo, Titian, Correggio, painters.			
				1505. Almeida, Portuguese governor in the Indies.

A.D.	Germany.	Italy.	Ottoman Empire.	The World, elsewhere.
		1492. Piero II. succeeds his father Lorenzo in Florence. Pope Alexander VI. (Borgia).	1492. War with Hungary.	1492. Poland: — John Albert. America discovered by Columbus.
1493	Maximilian I.			1493. Spanish colony at Hispaniola.— Alexander VI. publishes the Bull of Demarcation.
		1494. Expedition of Charles VIII. into Italy.		
1495	Public peace established, private wars forbidden, the imperial chamber instituted as a supreme court.			
			1499. Naval victory over the Venetians at Sapienza.	1497–1503. Voyages of Amerigo Vespucius.— South American coast explored.
1501	Creation of the Aulic Council.	1501. Partition of Naples between France and Spain.		1500. Cabral reaches coast of Brazil.
				1501. Poland: — Alexander succeeds.
1502	University of Wittenberg founded.			1502. Ismail Shah Sufi makes himself sole sovereign of Persia.— Destruction of the Golden Horde and end of Mongol power in Russia.
		1503. Pope Pius III. Pope Julius II. The French defeated at Cerignola and Garigliano.	1503. Peace with Hungary.	
		1504. Naples annexed to Aragon.		

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	England, Scotland, etc.	France.	Spain and Portugal.
1506	St. Peter's begun.			1506. Columbus dies at Valladolid.
			1507. Genoa united to France.	1507. Ximenes made cardinal.
		1509. Henry VIII.	1510. The Council of Tours, to support the king against the pope.	1509–10. Oran, Algiers, and Tripoli subdued by Spain.
		1511. —joins the Holy League against France.	1511. Holy League formed against France by Pope Julius II., Spain, the empire, and England.	
		1513. Invasion of the Scots.—Battle of Flodden—the Scottish king killed. James V.	1512. French victory at Ravenna.	
		1515. Wolsey, chancellor, and cardinal.	1515. Francis I. invades Italy—victory of Marignano. Genoa and Milan submit.	
1516	Sir Thomas More's *Utopia* published.		1516. Concordat with the pope, instead of Pragmatic Sanction.	1516. Charles I. king of all Spain, and the Netherlands.
1517	Luther, Erasmus, Melanchthon, and other reformers.			
	Hans Sachs, German *meistersinger*.			

A.D.	Germany.	Italy.	Ottoman Empire.	The World, elsewhere.
				1506. Poland:—Sigismund I. (the Great).
1508	Maximilian enters Italy to be crowned by the pope. —joins the League of Cambray.	1508. League of Cambray against Venice formed by France. Spain, the emperor, and the pope.		
		1509. Venetians defeated at Agnadello.		1510. America:—Settlement at Darien. Goa in India taken by the Portuguese.
		1511. Holy League to expel the French. Council of Pisa.		1511. America:— Cuba conquered.
1512	—divides the empire into ten circles.—Joins the Holy League.	1513. Pope Leo X. (Giovanni de'Medici), patron of literature and arts.	1512. Selim I. dethrones and puts to death his father.	1513. America:— Florida discovered. South Sea first reached by Balboa.
			1514. The Persians defeated at Chaldiran —Georgia and Kurdistan added to the empire.	1515. De Soto reaches the La Plata River.
1516	Louis II., of Bohemia and Hungary.		1516. Syria conquered.	
1517	Commencement of the Reformation.		1517. Egypt conquered.	
1518	Luther summoned to Rome; he appeals to a general council.			1518. Khair-ed-din succeeds his brother Arouj (Barbarossa) in Algiers.

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	England, Scotland, etc.	France.	Spain and Portugal.
1519–22	First circumnavigation of the globe, by Magellan.			1519–21. Conquest of Mexico by Cortes.
		1520. The Emperor Charles V. visits England.—Meeting of Henry and Francis I. of France at the "Field of the Cloth of Gold."		1520–1521. Rising of the Communeros in Spain.
		1521. The doctrines of Luther opposed by Henry, in his book on the Seven Sacraments—he receives the title of "Defender of the Faith."	1521. First war with Charles V.	
			1523. The constable of Bourbon joins the emperor against Francis I. The imperial and English troops invade France.	
			1525. Francis defeated and taken prisoner at Pavia.	
1526	Tyndale's translation of the New Testament brought into England. Ariosto, Italian poet. Hans Holbein, German painter.			
		1527. The question of Henry VIII.'s divorce submitted to the pope.	1527. Third war with Charles V.	
1528	Death of Albrecht Dürer.	1528. Patrick Hamilton burned, first Protestant martyr.		

A.D.	Germany.	Italy.	Ottoman Empire.	The World, elsewhere.
1519	Charles V., emperor, (Charles I. of Spain).			1519–1521. Mexico conquered by the Spaniards under Cortes.
			1520. Soliman, (the Magnificent) becomes emperor.	1520. Christian II. of Denmark invades Sweden, overthrows Sten Sture and perpetrates a massacre at Stockholm.
1521	The archduke Ferdinand marries Anne, sister of Louis of Bohemia and Hungary, whence the accession of Bohemia and Hungary to the House of Hapsburg. Diet of Worms.		1521. Belgrade taken by storm.	
		1522. Pope Adrian VI.	1522. Rhodes capitulates.	
		1523. Clement VII., pope.		
1524	The Peasant Revolt and the Anabaptist movement.			1523 Sweden:—Revolt under Gustavus Vasa.—The Danes expelled.—Union of Calmar dissolved. Denmark and Norway:—Frederick I.
1525	The peasants under Thomas Münzer defeated.	1525. Spain acquires the ascendency by the victory of Pavia.		1525. Albert, grand-master of Teutonic Order makes East Prussia a secular possession and holds it of the king of Poland.
1526	Charles marries Isabella of Portugal. Death of Frederick of Saxony.		1526. Invasion of Hungary and victory at Mohács where Louis II., of Hungary perishes.	1526. Baber founds the Mogul dynasty at Delhi.
		1527. The Medici expelled from Florence. Rome stormed by the imperialists under the constable of Bourbon		
		1528. French expelled from Genoa by Doria.		

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	England, Scotland, etc.	France.	Spain and Portugal.
		1529. Fall of Wolsey.—Sir Thomas More, Lord Chancellor. — Rise of Thomas Cromwell.	1529. Treaty of Cambray. — France abandons all claims in Italy.	
1530	Spinning wheel invented in Germany. Rabelais, French satirist.			
			1532. Calvin preaches.	
		1533. The king marries Anne Boleyn. Cranmer made archbishop of Canterbury.		
1534	Ignatius Loyola founds the Order of the Jesuits. John Knox, Scottish reformer.	1534. England breaks away from the Roman church.		
1542	Xavier plants Christianity in India.	1535. Bishop Fisher and Sir Thomas More beheaded. Henry makes himself head of the church.		1535. Acquisition of Milan by Spain.—Tunis taken by Charles V.
		1536.—marries Jane Seymour.—Suppression of the smaller monasteries.	1536. Fourth war with Charles V.	
		1539. Henry marries Anne of Cleves.	1538. Truce of Nice—for ten years.	
		1540. Fall of Cromwell.	Attempt to recover power in Italy; hence the	1540. Portugal: — Lisbon, the market of the world.
		1542. Mary, queen of Scots—Earl of Arran, regent.	1542. Fifth French war.	1542. Commercial treaty between Portugal and Japan.
1543	Copernicus publishes his *De Revolutionibus Orbium Cœlestium.* Vesalius's work on Anatomy. Roger Ascham, tutor of Queen Elizabeth.	1543. Henry marries Catherine Parr.		
		1544. Henry invades France —takes Boulougne.	1544. Peace of Crespy.	
			1545. The Vaudois in France massacred.	

A.D.	GERMANY.	ITALY.	OTTOMAN EMPIRE.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1529	The Turks besiege Vienna.—Diet of Spires.—Lutherans first called Protestants.		1529. Invasion of Germany.—Siege of Vienna.	1529. Lutheranism established in Sweden by action of national council.
1530	The Diet of Augsburg witnesses the appearance of the Protestant confession.	1530. Medici restored.—Charles V. crowned at Bologna.	The Ottoman navy formidable under Khair-ed-din Barbarossa.	1530. Malta given to the knights of Rhodes by Charles V.
1531	The Smalkaldic League organized.			Russia:—Ivan IV. (the Terrible.)
				1533. Norway and Denmark:—Christian III.
				1533–1534. Conquest of Peru by Pizarro completed.
1534	Anabaptists under John of Leyden establish themselves in Münster.	1534. Paul III pope.		1534–1535. Cortes in lower California.
			1535.—who seizes Tunis.—The emperor, Charles V., restores the Moorish king.—Turks take Bagdad.	1535. Cartier in the St. Lawrence River.
				1536. Portugese establish themselves in Macao, China.
		1537. Cosmo de' Medici, duke of Florence.		
1538	Congress of Nice between the emperor, the pope, and the king of France.			1539. De Soto's expedition sets out.
		1540. Investiture of Milan conferred by Charles V. on his son, Philip.		1540–1542. Coronado's expedition in the southwestern United States.
1541	The Turks overrun Hungary.		1541. Destruction of an armament led by Charles V. against Algiers.—Soliman, the Magnificent, master of Hungary.	1541. Orellana's voyage down the Amazon.
				De Soto discovers the Mississippi River.
1543	War against France.			
1544	Diet of Spires.	1545. Council of Trent opened.		1545. South America:—Mines of Potosi discovered.
1546	The Smalkaldic war.			

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	England, Scotland, etc.	France.	Spain and Portugal.
1547	The Earl of Surrey, poet, introduces the sonnet into English poetry. Palestrina, founder of Italian church music. Titian, painter. Scaliger, J. C., philologist. Montaigne, French essayist.	1547. Edward VI. Somerset invades Scotland—defeats the Scots at Pinkie. 1549. The first Prayer Book issued and prescribed by act of Parliament.	1547. Henry II. The famous Catherine de' Medici, queen. 1552. Sixth war with Charles V.	
1553	(*about*). *Ralph Roister Doister*, the first English comedy. Cardan, Italian philosopher.	1553. Northumberland intrigues to settle the crown on Lady Jane Grey, his daughter-in-law. Death of Edward VI.; Mary becomes queen. Catholicism restored 1554. The queen marries Philip, of Spain.—Lord Dudley and Lady Jane Grey executed. 1555. Bloody persecution of Protestants.	1553. France obtains possession of Metz, Toul, and Verdun.	1555. Philip of Spain receives the Netherlands. 1556. Charles abdicates. —Philip II., king of Spain, Netherlands, Milan, the Sicilies, and American possessions
		1557. War with France to support Spain. 1558. Calais lost. Elizabeth becomes queen. Cecil, Lord Burleigh, secretary of state.	1557. The French defeated at St. Quentin 1558. — at Gravelines.	1557. Portugal: — Sebastian.

A.D.	Germany.	Italy.	Ottoman Empire.	The World, elsewhere.
1547	The Smalkaldic forces defeated at Mühlberg. Maurice becomes elector of Saxony.		1548. The Turks invade Persia.	1548. Poland:—Sigismund II. (Augustus).
		1550. Julius III., pope.		1549. The Jesuits enter Brazil.
		1551. Second session of Council of Trent.	1551. Tripoli taken from the Maltese knight	
1552	Treaty of Passau secures religious liberty to the Protestants. Fruitless siege of Metz by Charles V.		1552. Invasion of Hungary.	1550. Antonio de Mendoza viceroy of Peru. Russia:—Ivan, the Terrible, overthrows the Khanate of Kazan.
1553	Death of Maurice, of Saxony, at Sievershausen.		1553. War with Persia concluded.	
1555	The Peace of Augsburg—reaffirms toleration of Protestants and concedes them representation in the Imperial Chamber.	1555. Marcellus II., pope. Paul IV. (Caraffa), pope.		
1556	Charles V. abdicates. Ferdinand I., emperor and king of Hungary and Bohemia. Coronation by the pope relinquished.			1556. India:—Jelal-ed-din Akbar becomes Mogul emperor, a patron of science and literature, aided by his ministers Abu Fazl and Sheikh Faizi. —raises the Mogul empire to its greatest splendor.
		1557. The grand duchy of Tuscany established under Cosmo de' Medici.		

A. D.	Progress of Society, etc.	England, Scotland, etc.	France.	Spain and Portugal.
1559	Foundation of Geneva Academy (now the University). Foundation of Jesuit Colleges in opposition to Protestant Schools. The first at Coimbra, in Portugal.	1559. Protestantism established by Acts of Uniformity and Supremacy. The Puritans begin to appear.	1559. Peace of Cateau-Cambrésis and end of struggle between France and the empire Francis II., Duke of Guise in power.	1559. Margaret of Parma becomes regent of the Netherlands with Granvella as her counsellor.
1560	Ronsard and the other poets of the *Pléiade* in France. Paolo Veronese, painter. Guarini, Italian poet.	1560. Scotland:—Catholicism abolished by parliament. 1562. O'Neill's rebellion in Ireland.	1560. Charles IX., 1562. Religious liberty granted to the Huguenots. First civil religious war—Huguenots supported by England—defeated at Dreux.	
1564	Death of Michael Angelo and of Calvin, birth of Shakespeare. Camoens, Portuguese poet. Justus Lipsius, scholar. Thomas Tallis, English musician.	1565. Scotland: — Mary marries Lord Darnley. Revolt of Protestants.	1563. Peace of Amboise ends war.	1565. Occupation of the Philippines by the Spanish.
		1567. Shane O'Neill defeated and killed. Scotland:—Darnley murdered—the queen marries earl of Bothwell—is dethroned and imprisoned at Lochleven. James VI., king of Scotland.	1567. The second war—Huguenots defeated at St. Denis.	1567. Duke of Alva, governor of the Netherlands; he establishes the Bloody Tribunal.

A. D.	Germany.	Italy.	Ottoman Empire.	The World, elsewhere.
		1559. Pius IV (Medici) pope. Peace of Cateau-Cambrésis terminates the French wars in Italy.		1559. Denmark and Norway:—Frederick II. Decrease of the influence of the Hanse towns.
			1560. Fleet of the Italian states defeated at the island of Djerbe.	1560. Sweden:—Eric XIV. becomes king.
1562	Maximilian elected king of the Romans.	1562. Council of Trent reassembled.		1562. Ribault's colony at Port Royal.
1564	Maximilian II., emperor.			1564. Coligny sends a second colony of Huguenots to Florida—destroyed by the Spaniards. (1565).—St. Augustine founded, 1565.
			1565. Unsuccessful siege of Malta which is defended by the knights under La Valette.	
1566	Szigeth in Hungary taken by the Turks.	1566. Pius V., pope.	1566. Death of Soliman at the siege of Szigeth. Selim II., sultan.	

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	England, Scotland, etc.	France.	Spain and Portugal.
		1568. Mary, queen of Scots, takes refuge in England and is imprisoned.	1568. Treaty of Longjumeau ends war.	
			1569. Third civil war. Huguenots routed at Jarnac.—Condé defeated at Montcontour.	
		1570. Elizabeth excommunicated by the pope.		1570. War with the Turks.
		Scotland:—Lennox regent.		1571. Naval victory at Lepanto won by John of Austria.
1572	Camoens publishes his *Lusiads*.		1572. Massacre of St. Bartholomew. Fourth civil war.	
			1573. Peace of Rochelle.	
			1574. Henry III., becomes king. Fifth war with the Huguenots	
1575	University of Leyden founded.	1575. The sovereignty of Holland offered to Elizabeth and declined.		
			1576. The Catholic League.	1576 Antwerp sacked by the Spanish soldiers. The Pacification of Ghent concluded by John of Austria.
1577	Sir Francis Drake begins his voyage round the world.		1577. Sixth religious war.	1577. The Perpetual Edict published.
	Tasso, Italian poet.			

A.D.	Germany.	Italy.	Ottoman Empire.	The World, elsewhere.
1568	The duchy of Prussia made hereditary in the House of Hohenzollern.			1568. Sweden:—John III. becomes king.
		1569. Florence becomes the grand duchy of Tuscany. Cosmo de' Medici declared grand duke of Tuscany by Pius V.		1569. Poland and Lithuania united by the Diet of Lublin.
		1570. War of Venice with the Porte.		1570. Peace of Stettin, between Denmark and Sweden.
		1571. Cyprus reduced by the Turks. Battle of Lepanto.		1571. Russia raided by the khan of Crimea. Moscow burnt.
		1572. Gregory XIII., pope.		1572. Extinction of the Jagellonian dynasty in Poland with Sigismund Augustus. The crown becomes elective.
		1573. Cyprus yielded to the Porte by Venice.	1573. Peace with Venice.	1573. Japan:—Fall of the Ashikaga shoguns; Nobunaga supreme.
		1574. Florence: Francesco Maria succeeds Cosmo.	1574. Amurath III.	1574. Poland:—Henry of Valois chosen king; he escapes to France.
1575	Maximilian II. seeks the Polish throne.			1575. Poland:—Stephen Bathori chosen king; he strengthens the Jesuits.
1576	Rudolph II., emperor, king of Bohemia and Hungary. The Catholic reaction makes rapid progress in the Austrian dominions.			

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	England, Scotland, etc.	France.	Spain and Portugal.
				1578. Sebastian invades Morocco and perishes in the battle of Alcazarquivir. Port.:—Henry I.
		1579. Marriage negotiations between Elizabeth and the Duke of Anjou.		1579. Union of Utrecht, beginning of Dutch independence.
			1580. The seventh war.	1580. Portugal falls under Spanish dominion.
1582	Gregorian reformation of the calendar.	1581. Levant Company chartered.		
	Tycho Brahe, astronomer.			
			1584. The Catholic League reorganized.	
		1585. Raleigh's colony in Virginia. War with Spain.	1585. Eighth war, the war of the three Henries.	
1586	Tobacco brought to England.	1586. Earl of Leicester lands in Holland with an English army. Sir Philip Sidney killed at Zutphen.		
		1587. Execution of Mary Stuart.		
		1588. The Spanish Armada destroyed.	1588. Revolt of Paris against Henry III. and for the Guises.	1588. Defeat of the Spanish armada.
			1589. Assassination of Henry III; House of Bourbon Henry IV. He wins the battle of Arques.	1589. English volunteers under Drake and Norris, repulsed from Lisbon.
1590	Sir Philip Sidney's *Arcadia*. Spenser. The Carracci, celebrated painters of Bologna. Kepler, astronomer.		1590. Battle of Ivry.	

A.D.	Germany.	Italy.	Ottoman Empire.	The World, elsewhere.
1579	Duke William, of Bavaria, friend of the Jesuits. The imperial authority disregarded by the princes of the empire, who wage war among themselves.		1579. English commercial representatives in Constantinople.	1579. Commencement of the Dutch Republic by the Union of Utrecht: William, prince of Orange, stadtholder.
		1580. Charles Emmanuel duke of Savoy.	1581. First trade with England.	
			1583. English ambassador sent to Constantinople.	1584. William of Orange assassinated.
		1585. Sixtus V., pope, active and energetic—corrects abuses in the church erects building for Vatican library.		1585. North America:—First English colony founded in Virginia, by Sir W. Raleigh. Persia acquires power under Abbas the Great.
1586	Struggle in Saxony between Lutherans and Calvinists.			1586. Battle of Zutphen: death of Sir Philip Sidney.
				1587. Poland:—Sigismund III., king.
				1588. Denmark:—Christian IV.
		1590. Urban VII., pope. Gregory XIV., pope.		

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	England, Scotland, etc.	France.	Spain and Portugal.
		1591. Troops sent to France to aid Henry IV.		
		1593. Act for religious conformity.	1593. Henry abjures Protestantism.	
			1594. Paris submits to Henry. Jesuits banished.	
			1595. War with Spain.	
		1596. Cadiz attacked and the Spanish fleet burnt by the earl of Essex.		
		1598. Revolt of O'Neill, earl of Tyrone.	1598. Peace of Vervins. Edict of Nantes—granting toleration to Protestants. Ministry of Sully.	1598. Philip III., king of Spain.

A.D.	Germany.	Italy.	Ottoman Empire.	The World, elsewhere.
		1591. Innocent IX., pope.		
1593	War with Turkey.	1592. Clement VIII., pope.	1593. War with the empire in Hungary.	1592. Japanese under Hideyoshi invade Corea. Sweden: — Sigismund III., of Poland, succeeds to the Swedish crown.
			1594. The grand vizier takes Raab.	
			1595. Mohammed III. Turkish power in Hungary declines; defeated at Gran—revolt of Wallachia.	1595. The regent Charles assumes independent authority.
1596	Imperialists defeated by the Turks in the battle of Keresztes.		1596. Mohammed leads his troops, and defeats the Germans at Keresztes.	1598. Russia:—The house of Rurik becomes extinct in the person of Feodor I. Boris Godunov succeeds. Sigismund lands in Sweden, to re-establish his power—but is defeated and returns to Poland.

A.D.	Progress of Society.	America.	England, Scotland, etc.	France.
1600	Shakespeare. Fletcher, Ben Jonson.—Napier inventor of logarithms. Lord Bacon, celebrated philosopher. Lope de Vega, Spanish dramatist. English East India Company chartered. William Gilbert publishes his work on magnetism.		1600. The Gowrie conspiracy in Scotland. 1601. Earl of Essex beheaded. 1603. James I.—Union of the English and Scotch crowns.	1600. Henry IV. marries Marie de' Medici. 1603. The Jesuits re-enter France.
1604	Conference at Hampton Court. New translation of the Bible begun (published 1611).	1604. Port Royal, Acadia, colonized by the French (De Monts and Poutrincourt).		
1605	Cervantes's *Don Quixote* (first part) appears.		1605. The Gunpowder Plot.	
		1607. English settlement at Jamestown (first permanent one in North America). 1608. Quebec founded.		
1610	(1608?) Telescope invented in Holland.	1609. Hudson in New York Bay. 1612. The tobacco plant introduced into Virginia.	1609. The charter of the East India Company renewed. 1611. Colonization of Ulster in Ireland by English and Scotch.	1610. Henry IV., with England and Holland, plans the downfall of the Hapsburg power. Assassination of Henry IV. by Ravaillac. Louis XIII., king, Marie de' Medici, regent.

AD.	Italy, Spain, and Portugal.	Germany.	Ottoman Empire.	The World, elsewhere.
			1601. Shah Abbas of Persia begins the reconquest of lost provinces.	1603. Japan:—Tokugawa Iyeyasu makes himself shogun; his descendants retain power till 1868.
				1604. Sweden: Charles IX.
1605	Leo XI., pope. Paul V., pope.	1606. Peace between the empire and the Turks.	1605. Shah Abbas wins the battle of Bassorah.	1605. India: — Jehangir, Mogul emperor. Russia: Death of Boris Godunoff; appearance of the false Demetrius; anarchy.
		1608. Protestant Union, under Frederick, the elector palatine.		
1609	Tuscany:—Cosmo II. Expulsion of the Moors. Leghorn the emporium of the Levant trade.	1609. The Catholic League, under the Duke of Bavaria. Bohemia receives a royal charter.		1609. India:—Arrival of Hawkins, first English envoy from the East India Company. 1611. Sweden:—Gustavus Adolphus, king.—War with Denmark.—Axel Oxenstiern, minister.
		1612. Matthias emperor.		1612. Russia:—A national uprising under Minin and Pozharski leads to the expulsion of the Poles.
			1613. Sinope on the Black Sea plundered by the Cossacks.	1613. Russia:—Michael Romanoff, czar, founder of the present ruling line.

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	America.	England, Scotland, etc.	France.
		1614. Manhattan Island settled by the Dutch.	1614. King resorts to Benevolences.	1614. Last assembly of the States-General before the Revolution.
1616	Death of Shakespeare and Cervantes.			1615. The king marries Anne, of Austria. Civil War: Condé heads the Huguenots.
			1618. Francis Bacon, lord chancellor. Sir Walter Raleigh executed.	1617. Ascendency of Luynes begins.
1619	Negro slavery introduced into Virginia.	1619. Negro slaves first imported to Virginia.		
		1620. Emigration of Pilgrims to New England and founding of Plymouth.		1620. Rising of the Huguenots.
1620	Bacon's *Novum Organum*. Thermometers invented by Drebbel. Inigo Jones, celebrated architect. Martin Opitz, German poet.	1621. John Carver, 1st Governor of Plymouth.	1621. Bacon impeached.	
1622	First newspaper (weekly) in England. Peter Paul Rubens, painter. Massinger, the dramatist.	1623. New Hampshire settled.		1624. Ministry of Cardinal Richelieu.
		1625. Maine settled.	1625. Charles I.	
1627	The Parian marbles brought to England by the earl of Arundel. Harvey publishes his work on the circulation of the blood. Edward Coke, the great jurist.		1627. War with France in support of the Huguenots.	

A.D.	Italy, Spain, and Portugal.	Germany.	Ottoman Empire.	The World, elsewhere.
				1616. India:—Sir Thomas Roe, ambassador from James I., of England. Manchus invade China.
			1617. Mustapha I.	1617. Sweden predominates in the north.
1618	Conspiracy of Bedmar, the Spanish envoy, to reduce Venice under subjection to Spain.	1618. The Thirty Years' War begins.	1618. Othman II.	1618. Netherlands:—The Synod of Dort. Arminianism condemned.
		1619. Ferdinand II., emperor. Ferdinand deposed by the Bohemians, who chose as king the elector palatine.		
		1620. Victory of the White Mountain near Prague gained by the imperial forces over the palatine king of Bohemia.	1620. War with Poland, and victory at Jassy.	
1621	Spain supports the emperor in Germany. Philip IV. Italy:—Gregory XV. pope. Tuscany:—Ferdinand II.			1621. Dutch West India Company incorporated.
1622				1622. Persia:—Ormuz gained from the Portuguese by the help of the English.
1623	Italy:—The famous library of the Palatine at Heidelberg sent to Rome. Urban VIII., pope.		1623. Amurath (Murad) IV.; restores tranquillity.	
1625	Spain:—Naval war with England.	1626. Victory of Wallenstein over Mansfeld at Dessau, and victory of Tilly over Christian IV., of Denmark, at Lutter.		1625. Netherlands:—Breda taken by Spinola.

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	America.	England, Scotland, etc.	France.
		1628. John Endicott at Salem.		1628. La Rochelle reduced by the royal troops; end of Huguenot ambitions.
		1629. Quebec taken by English under Kirke.	1629. Parliament dissolved and no Parliament for eleven years.	
		1630. Boston founded by Winthrop.	Peace with France 1630. and with Spain.	
				1631. Treaty with Sweden against the emperor.
		1632. Maryland settled by a colony sent out by Lord Baltimore.		
1633	Galileo before the Inquisition.		1633. Wentworth made lord-deputy of Ireland and Laud, archbishop of Canterbury. The king visits Scotland.—Is crowned at Edinburgh.	
			1634. Writs for ship-money issued.	1634. Bernhard of Saxe-Weimar in the French service.
1635	French Academy founded. Death of Lope de Vega, Spanish dramatist. Pedro Calderon de la Barca, Spanish dramatist.	1635. Connecticut settled from Massachusetts; Guadaloupe and Martinique, by the French.		1635. Alliance with Holland against Spain, for the partition of the Spanish Netherlands. Alliance with Sweden against Austria.

A.D.	Italy, Spain, and Portugal.	Germany.	Ottoman Empire.	The World, elsewhere.
1628	Italy: — General Italian war on the death of the duke of Mantua.	1628. Wallenstein recovers all the shores of the Baltic, except Stralsund.		1628. Persia:—Death of Shah Abbas and succession of Shah Soofi I.
		1629. The Edict of Restitution published.		1629. Peace of Lübeck between the empire and Christian IV., of Denmark.
1630	Spain:—Peace with England.	1630. Gustavus Adolphus lands in Germany.—Diet of Ratisbon. — Wallenstein dismissed, succeeded by Tilly.		
1631	Italy: — Peace of Cherasco,—The influence of France increases.	1631. Sack of Magdeburg, by Tilly.— Gustavus Adolphus wins the battle of Breitenfeld (Leipzig).		
		1632. Defeat and death of Tilly, at the Lech.—Gustavus takes Munich.—Wallenstein again in command.—Battle of Lützen. — Victory and death of Gustavus Adolphus.	1632. Revolt of Spahis and Janissaries suppressed.	1632. Sweden:—Christina queen.—Oxenstiern, regent. Poland:—Vladislav IV., king. Russia:—War with Poland; siege of Smolensk. 1633. Union of Heilbronn, between Sweden and the German Protestants.
		1634. Wallenstein assassinated.—Bernhard of Weimar defeated at Nördlingen.		1634. Peace of Wiasma, disadvantageous to Russia.
		1635. Peace of Prague between the emperor and Saxony.		

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	America.	England, Scotland, etc.	France.
1636	Corneille's *Cid*, the beginning of the French classical drama. Van Dyke, Rembrandt, painters.	1636. Rhode Island settled.		1635. Invasion of Gascony by the Spaniards, and of Picardy, by the imperialists, who threaten Paris.
		1636. Harvard College founded.	1637. Hampden opposes ship-money. Troubles in Scotland caused by Charles's plan to overthrow the Scotch Presbyterian church and to enforce episcopacy.	1637. The French occupy Artois.
		1638. Delaware settled.		
1639	First printing-press in the United States at Cambridge. The Connecticut Constitution.	1639. First printing office in America, at Cambridge, by Stephen Daye. Saybrook, Conn., founded.	1639. Episcopacy abolished in Scotland. First Bishops' war.	
1640	The Jansenists, followers of Jansenius, bishop of Ypres. Claude Lorraine, French painter. Death of Rubens. Thomas Hobbes, philosophical writer.		1640. Parliament assembled — dissolved without effecting anything. The Scotch invade England, take possession of Newcastle. The Long Parliament, Nov. 3. Impeachment of Strafford and Laud.	1640. Turin taken by the French; Alsace occupied.
		1641. Montreal founded.	1641. Strafford beheaded.—Courts of Star Chamber and High Commission abolished. The Grand Remonstrance.	1641–42. Alliance with Portugal against Spain.—Catalonia and Roussillon revolt and submit to France.
			1642. Civil War and Revolution.—Battle of Edgehill, indecisive.	1642. Cinq Mars and de Thou beheaded. Death of Richelieu.

A.D.	Italy, Spain, and Portugal.	Germany.	Ottoman Empire.	The World, elsewhere.
		1636. Swedes victorious at Wittstock over the Saxons.	1635. Amurath takes Erivan.	
		1637. Ferdinand III., emperor. Gallas successful against the Swedes.		
		1638. Bernhard, of Saxe-Weimar, defeats the imperialists at Rheinfeld — takes Breisach.	1638. Bagdad taken by the Turks.	
		1639. Battle of Chemnitz gained by the Swedish general, Banér.		1639. Holland:—Great naval victory by Van Tromp, over the Spanish fleet in the Downs. India:--Madras founded by the English.
1640	Portugal regains her independence under John IV., of Braganza.	1640. Brandenburg: — Frederick William, the Great Elector.	1640. Ibrahim, sultan.	
		1642. The Swedes under Torstenson defcat the Austrians at Leipzig.		

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	America.	England, Scotland, etc.	France.
1643	Torricelli invents the barometer.	1643 Confederation of the colonies of New England, for mutual defence.	1643. Royalists victorious at Chalgrove and other places; battle of Newbury. Solemn League and covenant between the Scotch and English parliaments.	1643. Louis XIV. (the Great). Anne, of Austria, regent. Victory of Rocroi over the Spaniards, bytheduke of Enghien. Ministry of Cardinal Mazarin.
1644	Milton's *Areopagitica*.	1644. Union of Providenceand Rhode Island.	1644. Battle of Marston Moor—royalists defeated.	
1645	Death of Grotius.		1645. Battle of Naseby.	1645. The French win the battle of Nördlingen.
		1646. The Jesuit missionary Jogues killed by the Mohawks. John Eliot begins his work among the Indians.	1646. The king seeks refuge in the Scottish camp.	
1647	George Fox begins public work.	1647. Peter Stuyvesant, governor of New Amsterdam.	1647.—is delivered up to parliament.	
1648	Pascal's experiments in air pressure.	1648. Cambridge platform adopted in Massachusetts	1648. Cromwell routs the Scotch. — The presbyterians expelled from parliament, which receives the name of "tne Rump."	1648. Faction of the Fronde; dissensions fomented byCardinal de Retz. — The Peace of Westphalia gives to France, Metz, Toul, Verdun, Alsace, and Breisach.
		1649. Act of Toleration passed in Maryland.	1649. Trial and execution of the king. The Commonwealth. Cromwell subdues Ireland. Sack of Drogheda.	1649. Court removes to St. Germain.

A.D.	Italy, Spain, and Portugal.	Germany.	Ottoman Empire.	The World, elsewhere.
		1643. Negotiations begun at Münster leading to the Peace of Westphalia.		
1644	Innocent X., pope.	1644–45. Uprising in Hungary under Rakoczy—the emperor forced to yield to the demands of the Protestants.		1644. China:—Establishment of the Manchu dynasty. Naval victory of the Swedes over the Danish fleet.
			1645. War with Venice. Crete the theatre of war.	1645. Sweden:—Peace of Brömsebro with Denmark. Russia:—Alexis, czar.
1647	Revolt of Naples, under Masaniello.			1647. Netherlands:—William II.
		1648. Peace of Westphalia signed at Münster.—The principle of a balance of power in Europe first recognized.—Switzerland and the Dutch Netherlands declared independent. Prague taken by the Swedes.	1648. Mohammed IV. The khan of Crimea raids Russia and Poland carrying off 40,000 prisoners. The Turks begin a twenty years' siege of Candia.	1648. Poland:—The Ukraine Cossacks revolt under Bogdan Chmielnicki and defeat the Poles. John Casimir, king.
			1649. Naval defeat by the Venetians in the Archipelago.	

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	America.	England, Scotland, etc.	France.
1650	Milton's controversy with Salmasius.—Death of Descartes.		1650. Cromwell defeats the Scots at Dunbar. The Scots proclaim Charles II. He en-	1650. Peace concluded between the Court and Parliament.—Condé, Conti, and Longueville imprisoned.—Turenne flees to the Spaniards.
1651	Hobbes's *Leviathan*. Jeremy Taylor, Algernon Sidney, English writers.	1651. Navigation Act passed.	1651. ters England—is defeated at Worcester, and escapes to France. The Navigation Act passed.	
	Lebrun, French painter.	1652. Maine towns as far east as Casco joined to Massachusetts.	1652. Naval war with Holland.—Blake defeated by Tromp.	1652. Mazarin retires to Sedan. Condé flies to Spain. War between Turenne and Condé; the latter defeated at Bléneau and at Paris.
1653	Walton's *Compleat Angler* appears.	1663. Settlement of North Carolina under royal patent.	1653. Long Parliament dissolved by Cromwell.—"Barebone's Parliament" summoned. Oliver Cromwell, Lord Protector. Milton private secretary to Cromwell.	1653. Mazarin enters Paris in triumph.
1654	Air pump invented by von Guericke.		1654. Peace of Westminster.—Alliance with Holland.	1654. By the treaty of Basle, France secures Alsace.
		1655. Stuyvesant conquers New Sweden (Delaware).	1655. War with Spain.—Jamaica conquered by Penn.	
				1656. Strife between Jansenists and Jesuits.
			1657. Cromwell refuses the crown.	

A.D.	Italy, Spain, and Portugal.	Germany.	Ottoman Empire.	The World, elsewhere.
		1651. Formation of Catholic and Protestant Leagues.		
				1653. Holland:—John de Witt, grand pensionary; De Ruyter, admiral.
1654	Brazil recovered by Portugal from the Dutch.			1653. Defeat and death of Tromp off Portland in the English Channel. Sweden:—Christina resigns. Charles X. first of the House of Zweibrücken. Poland:—War with Russia; Smolensk taken by the Russians. The Cossacks place themselves under Russian suzerainty.
1655	Italy:—Alexander VII., pope.			
1655–56	War between England and Spain.			
		1656. The elector of Brandenburg allies himself with Sweden against Poland.	1656. Mohammed Kioprili, grand vizier.	1655. Charles X. of Sweden invades Poland.
		1657. By the treaty of Wehlau, Poland cedes Prussia to the elector.	1657. Lemnos and Tenedos taken from the Venetians.	1658. Denmark:—War against the Swedes, who overrun Denmark, and menace Copenhagen.

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	America.	England, Scotland, etc.	France.
			1658. Death of Cromwell.—Richard Cromwell, Protector.	
		1659. Laval-Montmorency made bishop of New France.	1659. Richard Cromwell resigns.—Rump parliament called but soon expelled. General Monk supports parliament against the army.	1659. Peace of the Pyrenees.
1660	About this time flourish Corneille, La Fontaine, La Rochefoucauld, Madame de Sevigné, Molière Racine, Boileau, and Pascal in France. Royal Society at London founded. Velasquez and Murillo, Spanish painters. Bernini, Italian sculptor.		1660. Charles II. Hyde, earl of Clarendon, chancellor. Military tenures abolished. 1661. New parliament. Episcopacy re-established in Scotland.	1660. Marriage of Louis XIV. to Maria Theresa, of Spain. 1661. Death of Mazarin. Colbert, intendant of finance. Lyonne, Le Tellier.
1662	Canal of Languedoc, from the Mediterranean to the Atlantic, begun. Gobelin tapestry manufactory in Paris, founded by Louis XIV. Salvator Rosa, landscape painter. Huygens, Dutch astronomer.	1662. Charter obtained from Charles II. for Connecticut and New Haven. 1663. Carolina granted to Lord Clarendon and others Mason and Dixon's line begun. Eliot's Indian Bible printed.	1662. Marriage of Charles II. to Catherine of Portugal. Act of Uniformity. Dunkirk sold to France.	1662. Disputes with the pope. —6000 troops sent against the Turks in Hungary.
		1664. New Amsterdam occupied by the English.	1664. War with Holland.	1664. French East India and West India Companies
1665	Persecution of Jansenists in France.	1665. Union of Connecticut and New Haven.	1665. Naval victory by the duke of York at Solebay. Great Plague in London	1665. Colbert becomes controller-general of finance.
1666	Foundation of the Academy of Sciences, at Paris.		1666. Great Fire in London.	
1667	*Paradise Lost* published. Cassini, Italian astronomer and mathematician. D'Herbelot, Bourdaloue, LaBruyère, Malebranche, French writers.	1667. Acadia ceded to France by the peace of Breda.	1667. Peace of Breda. New Netherlands ceded to England. Fall and banishment of the earl of Clarendon.	1667. War with Spain. Louis claims Flanders for his wife—invades the Spanish Netherlands.
1668	Reflecting telescope made by Sir Isaac Newton.		1668. Triple alliance—England, Sweden, and Holland, against France.	1668. Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle with Spain.

A.D.	Italy, Spain, and Portugal.	Germany.	Ottoman Empire.	The World, elsewhere.
		1658. Leopold I.		1658. Denmark: — Naval victory over the Swedes. Peace of Roskilde. India:—Aurungzeb makes himself emperor.
		1660. In the peace of Oliva, Poland recognizes the independence of East Prussia under the elector of Brandenburg.		1660. Denmark:— Peace of Copenhagen. Revolution in Denmark; absolute monarchy established. Sweden:—Charles XI. Peace of Oliva gives Livonia and Esthonia to Sweden. Prussia acknowledged independent.
1663	Victory of the Portuguese over the Spaniards at Estremoz.	1663. The diet permanent at Ratisbon.	1663. Invasion of Hungary under Achmet Kioprili; Germany threatened; Turks defeated at St. Gotthard (1664) sign treaty of Vasvar giving the sultan suzerainty over Transylvania. Crete taken from Venice by Kioprili.	
		1664. Montecuculi victorious over the Turks at St. Gotthard		1664. Rise of the Mahratta power in India: Sivaji takes and sacks Surat.
1665	Spain:—Charles II. The victory of Villa Viciosa establishes Portuguese independence.			
1667	Clement IX., pope. Portugal:—Revolution at Lisbon. King deposed. Pedro II.			1667. Poland:—Great victory of Marshal John Sobieski over the Tartars. Holland:—Peace of Breda: loss of New Netherlands. Peace of Andrussovo between Poland and Russia.
1668	Peace of Lisbon with Spain.			

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	America.	England, Scotland etc.	France.
1669	Phosphorus discovered.			
		1670. Conclusion of the "American treaty" (Madrid) between England and Spain.	1670. The Cabal ministry.—Secret treaty with France against Holland.—Charles the pensionary of Louis XIV.	
		Charleston founded.	1672. War with Holland in conjunction with France.	1672. War with Holland.
			1673. Test Act passed. Ministry of Danby.	1673. French ambassador at Ispahan.
			1674. Peace with Holland.	1674. The Imperialists defeated at the battle of Sinsheim.—Turenne ravages the Palatinate.—Battle of Seneffe between Condé and William of Orange.
1675	Christopher Wren, architect, commences St. Paul's. Ruysdael, celebrated Dutch painter. William Temple, historian. Butler, Waller, and Dryden, English poets; Henry More, Leighton, Baxter, Boyle. Mansart, architect.	1675-76. King Philip's War in New England. Bacon's Rebellion in Virginia. 1677. Maine purchased by Massachusetts.		1675. Death of Turenne at Salzbach. 1677. Victory over the Prince of Orange at Mont-Cassel.
1678	John Bunyan, *Pilgrim's Progress.*		1678. The "Popish Plot" excitement. Rise of the names of Whigs and Tories.	1678. Peace of Nimeguen with Holland and Spain—restores tranquility to Europe.—France wins Franche-Comté. France the most formidable power in Europe.

A.D.	Italy, Spain, and Portugal.	Germany.	Ottoman Empire.	The World, elsewhere.
1669	Nithard, the Jesuit, driven from Spain.			
1670	Cosmo III., grand duke of Tuscany. Clement X., pope.			1670. Denmark:—Christian V.
1671	Spain Alliance with Holland.			
		1672. The emperor and elector of Brandenburg ally themselves with Holland against France.	1672. The sultan invades Poland.	1672. Sea fight between the Dutch fleet, under De Witt and De Ruyter, and the English and French fleets—Dutch defeated. Holland: William III., stadtholder.
		1673. War of the empire and France.	1673. —defeated by Sobieski at Choczim.	
		1673. Treaty of		
1674	Revolt of Messina in favor of France.	The Hague against France		1674. Poland:—John Sobieski.
		1675. Turenne and Montecuculi opposed on the Rhine. The elector of Brandenburg defeats the Swedes at Fehrbellin and gains Pomerania.		1675. The Swedes invade Brandenburg and are defeated at Fehrbellin.
1676	Messina blockaded by the Dutch and Spanish fleets. Death of De Ruyter. Innocent XI., pope.		1676. Peace of Zurawno with Poland.	
				1677. Battle of the Lund, between the Swedes and Danes; the latter defeated.
		1678. Hungarian revolt under Tökölyi.	1678. First war with Russia begins.	

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	America.	Great Britain.	France.
1680	(*about*) Tramways with wooden rails near Newcastle. Penny post established in London. Lully, from Florence, founder of French opera.			
1681	John Dryden's *Absalom and Achitophel.* Increase Mather, American theologian. Molinos, founder of Quietism.	1682. Founding of Philadelphia by William Penn.	1683. "Ryehouse Plot." Execution of Lord Russell and Algernon Sidney. Mutiny at Bombay.	1681. The French seize Strassburg. 1683. Invasion of the Spanish Netherlands.
1684	(*about*) Telegraphs invented.	1684. Massachusetts deprived of its charter.		1684. Truce of Ratisbon for twenty years with Spain.
			1685. James II. Rebellion of Monmouth, in England, and Argyle, in Scotland; both defeated and executed. Judge Jeffreys.	1685. Revocation of the Edict of Nantes.
		1686. Sir Edmund Andros, governor of New England.	1686. The king favors the Catholics; re-establishes the Court of High Commission.	
1687	Newton's *Principia* published.		1687. Declaration of Indulgence published.	
		1688. General suppression of charter governments.	1688. "Revolution of 1688."—The Whigs apply to the prince of Orange, who lands in England with an army—the king flees to France.	1688. War of Spain, the League of Augsburg, the empire, Holland, Savoy, and England against France.
		1689. Beginning of King William's War. Leisler in New York.	1689. William III. and Mary II. The Bill of Rights, Toleration Act, and Mutiny Bill passed. War with France. James II. lands in Ireland—besieges Londonderry.	1689. Grand alliance against France headed by William III.

A.D.	Italy, Spain, and Portugal.	Germany,	Ottoman Empire.	The World, elsewhere.
1680	Duke of Medina-Cœli first minister in Spain.	1680. Great part of Alsace seized by France.		1680. Sweden:—Diet of Stockholm. The king becomes absolute.
			1682. War with the empire.	1682. Russia:—Ivan and Peter rule, their sister Sophia, regent.
		1683. Turkish war; siege of Vienna by the Turks—victory of the Germans and Poles under Charles of Lorraine and John Sobieski.	1683. Total rout before Vienna. The vizier Kara Mustapha put to death.	1683. Denmark:—The Code of King Christian published.
1684	Genoa bombarded by the French.		1684. Alliance of Venice with Poland and the empire against the Porte.	
1686	The duke of Savoy persecutes the Vaudois.	1686. League of Augsburg organized against France. Buda taken after being held by the Turks 145 years.	1686. Russia declares war. Venice conquers the Morea; Buda taken by the Imperialists.	1686. India:—The Dekkan conquered by Aurungzeb.
		1687. Decisive victory of Mohacz: Croatia and Transylvania subdued. Joseph I. crowned king of Hungary.	1687. Revolution in Constantinople; Mohammed dethroned Solyman II. 1687. Athens bombarded by the Venetians.	1688. Prussia:—Frederick III.
1689	Revolt of Catalonia in favor of France. Alexander VIII., pope.	1689. Grand alliance ratified at Vienna. The Palatinate desolated by the French.		1689. Russia:—Peter the Great begins personal rule after overthrowing his sister Sophia and repressing the Streltsi. First trade with China. India:—Height of the Mogul power under Aurungzeb. China:—Great influence of Jesuits.

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	America.	Great Britain.	France.
1690	Leibnitz, German philosopher. Bossuet, French pulpit orator; La Bruyère, critic. Purcell, English musician.,	1690. The English settlements of Schenectady, Casco, Me., and Salmon Falls, N. H., destroyed by the French. Port Royal, Nova Scotia, reduced by Sir William Phipps. Expedition against Quebec unsuccessful.	1690. William in Ireland.—Battle of the Boyne. James defeated, returns to France.	1690. Naval victory over the Dutch and English at Beachy Head. Victory of Luxembourg, at Fleurus.
		1691. Schuyler defeats the French at La Prairie. Leisler executed.	1691. Limerick taken, and William acknowledged.	
		1692. Maryland a royal province.	1692. Invasion of England undertaken by the French in favor of James.—Naval victory by the Dutch and English.— The Glencoe massacre.	1692. The Frenchfleet defeated at La Hogue. Marshal Luxembourg defeats William at Steenkirk, and
1692	Witchcraft superstition in New England. John Locke and Sir Isaac Newton in England. Boileau, Fénelon, and Bayle, in France.			
1693	National debt of England begins.	1693. N. York:—Episcopacy introduced.		1693. — at Neerwinden.
1694	Bank of England founded. Publication of the dictionary of the French Academy.	William and Mary's College founded.	1694. Bank of England incorporated. Death of Queen Mary.	
		1697. Acadia restored to the French by the Treaty of Ryswick.	1697. General peace of Ryswick—between France and the allies. 1698. First partition treaty, between Louis XIV. and William III., to dispose of the crown and possessions of Spain.	
		1699. French colony in Louisiana at Biloxi.	1698. Visit of Peter the Great.	

A.D.	Italy, Spain, and Portugal.	Germany.	Ottoman Empire.	The World, elsewhere.
		1690. Joseph I. elected king of the Romans by the Diet of Augsburg.—Victories of the Turks at Nissa, Belgrade Widdin, and other places.	1690. Mustapha Kioprili drives the Austrians across the Danube—recovers Belgrade.	
1691	Incursion of the French into Aragon. Innocent XII., pope.		1691. Ahmed II.—Defeat and death of Kioprili at Szelankemen.	
1693	Battle of Marsaglia—the allies in Italy defeated by the Marshal Catinat.			1693. Sweden:—The king formally declared absolute.
			1694. Chios taken by the Venetians.	
			1695. Mustapha II.	1695. Holland:—Bombardment of Brussels by the French, under Villeroi.
			1696. —leads his own army.	1696. Poland:—Death of Sobieski—succeeded by
1697	Peace of Ryswick Spain:—Intrigues for the succession.	1697. Victory over the Sultan Mustapha at Zenta, by the Prince Eugene.	1697. Defeated at Zenta.	1697. Frederick Augustus I. Sweden:—Charles XII. (15 years old) becomes king. Russia:—Introduction of various manufactures—equipment of a fleet, etc.
			1699. Peace of Carlowitz. The Ottoman power broken.	1699. Denmark:—Frederick IV. becomes king. Alliance of Denmark, Russia, and Poland against Charles XII. of Sweden.

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	America.	Great Britain.	France.
1700	Academy of Sciences at Berlin founded. Massillon, pulpit orator, in France. Godfrey Kneller, English painter. Cotton Mather's *Magnalia:* Clarendon's *History of the Grand Rebellion.*	1701. Yale College founded.	1700. A British fleet sent to assist Charles XII., of Sweden. 1701. War of the Spanish succession.	
1702	Incorporation of the United British East India Company.	1702. Beginning of Queen Anne's War.	1702. The French invade Holland under Boufflers — repulsed by Marlborough. Anne becomes queen.	
1703	St. Petersburg founded. Swift's *Tale of a Tub* published. Flourishing period of French literature.—Great splendor in the French court.	1703. Appalachian Indians subdued in the Carolinas. Maine ravaged by French and Indians. 1704. Deerfield attacked by the French. *Boston News-Letter*, first American periodical.	1703. Methuen treaty of commerce with Portugal. 1704. Marlborough enters Germany, gains the battle of Blenheim. Gibraltar taken by Rooke.	1703. Revolt of the Camisards suppressed by Marshal Villars,
1705	Death of Spener, founder of Pietism.	1706. Carolina threatened by the French and Spanish.	1706. Battle of Ramillies, Villeroi defeated by Marlborough.	
1707	Isaac Watt's *Hymns.*	1707. Unsuccessful expedition against Port Royal. 1708. The Saybrook platform formed.	1707. Treaty of union with Scotland. Victory of Almanza over the English and Portuguese by the French under Berwick. The first united parliament of Great Britain meets. 1708. Battle of Oudenarde,—French defeated. Sardinia and Minorca captured by the English. Unsuccessful attempt of the Pretender to land in Scotland.	

A.D.	Italy, Spain, and Portugal.	Germany.	Ottoman Empire.	The World, elsewhere.
1700	Clement XI., pope. Death of Charles II., of Spain, who names the duke of Anjou as his successor.			1700. Russia:—Peter the Great invades Ingria—defeated by Charles XII., at Narva. War of the Northern Powers.
1701	Spain:--Philip V.	1701. Prussia is erected into a kingdom under Frederick I.		1701. Charles XII. invades Poland—is victorious at Riga.
1702	Victory of Luzzara gained by the French over the imperialists.	Grand alliance of The Hague, between England, Holland, and the empire, to prevent the union of France and Spain.		1702. —enters Warsaw—takes Cracow. Victory of Pultusk.
		1703. The Hungarians rise under Ragotsky and threaten Vienna.	1703. Ahmed III.	1703. Charles wins the battle of Clissow.
1704	The archduke Charles enters Spain and is proclaimed king.			1704. Poland:—The throne declared vacant and Stanislas Leszczynski elected king.
1705	Barcelona taken by the allies.	1705. Joseph I.		
1706	French driven from Italy by Prince Eugene after the battle of Turin. Portugal:—John V. English and Portuguese enter Madrid.			1706. The Swedes victorious over the Saxons and Russians at Frauenstaat.
1707	All the Spanish possessions in Italy abandoned to the allies. Spain:—Battle of Almanza is followed by the downfall of the archduke.			1707. Charles XII. concludes peace of Altranstädt in which Augustus abandons his claims to the Polish crown. 1708. Russia.—Revolt of the Cossack Mazeppa.
		1708. Hungarians under Ragotsky defeated by the imperial forces.		1708. Charles invades Russia, crosses the Dnieper, and is

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	America.	Great Britain.	France.
		1709. First paper money in New York.	1709. The French under Villars defeated at Malplaquet.	
1710	Berkely's *Principles of Human Knowledge.*	1710. First post-office at New York. Fruitless expedition against Canada.	1710. Victory of Vendôme at Villaviciosa. Dr. Sacheverell's trial.—Collision of Whig and Tory principles.	
1713	The famous bull *Unigenitus* against the French Jansenists.	1713. Queen Anne's War closed by the treaty of Utrecht which gives Acadia to the English.	1713. Peace of Utrecht. Perpetual separation of the crowns of France and Spain. England acquires Newfoundland, Acadia, and Hudson's Bay, also Minorca and Gibraltar. Spanish Netherlands ceded to Austria; Dutch to hold Barrier forts against France; England obtains assiento from Spain; beginning of English naval and colonial supremacy.	
			1714. Factions at court—disgrace of Harley, chancellor of the exchequer. Death of the queen. House of Hanover:—George I. Townshend, premier.	1714. Peace of Rastadt: the emperor acknowledges Philip V.—king of Spain on the cession of Lombardy, Naples, and Sardinia.
1717	The monastery of Mafra, "the wonder of Portugal," built. Prior, Steele, De Foe, Addison, Pope, flourish in England. Le Sage publishes his *Gil Blas.*	1715. Indian war in South Carolina.	1715. Insurrection of Jacobites.— Battles of Sheriffmuir and Preston. War against Sweden.	1715. Louis XV. Duke of Orleans regent.—Dubois, minister.

A.D.	Italy, Spain, and Portugal.	Germany.	Ottoman Empire.	The World, elsewhere.
			1709. Charles XII. takes refuge at Bender — hence war with Russia.	1709. defeated at Pultowa. Sweden at war with Denmark. Poland:—Frederick Augustus reascends the throne.
		1710. Treaty of The Hague between England, Holland, and the empire.		
1711	Charles leaves Spain on becoming emperor.	1711. Charles VI. Ministry of Count Zinzendorf.		
		1713. Pragmatic Sanction, vesting the succession to Austria in the daughters of Charles.		1713. Prussia:—Frederick William I.
1714	Barcelona taken by Berwick. Alberoni prime minister of Spain.	1714. Peace of Rastadt and Baden with France.	1714. War of Venice with the Porte.	1714. Russia:—Naval victory over the Swedes. Aland and Finland conquered.
			1715. Corinth taken by the Turks —the emperor joins Venice— siege of Corfu raised on the news of their 1716. defeat at the battle of Peterwardein. 1717. Prince Eugene takes Belgrade.	1715. Netherlands:—Barrier treaty with Austria. Sweden:—Return of Charles—Prussia and England join the alliance against him.

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	America.	Great Britain.	France.
1718	The "Appellants" in France, headed by the Cardinal de Noailles, appeal from the bull *Unigenitus* to a general council; but without effect.	1718. New Orleans settled by the French.	1718. Quadruple alliance: the emperor, England, Holland, and France against the designs of Spain.	
1719	*Robinson Crusoe.*	1719. First Philadelphia newspaper.	1719. Unsuccessful attempt to invade Scotland by the Spaniards. "The South Sea Scheme."	

A.D.	Italy, Spain, and Portugal.	Germany.	Ottoman Empire.	The World elsewhere.
		1718. Quadruple alliance against Spain.	1718. Peace of Passarowitz, between the Porte, Venice, and the empire. Hungary lost to the Turks.	1718. Charles XII. invades Norway; is killed at the siege of Fredericshall.
	1719. Italy:—Sicily invaded by the Spanish. Spain:—Alberoni falls from power.			1719. Sweden:—Ulrica Eleonora becomes queen.

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	America.	England.
			1720. Bursting of the "South Sea bubble."
1721	Inoculation introduced by Lady Montague. The same year introduced into Boston by Dr. Boylston.		1721. Sir Robert Walpole's ministry begins.
1722	The Moravian establishment at Herrnhut under the protection of Count Zinzendorf.		
		1723. Increase Mather died.	
		1724. War against the Abenaki Indians in Maine; Father Râle killed. Fort Dummer in Vermont built.	1724. Swift's *Drapier's Letters.*
1725	Giovanni Battista Vico's *Scienza Nuova.*	1725. First New York newspaper.	1725. League of Hanover or Herrenhausen by England, France, and Prussia against Spain and Austria.
		1727. Great earthquake in New England.	1727. George I. dies at Osnaburg. George II. king.
1728	Behring's Strait discovered.	1728. Cotton Mather died. Discovery of diamond mines in Brazil.	1728. Peace of Pardo with Spain.
	In England: Pope, Swift, Young, Thompson, Watts, Lord Bolingbroke, Doddridge, Chesterfield. In France: J. B. Rousseau, Le Sage, Rollin, Montesquieu. Halley, astronomer.	1729. The Carolinas separated.	1729. Treaty of Seville, between France, Spain, England, and Holland.
1731	First lodge of Freemasons in America, at Philadelphia.		1731. Treaty of Vienna with Spain and the empire.
1732	Birth of Washington.	1732. Birth of Washington.	
		1733. Savannah founded.	
1735	Linnæus publishes his *Systema Naturæ.*	1734. Beginning of the Great Awakening in New England.—Arrest of the printer Zenger in New York.	
1739	Hume's *Treatise on Human Nature.*		

A.D.	France.	Spain and Portugal.	Germany.	The World, elsewhere.
1720	John Law, controller-general of the finances.		1720. Austria obtains Sicily in exchange for Sardinia which is ceded to Savoy.	1720. Sweden:—The queen abdicates in favor of her husband, Frederick I.
1721				Italy:—Innocent XIII., pope.
				Peace of Nystadt between Sweden and Russia.
				Russia:—Peter assumes the title "Emperor of all the Russias
			1722. Charles VI. establishes the Ostend Company.	The Danes re-enter Greenland.
1723	Louis XV. assumes the government and the Regency comes to an end. Duke de Bourbon, minister.			1723. Italy:—John Gaston (de' Medici), grand duke of Tuscany.
				Turkey:—The Turks and Russians attempt to dismember Persia.
1724–25	Congress of Cambray to consider claims of Spain and Austria.	1724. Spain:—Philip V. abdicates but resumes power after some months.		1724. Italy:—Benedict XIII., pope.
			1725. Treaty of Vienna, alliance between Spain and Austria.	1725. Russia:—Catherine I., widow of Peter.
				Turkey:—Invasion of Persia.
1726	Ministry of Cardinal Fleury.			1726. Russia:—Alliance with Austria.
				Peter II.
				1727. Turkey:—Peace of Bagdad with Persia.
1728–29	Congress of Soissons, including all the great powers excepting Russia, meets, and is dissolved, without effecting anything.			
				1730. Denmark:—Christian VI.
				Italy:—Clement XII. pope.
				Russia:—Anne.
			1731. Charles VI. abandons the Ostend Company.	
1733	War of the Polish succession: France Spain, and Sardinia against Austria.		1733. War of the Polish succession.	1733. Poland:—Frederick Augustus II. The diet elects Stanislaus, but is compelled by the Russian army to elect Frederick.
1734	Conquest of Lorraine.	1734. Conquest of Naples and Sicily by Don Carlos.		1734. Stanislaus besieged in Dantzic, escapes to Königsberg.
1735	Preliminaries of peace at Vienna not concluded till 1738.		1735. Preliminaries of Vienna, final peace not concluded till 1738.	Turkey:—Turks driven from Persia by Nadir Shah.
				1736. —war with Russia and Austria.
				1737. Italy:—Francis of Lorraine, grand duke of Tuscany.

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	America.	Great Britain.
			1739. War with Spain (War of Jenkin's Ear). Porto Bello taken by Admiral Vernon.
	L. Holberg, Danish dramatist. Frederick the Great makes great improvements in military tactics. Durante, Handel, and Seb. Bach, musical composers.		1740. Anson's voyage round the world, and capture of the Manila galleon.
1747	Indigo first produced in Carolina. Swedenborg, philosopher and theologian. Mosheim, ecclesiastical historian.	1742. Invasion of Florida by Indians and Spaniards—repulsed.	
			1744. English fleet defeated near Toulon.
		1745. Louisburg and Cape Breton taken from France by the English.	1745. Scotch rebellion—Charles Edward lands in Scotland.
		1746. College of New Jersey at Princeton founded.	1746. He is defeated at Culloden.
			1747. Victories over the French off Belle-Isle and Cape Finisterre.
		1748. Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle restores Louisburg to France; Ohio Company founded. 1749. English settlement in Nova Scotia. Halifax founded.	1748. Peace of Aix-la- restitution of conquests.

A.D.	France.	Spain and Portugal.	Germany.	The World, elsewhere.
		1739. War with England, for infractions of the assiento treaty.		1739. India:—Invaded by Nadir Shah who takes and plunders Delhi. Turkey:—Turks victorious at Krotzka and conclude advantageous peace of Belgrade.
1740	War of the Austrian succession.		1740. War of the Austrian succession.--Maria Theresa succeeds to the hereditary States. Frederick II. invades Silesia.	1740. Italy:—Benedict XIV., pope. Russia:—Ivan VI. under regency of Biron.
			1741. The French and Bavarians overrun Austria, take Prague, and	1741. Sweden:—War with Russia. Swedes driven out of Finland. Russia:—Elizabeth.
			1742. crown Charles VII emperor	
1743	French defeated by the allies at Dettingen.		Treaty of Berlin between Prussia and Austria gives greater part of Silesia to former.	1743. —Peace of Abo with Sweden gives to Russia southern Finland. Turkey:—War with Persia. Defeat near Erivan.
			The French driven across the Rhine.	1744. India:—Hostilities between French and English.
1744	War declared against England and Austria.			Italy:—Northern Italy occupied by French and Spaniards, who take
1745	Battle of Fontenoy, allies defeated.		1745. Charles VII. dies. House of Lorraine: Francis I., husband of Maria Theresa, becomes emperor;	1745.—Parma, Milan, and Piacenza. Genoa bombarded by the English.
1746	The French under Marshal Saxe overrun the Austrian Netherlands; Madras taken from the English.	1746. Ferdinand VI., in Spain.	Prussian victories at Hohenfriedberg, Hennersdorf, and Kesselsdorf. End of second Silesian war.	1746. —French and Spaniards driven from Lombardy. Denmark: —Frederick V.
1747	Marshal Saxe defeats the duke of Cumberland at Lawfeld. French fleet defeated by Hawke off Belle-Isle.			1747. Netherlands:—William IV., stadtholder. Persia:—Nadir Shah assassinated.
	Chapelle.—mutual	1748. Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle; Spain and Prussia the only gainers by the war.		
				1751. Netherlands:—William V., stadtholder. Denmark:—Ministry of Count Bernstorff. Sweden:—House of Holstein-Gottorp: Adolphus Frederick.

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	America.	Great Britain.
1752	Franklin's discoveries in electricity. England introduces the "New Style" Calendar.	1752. Hostilities between England and France over	1752. The new style introduced; the year hereafter commences Jan. 1.
1753	British Museum founded.	1753. Washington's mission to the French at Fort Le Bœuf.	
	British: Alan Ramsay, Shenstone, Gray, Collins, Akenside, Churchill. French: Helvetius, J. J. Rousseau. Germany: Gellert, Winckelmann.	1754. Washington builds Fort Necessity.—King's College (Columbia) founded.	
		1755. Defeat of Braddock.	
	Hogarth, Wilson, and Joshua Reynolds, painters.	1756. Oswego taken by the French.	1756. "Seven Years' Subsidiary alliance with Prussia. Ministry of William Pitt, the elder.
		1757. Fort Wm. Henry captured by the French.	1757. Victory of Plassey, in India, won by Clive.
		1758. Repulse of Abercrombie at Ticonderoga. Fort Du Quesne taken by the English; Louisburg captured by Gen. Amherst.	
		1759. Invasion of Canada—death of Wolfe—Quebec taken. Capture of Niagara, Crown Point, and Ticonderoga.	1759. Naval victories over Lagos, and in Quiberon Surat, in India, taken.
			1760. George III.
1761	Niebuhr's travels in Arabia. Wesley and Whitefield preachers.		1761. Earl of Bute, premier.
			1762. War with Spain. Conquest of Havana, Trinidad, and Manila.
		1763. End of the Old French War.	1763. Peace of Paris. between England; Canada Britain.
1765	Philadephia Medical School, first in America. Appearance of Blackstone's *Commentaries*.	1765. Stamp Act resisted in Massachusetts and Virginia. Stamp Act Congress at New York.	1765. Bengal ceded to the East India Company by the treaty of Allahabad.

A.D.	France	Spain and Portugal.	Germany.	The World, elsewhere.
	the Ohio country.			
1754	The loss of Dupleix's conquests in India.			1754. Turkey:—Othman III.
	War."	1755. Earthquake at Lisbon.	1756. Seven Years' War between Austria and Prussia. Invasion and conquest of Saxony, by Frederick II. Battle of Lobositz won. Alliance with France.	1755. Italy: — The Corsicans under Paoli, revolt against Genoa. 1756. India: — Calcutta taken by Surajah Dowlah of Bengal; the Black Hole.
1757	Invasion of Hanover by the French; victorious at Hastenbeck, defeated at Rossbach.		1757. Prussians victorious at Prague, Rossbach, and Leuthen; defeated at Kollin and Grossjägerndorf.	1757. Turkey:—Mustapha III.
1758	Defeat at Crefeldt, on the Rhine.		1758. French defeated at Crefeldt.	1758. Italy:—Clement XIII., pope.
	the French off Cape Bay.	1759. Charles III. in Spain.	1759. and at Minden. Russians and Austrians defeat Frederick at Kunersdorf. Dresden retaken.	
1760	Loss of all Canada.		1760. Frederick defeated at Landshut, victorious at Liegnitz and Torgau.	
1761	The Bourbon Family Compact. Capture of Belle-Isle by the English.		1762. Prussians victorious at Burkersdorf.	1761. India:—Siege and capture of Pondicherry, by the English. 1762. Kingdom of Mysore founded by Hyder Ali. Russia:—Peter III. Catherine II.
	tween France, Spain, ceded to Great		1763. Peace of Hubertsburg.	
1764	Expulsion of the Jesuits.			1764. Poland:—Stanislaus Poniatowski elected king.
			1765. Joseph II. emperor.	1765. India:—Treaty of Allahabad. Establishment of a British Empire. Italy: — Peter Leopold, grand duke of Tuscany.

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	America.	Great Britain.
1766	Wallis and Carteret's voyage of discovery in the South Seas.	1766. Stamp Act repealed. The Declaratory Act.	1766. Stamp Act repealed. New ministry under the earl of Chatham.
1767	Spinning-jenny invented by Hargreaves in England.		1767. First war with Hyder Ali in Mysore begins.
1768	Cook's first voyage of discovery. Bruce begins exploration of the Nile. Royal Academy of Arts in England; Joshua Reynolds first president.	1768. British troops in Boston.	1768. The Wilkes agitation.
1769	Letters of Junius. — Arkwright's spinning frame; Watt's steam engine.	1769. Daniel Boone explores Kentucky.	1769. Hyder Ali plunders the Carnatic.
1770	Whitefield dies at Newburyport.	1770. Boston Massacre.	1770. Lord North, prime minister.
1771	First edition of the Encyclopædia Britannica.		
		1772. Hancock, S. Adams, and Patrick Henry promote the Revolution.	1772. Warren Hastings head of government in Bengal. The Boston Port Bill passed.
		1773. Tea destroyed at Boston.	Warren Hastings governor-general of India.
1774	Priestley discovers oxygen.	1774. Boston Port Bill. Continental Congress at Philadelphia.	
		1775. American Revolutionary War. April 19, skirmish at Lexington. Second Continental Congress. June 17, battle of Bunker Hill. Washington, commander-in-chief. Montgomery takes St. John's and Montreal, and falls at Quebec.	1775. Lord North's "conciliatory measures" rejected by the colonies.

A.D.	France.	Germany.	The World, elsewhere.
1766	Lorraine annexed to France on the death of Stanislaus Leszczynski.		1766. Denmark:—Christian VII.
			1767. Spain:—Jesuits expelled. India:—Hyder Ali resists the English.
1768	Genoa cedes Corsica to France.		1768. War between Russia and the Ottoman Empire. Ali Bey, ruler of Egypt, rebels against Turkey.
1769	Paoli defeated and Corsica subdued.		1769. Pope Clement XIV. The Russian army occupies Wallachia and Moldavia.
1770	Marriage of the dauphin with Marie Antoinette. Fall of Choiseul; attack on the parlement; Madame DuBarry rules the king.		
			1771. Sweden:—Gustavus III. succeeds. The Russians overrun the Crimea.
		1772. Joseph II. takes part in the first partition of Poland, the territory acquired being made into the kingdom of Galicia.	1772. First partition of Poland, among Russia, Prussia, and Austria.
1773	Avignon ceded to the pope after the suppression of the Jesuits.		1773. Ottoman Empire:—The Russians are repulsed at Varna and Silistria. Pope Clement abolishes the order of Jesuits. Russia:—Revolt of the Cossack Pugatcheff, calling himself Czar Peter. Ottoman Empire:—Abdul Hamid succeeds.
1774	Louis XVI. becomes king; Marie Antoinette, queen. — Maurepas, prime minister; Turgot, minister of finance.	1774. Austrians occupy Bukovina.	1774. India:— Warren Hastings, first British governor-general. Peace of Kutchuk-Kainarji between Russia and Turkey.
1775	Malesherbes, minister of the interior.		1775. Pope Pius VI. Bassora taken by the Persians.
			1776. India:—Lord Pigot, governor of Madras, imprisoned by his own council.

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	United States.	Great Britain.
1776	Appearance of Adam Smith's *Wealth of Nations* and the first volume of Gibbon's *Rome*. In England: Goldsmith, Warburton, Johnson, Lowth, Garrick, Hume, Robertson, Blackstone, Adam Smith, Horne Tooke, Priestley, Horsley, Burke, Pitt, Fox, Cooper, Sheridan, McPherson, Burns, Kames, Reid. France: Voltaire, Rousseau, Diderot, Condillac, Jussieu, Lavoisier, La Harpe, Barthélemy, Buffon. Germany: Mosheim, Zimmermann, Kant, Klopstock, Lessing, Wieland, Herder, Goethe. Sw: Linnæus. It: Metastasio. Russia: Kheraskov, Derzhavin, Bogdanovich, Khemnitzer.	1776. The British troops evacuate Boston. Moultrie defeats the English at Sullivan's Island. Declaration of Independence, July 4. Americans under Putnam and Sullivan defeated on Long Island, Aug. 27. Battle of White Plains Oct. 28. Battle of Trenton, Dec. 26. 1777. Arrival of Lafayette. Capture of Ticonderoga by the British. Battles of Princeton, January 3; Bennington, Aug. 16; Brandywine, September 11, and Stillwater, September 19. Philadelphia taken by the English.—Battle of Germantown, Oct. 4; Battle of Saratoga, Oct. 7; Gates receives Burgoyne's surrender, Oct. 17. Articles of confederation, adopted Nov. 15.	1776. The city of London remonstrates against the American war. The British army takes possession of New York. Hessians hired for service in America.
1778	Death of Voltaire and Rousseau. — Discovery of the Sandwich Islands by Captain Cook.	1778. Alliance with France. Battle of Monmouth, June 28. Arrival of the French fleet under D'Estaing. Massacre of Wyoming. Savannah taken by the English. 1779. Wayne recovers Stony Point. Paul Jones's victory off Flamborough Head, England.	1778. Capture of Pondicherry in India.
1780	Sunday Schools established in England, by Robert Raikes.	1780. British take Charleston; battle of Camden; De Kalb killed. Treason of Arnold. Battle of King's Mountain.	1780. War with Hyder Ali, who conquers the Carnatic. War with Holland. Gordon "No-Popery" riots in London.
1781	Herschel's discovery of Uranus. Appearance of Kant's *Kritik der reinen Vernunft.*	1781. Battle of Cowpens gained by Morgan; battles of Guilford Court House, Hobkirk's Hill, and Eutaw Springs. Surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, Oct. 19.	1781. Naval victory off the Doggerbank. 1782. Rodney destroys De Grasse's fleet at Dominica.
1783	Air balloon of Montgolfier.	1783. Peace of Versailles: Independence of the United States acknowledged by Great Britain.	1783. Pitt, the younger, premier.
1784	First American daily newspaper in Philadelphia.	1784. First ordinance for government of Northwest Territory.	1784. Peace with Tippoo Sahib.

A.D.	France.	Germany.	The World, elsewhere.
1776	Necker, director of finance. Silas Deane in Paris obtains help for the American cause.		
1777	Franklin in France. Lafayette sails for America.		1777. Portugal : — Maria, queen. Spain:—Florida Blanca, foreign minister.
1778	Alliance with America.	1778. "Wars of the Bavarian succession" resulting from Joseph II.'s attempt to acquire territory in Bavaria.	1778. India:—War between the English and the Mahrattas.
1779	St. Vincent and Grenada taken by D'Estaing.	1779. Congress and Peace of Teschen settles the differences arising from the Bavarian question.	1779. Spain : — Alliance with the American colonists.
1780	Rochambeau sent to America.		1780. Declaration of the armed neutrality by Russia, Denmark, and Sweden to protect neutral flags from the right of search claimed by Britain. Hyder Ali overruns the Carnatic.
1781	Necker resigns.	1781. Joseph II. proclaims freedom of religion in his territories.	
1782	Defeat of De Grasse in the West Indies, by Rodney.	1782. Reforms of Joseph II. Punishment of death abolished. Monasteries suppressed.	1782. Gibraltar held against Spanish and French. India :—Rise of chief of Mahrattas. Tippoo sultan of Mysore.
1783	Peace of Versailles.	The pope visits the emperor, to dissuade him from hostilities against the church.	1783. —alliance with the French. Crimea united to Russia.
		1784. Joseph II. attempts to open the Scheldt to navigation.	1784. Pitt's India Bill: Indian affairs placed under the Board of Control.

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	United States.	Great Britain.
1785	La Pérouse begins voyage of exploration in the South Pacific.	1785. John Adams, first minister from the United States of America to Great Britain; Jefferson minister to France.	
1786	Burns's *Poems* published.	1786. Shays's Rebellion in Massachusetts.	1786. Warren Hastings succeeded by Cornwallis.
		1787. General Convention at Philadelphia. Federal Constitution of the United States, adopted.	1787. Warren Hastings impeached.
1788	Appearance of the London *Times*.	1788. Marietta in Ohio settled.	1788. The king insane. Death of Charles Edward the last pretender.
1789	Herschel's telescope. Talma, the celebrated tragedian. Tom Paine, Fisher Ames. Hannah More, Gainsborough, Morland. Boguslawski, Krasicki, Polish authors. Alfieri, Italian poet. Gluck, Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven.	1789. George Washington president: Jefferson, Hamilton, Knox, Randolph, and Jay form the cabinet.	Trial of Warren Hastings.
		1791. First United States Bank.	
		1792. Kentucky admitted to the Union. United States Mint established.	

A.D.	France.	Germany.	The World, elsewhere.
1785	The affair of the Diamond Necklace increases the unpopularity of Marie Antoinette.	1785. Joseph's plan to acquire Bavaria frustrated by Frederick II., who forms the "Fürstenbund." 1786. Prussia:—Death of Frederick the Great.—Frederick William II.	
1787	Financial difficulties.—New taxation; Calonne, Brienne, and Necker, ministers successively.		1787. Russia:—War with the Porte.
1788	Second meeting of the Notables.	1788. War against Turkey. The Austrian Netherlands revolt.	1788. Spain:—Charles IV. War between Sweden and Russia.
1789	French Revolution. July 14, the Bastile stormed; August 4, the Constituent Assembly resolves on the abolition of feudal privileges; Oct. 5–6, the Paris mob marches on Versailles and brings the king to the Tuileries; Nov. 2, the property of the church confiscated.		1789. Ottoman Empire:—Selim III.
1790	July 14, the Feast of Federation, the king accepts the newly drafted constitution; Aug. 31, military uprising at Nancy suppressed by Bouillé.	1790. Leopold II., emperor.	1790. Tuscany;—Ferdinand III.
1791	April 2, death of Mirabeau, the radical element gain control of the revolution; June 20, the royal family flee to Varennes; they are brought back; Sept. 14, the king swears to the perfected constitution; Oct. 1, the Legislative Assembly convenes.	1791. Conference of Pilnitz between Leopold II. and Frederick William II. of Prussia who issue a warning to the revolutionary party in France.	
1792	April 20, war declared against Prussia and Austria; June 20, the mob invades the Tuileries; Aug. 10, the Tuileries stormed and the royal family lodged in the Temple; Sept 2, the Paris mob massacres the royalists in the prisons; Sept. 20, the cannonade of Valmy, a Republican success; Sept. 21, France declared a Republic by the Convention; Nov. 6, Dumouriez defeats the Austrians at Jemappes.	1792. Francis II., emperor. French take Spires, Mainz, and Longwy.—Lafayette imprisoned at Olmütz.	1792. Sweden:—Gustavus IV.

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	United States.	Great Britain.
1793	Whitney's cotton gin.	1793. Washington re-elected. Neutrality in regard to France.	1793. First coalition against France, directed by England—Austria, the empire, Prussia, Sardinia, Spain, and Holland.
1794	École Polytechnique at Paris founded.	1794. Jay's treaty with England. Commencement of the navy—6 frigates built.—Whiskey Insurrection in Pennsylvania.	French driven from Corsica.
1795	Pestalozzi, educator. Mungo Park, African traveller. Institute of France founded.	1795. Wayne's treaty with the Western Indies.	1795. War with Holland. Cape of Good Hope taken. Warren Hastings acquitted.
1796	Jenner begins vaccination.	1796. Washington declines a re-election. 1797. John Adams, second president. The X Y Z papers.	1796. Outbreak of Irish rebellion.
		1798. War with France. Washington commander in-chief. The Alien and Sedition Laws; the Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions.	1798. Irish rebellion.—Nelson's victory at the battle of the Nile.
1799	Voltaic pile invented.	1799. Death of Washington.	1799. Second coalition against France.—Seringapatam taken by the English and Tippoo Sahib killed.
		1800. Seat of government transferred to Washington, D. C.	1800. Union of England and Ireland effected.—Malta taken.

A.D.	France.	Germany.	The World, elsewhere.
1793	Jan. 21, execution of Louis XVI.; March 18, Dumouriez defeated at Neerwinden; April, Committee of Public Safety under Danton wields supreme power; July 13, assassination of Marat by Charlotte Corday; Oct. 16, Jourdan victorious at Wattignies; Nov. 10, the worship of Reason at Notre-Dame.	1793. First coalition against France.	1793. Second partition of Poland by Russia and Prussia. In Hayti freedom for negroes proclaimed by French Convention.
1794	March 24, execution of Hébert and his followers; April 5, execution of the Dantonists; June 8, Festival of the Supreme Being; June 26, Jourdan victorious at Fleurus, Belgium conquered; July 27–28, fall and death of Robespierre, end of the Reign of Terror.		1794. Poland:—Revolt under Kosciuszko who is defeated at Maciejowice. —Praga (Warsaw) stormed by Suvoroff.
1795	Oct. 5, popular insurrection suppressed by Barras and Napoleon Bonaparte; Oct. 26, Convention succeeded by Directory.	1795. Prussia concludes Peace of Basel with France, recognizing French conquests on the left bank of the Rhine	1795. Final partition of Poland—extinction of the kingdom. Holland conquered and the Batavian Republic proclaimed.
1796	War in Italy. Battles of Lodi, Castiglione, and Arcole.		1796. Russia:—Paul I.
1797	Hoche and Moreau's celebrated passage of the Rhine. Revolution of 18th Fructidor.		1797. Venetian Republic extinguished by the peace of Campo Formio.
	Peace of Campo Formio in which Austria cedes Belgium and Lombardy receiving Venetia.		
1798	Bonaparte's expedition to Egypt. French fleet defeated by Nelson at Aboukir, Aug. 1–2.	1799. Second coalition against France.	1798. Switzerland:—General revolution—The French erect the Helvetian Republic. Prussia:—Frederick William III. India: — Marquis Wellesley, governor-general.
1799	The French enter Switzerland under Masséna and Jourdan. Return of Bonaparte. Revolution of the 18th Brumaire. Bonaparte, first consul.		1799. Russians, under Suvoroff, win the battles of Cassano and Novi, but (under Korsakoff) are defeated at Zürich by Masséna.
1800	Battle of Marengo, Bonaparte defeats the Austrians under Melas.—Moreau's victory of Hohenlinden over the Austrians under the Archduke John.		1800. Armed neutrality of the north. Pope Pius VII.

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	United States.	Great Britain.
1801	Piazzi discovers the asteroid *Ceres*.	1801. Thomas Jefferson, third president.	1801 Battle of Alexandria. French defeated by Abercromby. Pitt resigns, succeeded by Addington.
		1802. Ohio enters the Union.	1802. Peace of Amiens.
		1803. Purchase of Louisiana. U. States frigate *Philadelphia* taken by the Tripolitans.	1803. Emmett's insurrection in Ireland.
1804	First locomotive steam engine used on the Merthyr Tydvil road in Wales. The *Code Napoléon* promulgated in France.	1804. Decatur destroys the *Philadelphia*. Preble bombards Tripoli. Burr kills Hamilton. The Lewis and Clark expedition sets out.	1804. Pitt again premier.
1804–06	Lewis and Clark's expedition to the Rocky Mountains.	1805. Jefferson re-elected president.	1805. Third coalition. Nelson defeats the French and Spanish fleets off Trafalgar.
1806–11	General University (University of France) established by Napoleon, to superintend national education.	1806. British Orders in Council and Napoleon's decrees seriously impair American commerce.	1806. Fourth coalition against France.
1807	Fulton's first successful trial of steamboats.	1807. Embargo on all the ports of the United States. Trial of Aaron Burr for treason. The attack on the *Chesapeake* by the *Leopard*.	1807. Bill for the abolition of the slave trade, passed.
		1808. Importation of slaves abolished.	1808. The English, under Wellesley, enter Portugal as allies and win the battle of Vimeiro.
1809	University of Berlin founded.	1809. James Madison, fourth president. Embargo repealed; the non-intercourse act passed.	1809. Fifth coalition. Walcheren expedition. Battles of Corunna and Talavera in the Peninsula.

A.D.	France.	Germany.	The World, elsewhere.
1801	Peace of Lunéville; Germany west of the Rhine in the possession of France.		1801. Russia:—Alexander I. The kingdom of Etruria erected. Danish fleet at Copenhagen defeated by Nelson.
1802	Bonaparte elected president of the Italian Republic. Peace of Amiens. Legion of Honor instituted.		1802. Italian Republic:—Bonaparte president.
1803	Bank of France. War with England.		1803. India:—Great Mahratta war. French driven from Hayti.
1804	Duke D'Enghien shot. Bonaparte crowned as Napoleon I., emperor of the French.	1804. The German emperor assumes the title of emperor of Austria. End of the Holy Roman Empire.	1804. Russia:—War with Persia breaks out. India:—War between the English and Holkar.
1805	Austrian campaign, battle of Austerlitz. Peace of Presburg.		
1806	Formation of the Confederation of the Rhine. Victories of Auerstadt and Jena over the Prussians. Berlin decree against British commerce.		1806. Holland:—Louis Bonaparte, king.
1807	Victories of Eylau over the Prussians and Russians and of Friedland over the latter are followed by the peace of Tilsit in which Prussia loses her Polish territories and her possessions west of the Elbe.—The duchy of Warsaw created for the king of Saxony and the kingdom of Westphalia for Jerome Bonaparte. Invasion of Portugal.		1807. Ottoman Empire:—Mustapha IV.
1808	Conference at Erfurt between Napoleon, Alexander I., and the German princes.		1808. Spain:—Ferdinand VII. and Charles IV. compelled to renounce their claims; Joseph Bonaparte made king. Naples:—Murat king. Denmark:—Frederick VI. Ottoman Empire:—Mahmud II.
1809	Battles of Eckmühl, Aspern, and Wagram—Peace of Vienna.—Austria cedes territory to Russia, Bavaria, and France; the Adriatic territories erected into the Illyrian Provinces.		1809. Sweden:—Charles XIII.; Bernadotte becomes prince royal.

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc	United States.	Great Britain.
			1810. George III. insane; battles of Ciudad Rodrigo and Busaco.
1811	Appearance of Niebuhr's *History of Rome*.	1811. Engagement between the *President* and the *Little Belt*. Indians on the Wabash, defeated by Gov. Harrison at Tippecanoe.	1811. George, prince of Wales, prince Regent, (the king being insane). Battles of Fuentes de Onoro and Albuera in the peninsula.
1812	American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, founded.	1812. War with Great Britain Invasion of Canada under Gen. Hull. Gen. Hull surrenders Detroit to the British. The *Constitution* captures the *Guerrière*.	1812. Lord Liverpool premier.
		Wool victorious at Queenstown, Oct. 13. Captain Jones, in the *Wasp* captures the *Frolic*, Oct. 18. The *United States*, Captain Decatur, captures the British frigate *Macedonian*. The *Constitution*, Captain Bainbridge, captures the British frigate *Java*.	
		Louisiana admitted into the Union.	Ciudad Rodrigo and Badajoz stormed by Wellington. Battle of Salamanca.
1813	Shelley's *Queen Mab*.	1813. Perry's victory on Lake Erie. Battle of the Thames. Tecumseh killed.	1813. Battle of Vittoria and English invasion of France. Sixth coalition against France—Prussia Russia, Sweden, Great Britain, and Austria.
1814	The Jesuits re-established by Pius VII. Wordsworth's *Excursion*; Scott's *Waverley*.	1814. American victories at Chippewa and Lundy's Lane; McDonough's victory on Lake Champlain; British repulsed from Baltimore; Hartford Convention. City of Washington burnt by the British. Peace of Ghent signed, Dec. 3.	1814. Treaty of Chaumont between Austria, Prussia, Russia, and Great Britain.
1815	The *North American Review* established. Safety lamp invented by Sir Humphrey Davy. In England: Keats, Reg. Heber, Shelley, Crabbe, Sir Walter Scott, Byron, Coleridge, Lamb, Montgomery, Hogg. In France: Mad. de Staël, Mad. de Genlis, Chateaubriand, Cuvier. Melendez Valdez, Spanish poet, Bilderdyk, Dutch. In Germany: W. Schlegel, F. Schlegel, Richter, Kotzebue; Weber and Spohr.	1815. Battle of New Orleans; British defeated by General Jackson, Jan 8. War against Algiers. Fight between the *Penguin* and the *Hornet*.	1815. Wellington victorious at Waterloo, June 18. Oppressive Corn Law enacted.

A.D.	France.	Germany.	The World, elsewhere.
1810	Napoleon marries Maria Louisa.—Continental peace except with Spain.		1810. South America:—Revolt of the Spanish colonies; uprisings in Venezuela, Uruguay, Paraguay, Chile, Buenos Ayres, and Mexico.
1811	Birth of the emperor's son; created king of Rome. Soult victorious in Spain—takes Badajoz: is defeated by the English at Albuera.		1811. Revolution in Peru.
1812	Russian campaign. Battles of Smolensk and Borodino. Moscow entered by Napoleon's army — and burned by the Russians.	1812. Austria in alliance with France against Russia.	1812. Invasion of Russia by Napoleon.—Burning of Moscow. Kutusoff pursues the retreating French. Peace of Bucharest closes six years' war with Turkey and results in acquisition of part of Bessarabia and Moldavia by Russia.
1813	Victories of Lützen, Bautzen, and Dresden, over the allies.	1813. War of German independence. Austria joins the coalition.	1813. South America:—Bolivar drives the Spaniards from Caracas.—Mexico declares its independence.
	Battle of Leipsic—Bonaparte driven to the Rhine.		
1814	The allies enter Paris. Napoleon abdicates, and retires to Elba. House of Bourbon restored: Louis XVIII.		1814. Union of Holland and Belgium.—Peace of Kiel, between Denmark, Sweden, and England. Union of Sweden and Norway as two kingdoms under one monarch.
1815	Bonaparte returns from Elba. The Hundred Days. Napoleon victorious at Ligny. Battle of Waterloo. The allies enter Paris. Bonaparte banished to St. Helena.	1815. Congress of Vienna effects the political reconstruction of Europe. Germanic Confederation organized.	1815. Netherlands: —William I. The "Holy Alliance" —Russia, Prussia, and Austria, later joined by France.

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	United States.	Great Britain.
	1815. Abolition of the slave trade by the Congress of Vienna.		
1816	Second United States Bank chartered for 20 years, capital $35,000,000.	1816. United States Bank incorporated. Indiana admitted.	1816. Bombardment of Algiers.—Rise of popular agitation.—The Spa-Fields riots.
1817	Invention of the kaleidoscope.	1817. James Monroe, 5th president. Mississippi admitted. First Seminole War begins.	1817. Continued rioting and suspension of Habeas Corpus Act.
1818	Invention of the stethoscope.—Appearance of Hallam's *Europe During the Middle Ages*.—University of Bonn founded.	1818. Illinois admitted. Jackson seizes Pensacola.	
1819	First passage of the Atlantic by steam, by the *Savannah*—New York to Liverpool. Scott's *Ivanhoe*. Oersted discovers electromagnetism.	1819. Cession of Florida by Spain. 1820. Missouri Compromise. Maine admitted. 1821. Monroe re-elected. Missouri admitted.	1819. The Peterloo massacre and the Six Acts. 1820. George IV. Trial of Queen Caroline.
1822	Hieroglyphics deciphered by Champollion.		1822. Canning, foreign minister.
1823	Huskisson's free trade system in England.	1823. The enunciation of the Monroe Doctrine. 1824–25. Lafayette's visit.	1823. Canning opposes the Holy Alliance and furthers the independence of the South American colonies of Spain. 1824. Burmese war.
1825	Inland navigation of the United States: the Erie Canal opened. Publication of *Pepys's Diary*.	1825. Erie Canal opened. J. Q. Adams, 6th president.	1825. Commercial treaty with Colombia and Mexico.

A.D.	France.	Austria, etc.	The World, elsewhere.
			1815. The Servians rise against Turkey under Milosh Obrenovitch.
1816	The Chambre Introuvable enters on a course of royalist reaction.	1816. The diet of the German Confederation assembles at Frankfort.	1816. Portugal:—John VI. in Brazil. Union of Naples and Sicily under Ferdinand I. (IV.).
		1817. Rise of the Burschenschaft in Germany and liberal celebration at the Wartburg in connection with the tercentennary of Luther's birth.	1817. Republic of the Ionian Islands.
1818	Congress of Aix-la-Chapelle decides on the evacuation of France by the foreign troops.—France joins the "Holy Alliance."		1818. Sweden :— Charles XIV. (Bernadotte). India:—The Mahratta power completely overthrown. South America: — Chilean independence established by battle of Maypu.
		1819. Assassination of Kotzebue leads to the repressive Karlsbad Decrees against the liberal movement.	1819. Republic of Colombia, Bolivar, president.
		1820. Congress of Troppau decides to intervene in Naples.	
1821	Death of Napoleon at St. Helena.	1821. Congress of monarchs at Laybach.—Greek insurrection in Moldavia under the leadership of Alexander Ypsilanti who is speedily overthrown.	1821. Greek revolt in the Morea. South America:—Peru and Guatemala independent.
1822	Laws against the freedom of the press.	1822. Congress of Verona declares itself against the Greek and Spanish uprisings.	1822. Brazil declared an independent empire. Mexico:—Iturbide, emperor. Greek declaration of independence. Massacre of Scio and capture of Acropolis of Athens by patriots.
1823	A French army enters Spain and restores Ferdinand VII.		1823. Italy:—Leo XII. pope.
1824	Charles X.		1824. Death of Lord Byron at Missolonghi. The Spaniards overwhelmed by General Sucre at Ayacucho in Peru.
1825	An indemnity of 1,000,000,000 francs granted to the émigrés.		1825. Russia:—Nicholas I.

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	United States.	Great Britain.
1826	Foundation of London University. Alexander Volta dies, discoverer of the Voltaic battery. In England: Jeremy Bentham, Thomas Chalmers, W. Kirby, Hallam, Lingard, Wordsworth, Southey, Campbell, Moore, Leigh Hunt, Mrs. Hemans, Bulwer, "Barry Cornwall." France: Talma, tragedian, Ségur, La Place, Béranger, Lamartine. Germany: Meyerbeer, Gall, Spurzheim. Sweden: Tegner, Dahlgren. Russia: Karamsin, Pushkin, Lermontoff, Krilov. Italy: Rossini, Paganini. U. S. A.: N. Webster, Irving, Cooper, Garrison, Wirt, Marshall, Wheaton, Kent, Story, Gallatin, Livingston, Channing.	1826. Death of Jefferson and John Adams, July 4 The Panama Congress.	1826. England annexes Assam at the conclusion of the Burmese war.
		1827. Completion of first railway in America at Quincy, Mass.	1827. Canning as prime minister furthers the cause of Greece. Treaty of London, between England, Russia, and France, prepares way for Greek independence.
		1828. Enactment of a high protective tariff — the Tariff of Abominations.	1828. Wellington ministry. Disturbances in Ireland.
		1829. General Jackson, 7th president of the United States. Beginning of the Spoils System.	1829. Catholic emancipation. England, Russia, and Spain decide upon Greek independence.
1830	Liverpool and Manchester Railroad opened. The two Landers succeed in tracing the Niger from Lake Tchad to the ocean.	1830. The Webster-Hayne debate in Congress concerning States Rights.	1830. William IV.—Earl Grey, minister.

A.D.	France.	The World, elsewhere.
		1826. Russia:—War with Persia. Portugal:—Maria da Gloria, queen. Greece:—Missolonghi and Athens (1827) taken by the Turks.
1827	Disbanding of the National Guard—creation of a new chamber of Peers.	1827. Treaty of London concluded by Russia, France and Great Britain in relation to Greece. Greece:—Battle of Navarino. The Russians take Erivan and Tabriz. The Turkish fleet is destroyed at Navarino by the allies; Greek independence practically accomplished.
1828	Villèle ministry succeeded by one under Martignac.	1828. Portugal:—Dom Miguel usurps the throne. Russia:—War declared against Turkey. By the peace of Turkmantchai Persian Armenia is acquired.
1829	Polignac ministry.	1829. Italy:—Pius VIII., pope. The Russians cross the Balkans and enter Adrianople. Turkey recognizes independence of Greece and protectorate of Russia over Moldavia and Wallachia. Venezuela separates from Colombia under the leadership of General Paez.
1830	The French enter Algeria; Algiers taken. Three Days' Revolution, July 27, 28, and 29. Lafayette, commander of the National Guard. Charles X. abdicates. Louis Philippe I. (House of Orleans).	1830. Greek independence declared by the Great Powers. Belgium revolts from Holland, and is declared independent by the Great Powers. Polish struggle for nationality begins, November.

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	United States.	Great Britain.
1831	The Factory Bill in England, limiting the hours of labor for children.	1831. The king of the Netherlands makes his award on the northeastern boundary between the United States and the British provinces. The publication of the *Liberator* begun by Garrison.	1831. Lord John Russell's Reform Bill introduced. Cholera first appears in England. London Conference settles affairs of Belgium and Holland.
1832	Reform Bill in England—Extension of suffrage. Trade unions in England, France, Germany, Switzerland, etc.	1832. Nullification in South Carolina.—General Jackson's celebrated proclamation. — Organization of the New England Anti-Slavery Society — General Jackson enters upon second term in the Presidency.	1832. Reform Bill passed.
1833	Slavery abolished in the British colonies. Girard College, at Philadelphia, commenced.	1833. Clay's Compromise Tariff. Removal of the deposits of the United States from the U. S. Bank.	1833. Captain Ross returns from his voyage of discovery in search of a Northwest Passage.
1834	Inquisition abolished in Spain.	1834. The president censured by the Senate for removing the deposits.	1834. Sir Robert Peel, premier.
1835	De Tocqueville's *History of Democracy in America.* James Smithson's bequest of £100,000 to the United States for the establishment of an institution "for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men," becomes operative.	1835. Great Fire in New York. Beginning of the second Seminole war.	
1836	The Luxor obelisk erected at Paris.	1836. The national debt of the United States being paid, the surplus revenue is divided among the States. Massacre of the Alamo and the defeat of the Mexicans by the Texans at San Jacinto. The independence of Texas acknowledged.	1836. England takes part in the suppression of the Carlists in Spain.
1837	S. F. B. Morse takes out a patent for his electro-magnetic telegraph (invented 1832). Appearance of Carlyle's *French Revolution* and Dickens's *Pickwick Papers.*	1837. Martin Van Buren, 8th president. Financial crisis. Insurrection in Canada headed by Papineau. 1838. Congress refuses to receive anti-slavery petitions.	1837. Victoria queen.

A.D.	France.	The World, elsewhere.
		1831. Brazil:—Revolution; Dom Pedro II., emperor. Belgium:—Leopold I., king. The Poles defeated at Ostrolenka; Warsaw capitulates. Italy:—Gregory XVI., pope.
1832	Republican uprising in Paris during funeral of General Lamarque. Ministry of Marshal Soult. French enter Belgium to enforce decision of London Conference; they take Antwerp.	1832. The kingdom of Greece founded; Otho I., Poland:—The insurrection crushed and Poland incorporated with Russia; thousands of families sent to Siberia.
1833	Guizot organizes common school education.	1833. Spain:—Isabella II., queen; Don Carlos claims the throne. Portugal:—Dom Pedro overthrown and a constitutional monarchy restored. Egypt:—Mehemet Ali receives Syria from the Sultan. Mexico:—Santa Anna, president.
1834	Death of Lafayette.	1834. Quadruple alliance—England, France, Spain, and Portugal, against Dom Miguel and Don Carlos.
		1835. Austria:—Ferdinand I., emperor.
1836	Insurrection attempted by Louis Napoleon at Strasburg.	1836. Spain:—The queen regent adopts the constitution of 1812.
1837	Constantine in Algeria taken.	
1838	Talleyrand dies. Difficulty with Mexico: capture of San Juan d'Ulloa.	1838. Mexico:—The castle of San Juan d'Ulloa taken by the French.

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	United States.	Great Britain.
1839	The daguerreotype invented in Paris.	1839. Disturbances in the "disputed territory," between Maine and New Brunswick.—The Liberty Party formed. Begininning of Anti-Rentism in New York.	1839. The British take possession of Ghuzni and Cabul in Afghanistan.—Outbreak of opium war with China. The rise of the Chartist agitation.
1840	Penny postage system in England. Wheatstone's improvement of the electric telegraph in England.	1840. Establishment of Independent Treasury.	1840. The uniform penny postage system established. Marriage of Queen Victoria to Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg. War in Syria: Great Britain taking part with Austria and Turkey against Mehemet Ali of Egypt. Lord Palmerston's foreign policy excites the ill-will of France, Chartist riots.
1841	Appearance of Emerson's *Essays*.	1841. W. H. Harrison, 9th president. He dies April 4. John Tyler succeeds him, as 10th president. Failure of the attempt to restore the United States Bank owing to the opposition of the president.	
1842	The old Croton Aqueduct in New York completed. Bain's electro-magnetic telegraph patented in London. Gutta percha in use.	1842. The Dorr Insurrection in Rhode Island. Webster-Ashburton Treaty between the U. S. and England, settling the northeastern boundary. End of the Seminole war.	1842. The war with China ended: Hong-Kong ceded to Great Britain; Chinese ports opened to trade. British disasters in Afghanistan. 1843. Great "Repeal" agitation in Ireland. The giant meeting on Tara Hill and the arrest of O'Connell. The British gain possession of Scinde.
1844	A great defection from the Roman Catholic Church under Ronge, in Germany, who founds the German Catholic Church.	1845. Texas annexed to the United States. Anti-rent riots in New York.	1844. Daniel O Connell's trial and imprisonment—the sentence reversed by the House of Lords.
1845	Lord Rosse's telescope.	James K. Polk, 11th president.	1845. Sir John Franklin sails in search of the Northwest Passage. The outbreak of the Sikh war.
1846	Discovery of the planet Neptune, predicted by Leverrier and Adams.	1846. War with Mexico. Hostilities commence on the Rio Grande, April 24. Battle of Palo Alto, May 8. Battle of Resaca de la Palma, May 9.	1846. Famine in Ireland; the repeal of the Corn Laws.

A.D.	France.	The World, elsewhere.
		1839. Peace between France and Mexico. China:—The opium trade forbidden. Turkey at war with Egypt. The Turks crushed by Ibrahim Pasha at Nisib. Mahmud II. succeeded by Abdul Medjid who formulates reforms in the Hatji-sherif of Gulhane. India:—Ghuzni taken by the British. Denmark:—Christian VIII. succeeds.
1840	Prince Louis Napoleon attempts a hostile descent on the coast of France, near Boulogne—is taken prisoner, and imprisoned at Ham. Thiers retires : Guizot minister for foreign affairs. The remains of Napoleon removed from St. Helena, and deposited with great honours at the Invalides, in Paris.	1840. China:—Canton blockaded by the English, to compel the renewal of the opium trade. Holland:—William I. abdicates. William II. succeeds. Syria:—Acre taken by the English, Austrians, and Turks. Spain:—Carlist insurrection suppressed.
		1841. China:—Canton taken by the British. Mexico:—Santa Anna enters the capital and places himself at the head of the government. Spain:—Espartero made regent. Turkey:—Mehemet Ali recognized as hereditary ruler of Egypt.
1842	The duke of Orleans, heir to the throne, killed by a fall from his carriage.	1842. India:—British withdraw from Afghanistan. Natal taken by the British. China:—Peace with Great Britain; Hong-Kong ceded.
		1843. Spain:—The Regent Espartero overthrown by Narvaez. Personal rule of Isabella II. Greece:—King Otho compelled to accept constitution, Sept. 15. India:—Scinde annexed to the British Empire.
1844	Successful war with Morocco.	
1846	Louis Napoleon escapes from Ham, May 25.	1846. Poland:—An unsuccessful insurrection at Cracow. The city deprived of its independence and annexed to Austria. Rome:—Pius IX., pope; he inaugurates a liberal era.

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	United States.	Great Britain.
1846	The planet Neptune discovered.—Use of ether by Morton in Boston.—Grote's *History of Greece* begun.	1846. The Oregon Treaty with Great Britain, settling the Northwestern Boundary, signed at London, June 18. Commodore Sloat takes possession of California, July 6. New tariff bill passed establishing *ad valorem* duties. Capture of Monterey, September 24. Tampico occupied November 14.	
		1847. Battle of Buena Vista, February 23. Vera Cruz surrenders, March 29. Battle of Cerro Gordo, April 18. Battle of Contreras, August 20. Battle of Molinos del Rey, September 8. Battle of Chapultepec, September 13. Mexico surrenders, September 14.	1847. Severe famine continues in Ireland. Large supplies of food sent from the United States; extensive emigration. Death of O'Connell.
1848	Appearance of Thackeray's *Vanity Fair*, Lowell's *Biglow Papers*, and Mill's *Political Economy*. Gold discovered in California.	1848. Treaty of Peace with Mexico signed at Guadaloupe Hildalgo, Feb. 2.	1848. Disorders in Ireland. Chartist meeting in London, April 10. John Mitchell tried and condemned to transportation, May.
		Postal convention between the United States and Great Britain. Formation of the Free Soil Party.	Habeas Corpus Act suspended in Ireland, July. Smith O'Brien arrested and condemned, Aug. 5.
	Extensive emigration from Europe to America during this year, particularly form Ireland.		

A.D.	FRANCE.	AUSTRIA, PRUSSIA, etc.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
		1846. Austria takes possession of Cracow.	
1847	Reform banquets in Strasburg, Chartres, etc. Michelet's lectures interrupted by the ministers, Dec. Abd-el-Kader surrenders, Dec. 22.	1847. Prussia:—Frederick William assembles the United Diet.	1847. Hayti:—Soulouque, president, March 2. Sardinia:—Charles Albert initiates reforms. Algiers:—Abd-el-Kader made a prisoner, Dec. 22.
1848	Debate on the Reform Bill, Feb. 8. Proposed banquet at Paris, abandoned, Feb. 21. Revolution commenced, Feb. 22. Barricades erected, Feb. 23. Guizot dismissed. Louis Philippe abdicates and flies, Feb. 24. Provisional government established. Lamartine, provisional president, Feb. 24. French Republic proclaimed, Feb. 27. Meeting of the National Assembly, May 4. Socialist insurrection, May 15. Bloody insurrection in Paris, June 23–26. Cavaignac, military dictator, June 24. Paris in a state of siege. New Constitution adopted, Nov. 4. Louis Napoleon Bonaparte elected president, Dec. 10.	1848. Revolution in Vienna and fall of Metternich, March 13; revolution in Buda-Pesth, Mar. 15–17; insurrection in Berlin, Mar. 18–19; German *Vorparlament* meets at Frankfort Mar. 31. Prussia at war with Denmark, April; Emperor flees from Vienna, May 17; insurrection at Prague; meeting of Hungarian National assembly, July 5; Hungarians prepare for war against Austria, Sept.; They defeat the Croatian Ban Jellachich, Sept. 29. Insurrection at Vienna, Oct. 6. The emperor leaves the city. The Hungarian army advances within 6 miles of Vienna, Oct. 11. Windischgrätz appointed commander of the imperial army.	1848. Italy:—Sicily in revolution—Constitutions granted in Sardinia, Tuscany, and Rome; Northern Italy rises against Austria—Charles Albert of Sardinia declares war against Austria in March; the Sardinians defeated at Custozza in July and Austrians occupy Milan. Insurrection in Rome against the pope, and assassination of his chief minister, Rossi, Nov. Bavaria:—Disturbances on account of Lola Montez—the king abdicates in favor of his son, Maximilian II, March 20. Denmark:—Frederick VII., king; revolt of Schleswig-Holstein, March. Poland:—Unsuccessful revolt at Cracow, April. Sicily declares itself independent, April. Holland receives a constitution, April. Sicily:—The duke of Genoa elected king, July 10. Armistice signed between Denmark, Prussia, and Sweden, Aug. 26. Sicily:—Messina bombarded and taken, by the royal forces Sept. 7.

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	United States.	Great Britain.
1849	Emigration from Europe to America during this year at the rate of 1000 a day.	1849. Zachary Taylor, 12th president.	1849. Moultan, in India, taken Jan. 2; battle of Gujerat ends Sikh war; the Punjab is annexed.
1850	Great agitation on the Slavery Question in the United States Congress. A University founded at Sydney, New South Wales. Deaths in 1850: U. S. A.: A. Judson, S. M. Fuller, John C. Calhoun, Zachary Taylor. EUROPE: Wordsworth, Jeffrey, Neander, Louis Philippe, Balzac, Rob't Peel. Woman's Rights Convention, held at Worcester, Mass., Oct. 23.	1850. Death of President Taylor. Millard Fillmore, 13th president. California admitted. Texas boundary settled, by the payment of 10,000,000 dollars to Texas. New Mexico and Utah organized as Territories. Bill for the arrest of fugitive slaves passed by Congress. Slave trade in the District of Columbia abolished.	1850. A British fleet blockades the ports of Greece, to enforce the alleged claims of British subjects. Haynau, "the Austrian butcher," chastised by the draymen in London, Sept.

A.D.	France.	Austria, Prussia, etc.	The World, elsewhere.
		1848. The emperor issues a proclamation against Vienna. Hungarians driven from Vienna, October 30. The Imperialists under Windischgrätz storm Vienna, Oct. 31. Ferdinand abdicates, Dec. 2. Francis Joseph becomes emperor. The Prussian king promulgates a constitution.	
		1849. The Frankfort Parliament offers the imperial crown of Germany to the Prussian king who declines. Insurrections in Dresden and Baden suppressed; National Assembly ends June 18; armistice between Denmark and Prussia, July 10. Russia brings aid to Austria against the Hungarians, Feb.; Hungarians defeated at Kapolna, Feb. 26–27; Hungary declares its independence, April 14; Haynau crushes the Hungarians at Temesvár; Görgey capitulates to the Russians at Világos, Aug. 13; the Hungarian revolution is crushed.	1849. Italy:—Republic proclaimed at Rome under Mazzini and others, Feb. 8. The grand duke of Tuscany flies. Provisional government proclaimed, Feb. 9. Charles Albert of Sardinia defeated by Radetsky, March 21—again totally defeated at Novara, March 23, he abdicates the throne in favor of his son, Victor Emanuel I. Insurrection in Genoa, April 1. Rome:—The French army, despatched to the aid of the pope, arrives under the walls of Rome, April 29. Rome surrenders to the French, July 2. Garibaldi leaves the city, July 3. The government placed in the hands of the pope's commissioners, Aug. 3. Venice capitulates to Radetsky, Aug. 22. Austrian power in Northern Italy re-established.
1850	Louis Philippe dies in England. French ambassador recalled from London, in consequence of a difficulty connected with an English claim on Greece, May 16. New electoral law, restricting the right of suffrage, passed, May 31. Arrangement with England on the Greek dispute, June 21. Dotation Bill, giving the president 2,160,000 francs ($405,000) per annum, passed, June 24.	1850. Prussia:—The king takes the oath required by the Constitution, Feb. 6. Attempt to assassinate him, May 22. Treaty signed at Munich between Austria, Bavaria, Saxony, and Würtemberg, to maintain the German Union, Feb. 27.	1850. Rome:—The pope returns, April, and revokes liberal constitution. Greece disputes the claims of Great Britain for losses of British subjects: is forced to submit. China:—Outbreak of the Taiping rebellion.

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	United States.	Great Britain.
1850	Northwest Passage discovered by Capt. McClure in the *Investigator* Oct. 26. Imprisoned in the ice and does not reach England till 1854. The British consul at Charleston calls the attention of the governor of South Carolina to a law of that State, under which British seamen (colored) are imprisoned when they enter her ports for trade or in distress, Dec. Appearance of Tennyson's *In Memoriam;* Dickens's *David Copperfield*; Wagner's *Lohengrin.*	1850. The Clayton-Bulwer treaty with England in regard to an interoceanic canal. Disunion Meetings held at Natchez (many present opposed to disunion); at Yazoo City (resolutions proposed voted down), Oct. 7; at Nashville (this convention passed resolutions recommending a congress of slaveholding States), Nov. 19. The *Advance* and *Rescue*, American vessels in search of Sir J. Franklin, completely fastened in the ice, Sept. 13. In their northerly drift reach lat. 75° 23′, Oct. 1. Conventions held to amend the Constitutions of the States of Indiana (Oct. 7), Virginia (Oct. 14), Maryland (Nov. 4), New Hampshire (Nov. 6). Narcisso Lopez and others tried at New Orleans for engaging in an expedition against Cuba, Dec. 17. Webster replies to Hülsemann on the rights of neutral nations, Dec. 21.	1850. Searches for Sir J. Franklin—the *North Star* returns to Spithead unsuccessful, Sept. 28. The *Prince Albert* arrives at Aberdeen with the intelligence that traces of his party had been found at Cape Reilly and Beechy Island, at the entrance to Wellington Channel, Oct. 1. Appointment by the pope of several Roman Catholic bishops and archbishops in England causes great excitement, and an indignant letter from Lord Russell, the premier, Nov.
1851	Jas. Richardson, the African traveller, dies at the village of Ungouratona, six days distant from Kuka, the capital of Bornou, March 4. According to the evidence of Mr. Baines before a Committee of the House of Commons there were in Great Britain 13,193 places of worship dissenting from the tenets of the Established Church, to which may be added Roman Catholic chapels, 597, minor sects and Jews, 550; total non-conformist churches, 14,340. Exhibition of the Works of Industry of all Nations, inaugurated by Queen Victoria, May 1, at the Crystal Palace.	1851. Lopez lands in Cuba at the head of a filibustering expedition; is captured and executed. General Quitman of Mississippi arrested for alleged violation of the neutrality law of 1818, by setting on foot a military expedition against Cuba. He resigns his office of governor, Feb. 3. Initial point of the boundary between the United States and Mexico established on the right bank of the Rio Grande del Norte, in 32° 22′ north latitude, and 219.4 meters from the centre of the bed of the river, April 24.	1851. A strong force of Kaffirs attacks Fort White, Cape of Good Hope, and are repulsed. The Kaffir chief, Hermanus, attacks Fort Beaufort, but is repulsed, he and his son killed, his band completely routed. 3000 Kaffirs attack the colonists and their allies near Fort Hare; driven back with the loss of 100 killed, Jan. Col. Somerset captures and burns Fort Armstrong, Feb. 23. The Hottentots of the Theopolis Mission Station in Lower Albany join in the insurrection, May 31. They are defeated in actions with the English troops on the 3d and 5th of June.

A.D.	FRANCE.	AUSTRIA, PRUSSIA, etc.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
		1850. Würtemberg denounces the ambition of the king of Prussia, and announces a league between Würtemberg, Bavaria, and Saxony, under the sanction of Austria, March 15. The Union Parliament meets at Erfurt in March and April.	1850. Turkey:—Insurrection in Bosnia.
		Treaty of peace between Prussia and Denmark, July 2.	
		Prussia refuses to join the restricted Diet of Frankfort, Aug. 25.	Denmark:—Bloody battle of Idstedt, between the Danes and Schleswig-Holsteiners, July 25.
		Difficulties occurring in Hesse-Cassel, between the elector and his people, in regard to the mode of taxation, Austria and Prussia respectively send armies to the Electorate to take opposite parts in the struggle, Sept.–Nov.	
		Austrian ultimatum delivered at Berlin, directing that Prussia evacuate Hesse in eight days, dissolve the Erfurt League, and recognize the Diet, etc., replied to by the Prussian king's signing the order calling out the whole military force of the monarchy, Nov. 6.	
		Prussian prestige overthrown by Austria at the conference of Olmütz, Nov. 29.	
1851	Presidential Dotation Bill, proposing an additional grant of 1,800,000 francs, rejected in the Assembly, Feb. 18.		1851. Denmark:—Schleswig-Holstein yields to the Commissioners of the Germanic Confederation, Jan. 10.
		1851. The Austrian government and the Ottoman Porte come to the following settlement respecting the Hungarian refugees: Full and entire amnesty conditioned on their not attempting to enter Hungary. Eight excepted, among them Kossuth and Bathyàny, Feb. 17.	
	The Sub-Committee of the Assembly, appointed by the Committee of Revision of the Constitution to authenticate petitions, reports that up to July 1 the petitions had been signed by 1,123,165 persons thus classfied: For revision, 741,011; for revision and prolongation of powers, 370,511; for prolongation of powers, 12,103—July 5.	Charles L. Brace, an American, arrested and imprisoned in Hungary on a charge of fomenting revolution, May 23.	Australia:—Discovery of large gold fields near Bathurst, Feb.
		Unveiling of Rauch's colossal statue of Frederick the Great, at Berlin, May 31.	East Indies:— Fort of the celebrated pirate sultan of Sulu destroyed by the Spanish government of Manilla, Feb. 28.

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	United States.	Great Britain
1851	Wyld's monster globe erected in London; employed 300 men nearly 30 days in fitting up the interior. The lord mayor of London, with several of the aldermen and common councilmen, the royal commissioners of the Exposition of Industry, etc., and the executive committee of the royal commissioners, leave England for France, by invitation of the prefect of the Seine.—Aug. 1. The inauguration of the railway between St. Petersburg and Moscow, in Russia, takes place Sept. 1. The town of Lagos, on the coast of Africa, destroyed by an English force, because the native chief refused to sign a treaty for the effectual suppression of the slave trade in his domimions. The chief is deposed, and another substituted in his place, Dec. 26–27. Deaths in 1851. U. S.: J. J. Audubon, S. Olin, J. F. Cooper, T. H. Gallaudet, S. G. Morton. Europe: Lord Bexley, Joanna Baillie, Codrington, Sheil, Lingard, Daguerre, Soult, Oersted, Jacobi, Turner. Ruskin begins publication of *Stones of Venice;* Helmholtz invents the ophthalmoscope.	1851. President issues a proclamation, warning all persons within the jurisdiction of the United States not to aid or engage in any expedition against the Island of Cuba, April 25. Convention of delegates from the Southern Rights Associations of South Carolina meets at Charleston, May 5; and adjourns after resolving that, "with or without co-operation, they are for a dissolution of the Union," May 8. Erie Railroad opened from New York City to Dunkirk, 439 miles, by President Fillmore, Daniel Webster, etc., May 15. Serious conflagrations in California. San Francisco alone suffers by them in May and June to the amount of $12,000,000. "Vigilance committee" at San Francisco. enforces order by summary execution. Nicaragua route, between New York and San Francisco, opened, Aug. 12. Great riot in New Orleans, growing out of the Cuban expedition Houses of Spanish residents attacked. The Spanish consul is obliged to ask protection, and is placed in the city prison for safety, Aug. 21. Riot, with loss of life at Christiana, Pa., upon an attempt to arrest a fugitive slave, Sept. 11. U. S. brig *Dolphin* sails on an expedition to run a line of soundings for telegraphic purposes across the Atlantic, Oct. U. S. steam frigate *Mississippi* sent to Turkey for Kossuth, receives him on board in the Dardanelles. The French government refuses to allow Kossuth to pass through France.	1851. The Russell Ministry resign, Feb. 22; but afterwards resume office, the Earl of Derby not having succeeded in forming a Cabinet. Hostilities with the Burmese. 1851. "The great aggregate meeting" of Roman Catholics, from all parts of the United Kingdom, for the inauguration of the Catholic defence association, is held at Dublin, Aug. 19. The American yacht "*America*," at the regatta at Cowes, wins "The cup of all nations," Aug. 22. Kossuth arrives by English steamer from Gibraltar, at Southampton, Eng. Ovations are offered him in various parts of the country. He leaves for the United States, Nov. The submarine telegraph between Dover and Calais completed Oct. 17. Opened for public use, Nov. 13.

A.D.	FRANCE.	AUSTRIA, PRUSSIA, etc.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1851	Revolution: Louis Napoleon by a *coup d'état* seizes the reins of government; dissolves the National Assembly; declares a state of siege; arrests the leaders of the opposition; constitutes an entire new ministry. The president orders the restoration of universal suffrage; an immediate election by people and army of a president to hold office for ten years, to be supported by a Council of State and two houses of Legislature. The vote of the army shows a large majority for Napoleon. Resistance to the usurpation is shown in various parts of France, but the overwhelming power of the army and a "state of siege" in 33 departments crushes all opposition. The election, under various controlling influences, results in the confirmation of Napoleon as president for ten years, by a vote of about seven out of eight millions.—Dec. 2–21.	**1851.** The Germanic Diet in answer to Lord Palmerston's protest against annexing the non-Germanic provinces of Austria to the Germanic Federation, says, "That no foreign interference should be allowed in a purely German question."—July 17. Marshal Radetzky, by proclamation from Monza, declares the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom to be in a state of siege, July 19. The emperor of Austria urges the minister president to take "into ripe and serious consideration the possibility of carrying out the Constitution of March 4, 1349."—Aug. 20. Louis Kossuth and 35 of his countrymen sentenced to death *in contumaciam*, at Pesth, for not appearing after citation, Sept. 22.	**1851.** Hawaii:—The difficulties between the Hawaiian and French governments are arranged according to the terms of a "mutual declaration," published at Honolulu, March 25. New Granada:—Congress abolishes slavery in the republic, to take effect January 1, 1852. —May 29. Italy:—An earthquake destroys Melfi, a city of 10,000 inhabitants, about 100 miles S. E. of Naples, and other towns in its vicinity. Seven shocks occurred within 24 hours. Melfi was separated by a ravine from Mount Vulture, upon which are many extinct craters. Not less than 3000 persons supposed to have perished.—July 14. Russia:—Her troops repeatedly defeated by the Circassians. —June. Nicaragua:—Gen. Munoz, ex-minister of war, deposes President Pineda, and sends him and most of his cabinet prisoners to Tigre Islands and makes Albaunaz president. The Senate assembles at Grenada, and elects Montenegro, president Aug. 4. West Indies:— Volcanic eruptions from eight craters in the mountains of Martinique, Aug. 5.

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	United States.	Great Britain.
		1851. Kossuth arrives at New York in December. Ovations are offered him in the principal cities of the Union. He has an interview with the president and addresses Congress. Principal room of the library of Congress destroyed by fire, together with paintings, statuary, models, and about 35,000 volumes of books, Dec. 24. Immigration, June 1, 1850, to Dec. 31, 1851, 558,000.	
1852	Immigration into California, from Asia is so large as to require special legislation.—April. Telegraphs across the English Channel. First national agricultural convention assembles at Washington, D. C., consisting of 151 members, representing 22 States, and the District of Columbia; organized by the choice of Marshal P. Wilder, of Mass., president. June 24. At Stafford House in London, some English ladies, headed by the Duchess of Sutherland, adopt an address to the women of America on the subject of negro slavery. It subsequently receives 576,000 signatures. Nov 26. Punishment of death restored in Tuscany.	1852. Deputations from the various States, in behalf of the Irish exiles, wait upon President Fillmore—Jan. 23. The Ohio State House entirely consumed by fire. Gold medal presented to Henry Clay by citizens of New York, Feb. 10. Memorial presented to House of Representatives of California, from 1218 citizens of South Carolina and Florida, asking permission "to colonize a rural district with a population of not less than 2000 slaves." Feb. 10. Southern Rights convention at Montgomery, Ala., passes resolutions against making resistance to the compromise measures an issue of their party, and against intervention, March 5.	1852. Lord Granville, in relation to the firing on the American steamer *Prometheus* by the British man-of-war *Express*, states to Mr. Lawrence, for the information of his government, that her majesty's government entirely disavow the act. Jan. 10. Dr. Rae returns unsuccessful from his search for Sir John Franklin, down the Mackenzie River, and from its mouth eastward 500 miles. He was sent out in the spring of 1851 by the Hudson's Bay Company. Feb. British troops occupy Rangoon in Burmah, April 14.

A.D.	FRANCE.	AUSTRIA, PRUSSIA, etc.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
			1851. Cuba: — Expedition against Cuba under General Narcisso Lopez, 500 strong, sails from New Orleans, Aug. 3, and Key West, 10th; effects a landing at Cubanos, 11th; is routed on the 20th. Lopez is taken, 29th, and publicly garrotted, Sep. 1. His followers shot or condemned to ten years' labor in Spain. The funeral obsequies of the Spaniards and Cubans who fell in the contest with Lopez are celebrated with great pomp at the Cathedral in Havana. $70,000 are subscribed by the inhabitants of Havana, for the benefit of their widows and children, Sept. 9. Mexico: — General Mariana Arista inaugurated president, Jan. 15; Canales, Carvajal, and others issue pronunciamentos against the general government. Some fighting follows with varied success, Sept.–Oct.–Nov.
1852	President Bonaparte orders the confiscation of the Orleans property, Jan. 22. President Bonaparte commences his tour through Southern France, Sept. 16. Visits the Château D'Amboise, and releases Abd-el-Kader, who had been a prisoner for five years, Oct. 10. Returns to Paris, making a pompous entry into the city, Oct. 16. A decree of the president convokes the Senate for Nov. 4, for the purpose of deliberating on the restoration of the empire. Oct. 19.	1852. The emperor of Russia visits the emperor of Austria at Vienna, May 8.	1852. Argentine Confederation:— General Urquiza completes the passage of the Parana and prepares to approach Buenos Ayres, Jan. 8. Battle of Santos Lugares, (Monte Caseros.) between Urquiza and Rosas, results in the total defeat of Rosas and his flight to England, Feb. 3. During the night the city is saved from pillage by detachments from the various ships of war of all nations in the harbor. The allied army enters Buenos Ayres, Feb. 18. —Urquiza, director of the Argentine Confederation, deposed, Sept. 11.—Buenos Ayres leaves the Argentine Confederation. —The Chamber of Representatives of Buenos Ayres declares the river Parana open to the navigation of all nations, Oct. 13.

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	United States.	Great Britain.
1852	Deaths in 1852. **U. S.** H. Clay, D. Webster, S. Nott, M. Stuart, D. Drake, J. H. Paine, H. Greenough, Amos Lawrence, P. Milledoler, J. Vanderlyn, J. L. Kingsley, J. P. Norton, Hosea Ballou. Europe. Thos. Moore, Schwartzenberg, Pradier, Wellington, Dr. Mantell, D'Orsay, Lee, Gioberti. Appearance of *Uncle Tom's Cabin.*	1852. Kossuth continues to be fêted in different cities, and finally quits the country under the name of Alexander Smith, July 16. Henry Clay dies, June 29. Obsequies celebrated at New York, July 20. Daniel Webster dies, Oct. 24. Funeral solemnities celebrated at Boston, Nov. 15. The United States declines the tri-partite convention respecting Cuba proposed by England and France, Dec. 1. Immigration, 375,000.	1852. Submarine telegraph wires coated with gutta percha laid across St. George's Channel from Holyhead, a distance of eighty miles, completing the communication between London and Dublin. June 1. Queen Victoria issues her proclamation against "Roman Catholic ecclesiastics, wearing the habit of their order, exercising the rites and ceremonies of the Roman Catholic religion in highways and places of public resort." June 15. Duke of Wellington dies, Sept. 14. His obsequies take place in London, Nov. 18. Fall of the Protectionist ministry of Lord Derby and Mr. D'Israeli, after an existence of nine months, Dec. 17. By a decree of the governor general of British India, the province of Pegu (Burma..) is annexed to the British dominions. Dec.

A.D.	FRANCE.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1852	The Senate decrees the re-establishment of the empire, subject to the ratification of the people, Nov. 7. The vote is taken throughout France and Algeria., Nov. 21 and 22; result—7,824,129 in favor of re-establishing the empire against 253,149 negative and 63,126 void ballots. At the Hotei de Ville, in Paris, Louis Napoleon is publicly proclaimed Emperor of the French, under the name of Napoleon III., Dec. 2.	1852. Greece:—Signing of a convention in London by England, France, Prussia, Bavaria, and Greece in reference to the affairs of Greece. Nov. 18. Hawaii:—Eruption of Mauna Loa; lasts several weeks. Feb. India:—The British take Prome in Burmah, October 9. Italy:—The punishment of death is re-established in Tuscany, for treason, crimes against religion, murder, and robbery with violence, Nov. 10. —The pope addresses a letter to the king of Sardinia, strongly adverse to the bill under consideration in the Piedmontese parliament, permitting marriages without religious ceremonies; it is consequently withdrawn by the ministry, Dec. 20. —At Rome, Bishop Ives, of North Carolina, U.S., formerly an Episcopalian, is received into the Catholic Church by the pope, Dec. 26. Liberia:—President Roberts attacks and gains possession of the native chief Boyer's principal town, Jan. 15. Mexico:—Carvajal attacks Camargo and is defeated, Feb. 21. A French filibustering expedition under Raousset de Boulbon in Sonora is defeated at Hermosillo, Nov. 1. Spain:—Murderous assault on the queen by a priest, Feb. 2. Switzerland:—The Canton of Ticino suppresses the order of Capuchin monks, and expels all of that order under 65 years of age, Nov. Turkey:—War breaks out between the Turks and Montenegrins, Dec. 15.

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	United States.	Great Britain.
1853	Firmans accorded to all subjects of the Porte (not Mussulmans) confirming their religious rights, June. The first Norwegian railway opened, July 4. The American expedition under Com. Perry arrives in Japan, July 8. On the 14th he lands and delivers to the imperial commissioners the letter from the American president. The first Presbyterian Chinese church organized at San Francisco, U. S., Nov. Cholera prevails in Europe. Several new asteroids discovered. Deaths in 1853: U. S.: C.B.Adams, Junius Smith, W. R. King, B. Bates, Sim. Greenleaf. Europe: Tieck, Arago, Von Buch, Mrs. Opie, Ralph Wardlaw.	1853. Adverse decision of Napoleon III., arbiter between the United States and Portugal, in case of the *General Armstrong*, read at Washington, Jan. 17. Franklin Pierce and William R. King declared duly elected president and vice-president for four years from 4th, March next, Feb. 9. Departure of Kane's Expedition in search of Franklin, May 31. Important amendments to the city charter of New York, restraining the power of municipal officers in money matters adopted, June 7. The Koszta affair, involving the United States and Austria, July–Sept. Crystal Palace at New York opened in the presence of the president of the United States July 14. Remaining portion of "Table Rock," at the Falls of Niagara, breaks off, Sept. 9. *Great Republic*, clipper of 4,000 tons, largest merchantman in the world, launched at East Boston, Mass., Oct. 4. Captain Gunnison and party massacred by the Indians in Utah, Oct. 26. Yellow fever epidemic in the States bordering on Gulf of Mexico, carries off from 12,000 to 15,000 persons. Bedini, the papal nuncio, tries to influence the Roman Catholic laity to give up their church property to the bishops, but does not succeed. He quits the country. The Gadsden Purchase concluded with Mexico, Dec. 30. Immigration, 368,000.	1853. Kaffir chiefs send in their submission to General Cathcart, thereby closing the war in South Africa, Feb. 10. Peace concluded, March 9. Doncaster church, built in 1070, destroyed by fire, Feb. 28. Warlike stores, supposed to be for Kossuth, seized, April 14. Mrs. H. B. Stowe, authoress of *Uncle Tom's Cabin* received at Stafford House by many of the nobility and statesmen of England, May 7. Dublin Industrial Exhibition opened, May 12. The English and French fleet co-operate in the East. The "strike" at Stockport ceases, and 20,000 men resume labor, having accomplished their object, an advance of ten per cent. in their wages, August 8. Similar strikes occur at Leeds, Kidderminster, and other cities. Queen Victoria visits Ireland, Aug. Captain Inglefield, of the *Phœnix*, arrives from the Arctic regions with the news of the discovery of the Northwest Passage, by Captain McClure of the *Investigator*, Oct., 1850. The first stone of a Roman Catholic cathedral laid at Shrewsbury, by Bishop Brown, Dec. 12. The Dublin Exhibition building is formally opened as a winter garden, by the Lord Lieutenant and the Countess St. Germains, Dec. 15.

A.D.	France.	Austria, Prussia, etc.	The World, elsewhere.
1853	Russia, Austria, and Prussia at last acknowledge Napoleon III. emperor of the French, Jan. Marriage of the emperor and Eugenie de Montijo, countess de Teba, celebrated at Cathedral of Notre Dame, Paris, Jan. 29. General St. Priest, and many other legitimists, secretly arrested in Paris, on the charge of political communication with the count of Chambord, and some of having sent false intelligence to foreign journals, Feb. Application is made by the French government to the English for Napoleon's will, Feb. Subsequently granted. Funeral of Mme. Raspail at Paris, the occasion of a formidable socialist demonstration. 40,000 persons march in procession to Père la Chaise, March. Preparations to oppose Russia in her pretensions in the East. Fleet sent to Turkish waters, March. A peace address, signed by 4000 English merchants, bankers, and traders, is presented to Napoleon III., at the Tuileries. March. A bill restoring capital punishment for attempts on the life of the emperor, or to subvert the imperial government, is passed, May. Plot to assassinate the emperor, while on his way to the Opera Comique, discovered at Paris, July 7. The duke de Nemours, on behalf of the entire Orleans family, effects a reconciliation with the count de Chambord, Nov. A plebiscite declares in favor of the empire by a large majority, Nov. Unveiling of the statue of Marshal Ney, on the spot where he was shot, and the anniversary of his execution, Dec. 7.	1853. Austria offers herself as a mediator between the Turks and Montenegrins, Feb. 1. Attempt on the life of emperor of Austria at the ramparts of Vienna, Feb. 18. Baden :—Prof. Gervinus tried for high treason in publishing his *Introduction to the History of 19th Century*. Sentence, ten months' imprisonment, and book to be destroyed March 5. Prussia:—Democratic conspiracy discovered at Berlin, Mar. 29.	1853 Belgium:—Marriage of the duke of Brabant, heir-apparent of the throne, and the Archduchess Maria, Aug. 22. Canada:—Gavazzi lectures at Quebec and Montreal; riots ensue; military called out; June 6–9. —The first sod of the European and North American Railroad turned at St. Johns, Sept. 14. China:—Nankin taken by the Taipings, March 21. Amoy captured, May. Denmark:—Parliament prorogued and a "fundamental" law issued, by which the government becomes hereafter an absolute one, July. Holland :—The first chamber adopts the much-disputed law on religious liberty, Sept. India:—Battle of Donabew, in Burmah: Sir J. Cheape conquers Pegu, March. Italy:—An insurrection breaks out at Milan, but is vigorously suppressed by Radetsky, Feb. 6. The property of the Lombardo-Venetian refugees sequestered till they can prove they are not implicated in this outbreak, and 10,000 Ticinese expelled from Austrian Italy, Feb. 26. Protracted diplomatic controversies between Austria and both Sardinia and Switzerland follow—Sardinia solemnly protesting, April 16. —The pope prohibits the circulation of *Uncle Tom's Cabin* in his dominions, May 10. Guerazzi tried at Florence for high treason, and found guilty, June 11. —New church, built for the Waldenses, opened and consecrated at Turin, Dec. 15. Mexico:—New revolution; Arista resigns the presidency, Jan. —Santa Anna, having been elected president, is received in Mexico with great enthusiasm, April.

A. D.	Progress of Society, etc.	United States.	Great Britain.
1854	Deputation of "Friends" presents to the emperor of Russia a peace memorial, Feb. Complete equality before the law secured to all subjects of the Porte, without distinction of creed, by treaty, March. Commercial treaty concluded between the U. S. and Japan, March; this is the opening of the modern era in Japan. The first railway is opened in Brazil, the emperor and empress being present at the inauguration, April.	1854. The steamer *San Francisco* founders at sea; 240 U. S. troops washed overboard; the rest of 700 rescued by the *Three Bells*, *Kilby*, and *Antarctic*, Jan. 5. Astor Library opened for use of the public, in New York City, Jan. 9. Massachusetts Emigrant Society organized and incorporated by Eli Thayer, April 20. Mass meetings at Boston, Feb. 23; Newmarket, N. H., Feb. 27; New York, May 13, against the Kansas-Nebraska bill, which, however, becomes a law, May 30. Leavenworth, Kansas, founded, June 13.	1854. Parliament opened by queen, who expresses a desire that exertions for an amicable settlement of the Eastern difficulties should be persevered in, Jan. 31. The queen reviews the fleet on its departure for the Baltic, March 11. Treaty of alliance between England, France, and Turkey, March 12. War declared against Russia, March 28. A day of humiliation and prayer observed, April 26. Launch of the *Royal Albert*, the queen christening the vessel, May 13. Crystal Palace at Sydenham opened by the queen, June 10.

A.D.	Austria, Prussia, etc.	The World, elsewhere.
		1853. Spain:—New and stringent law against liberty of the press published, Jan. 2. Switzerland:—Insurrection in Fribourg by the Jesuit party speedily suppressed, April. Persia:—Earthquakes at Shiraz (12,000 lives lost), May 9; and Teheran, July 11. Venezuela:—Earthquake at Cumana; 600 persons killed, July 15. Peru:—Difficulty at Chincha Islands between Peruvian commandant and American shipmasters, Aug. 17. China:—Shanghai taken by Taipings, Sept. 7. Portugal:—Maria II. (queen) dies, Nov. 10. Succeeded by Pedro V. Eastern Affairs:—War between Turkey and Russia.—Prince Menschikoff sent by the emperor of Russia with demands which are rejected by the Porte and he leaves Constantinople, May 21. The Russians cross the Pruth, July 2. The Porte addresses a protest to the Russian cabinet against the occupation of the Principalities, July 14. The Conference of Vienna draw up the celebrated "Vienna Note," for the joint acceptance of Russia and Turkey, July 26. Russia at once accepts; Turkey requires modifications, Aug. 19; which Russia will not accede to, Sept. 14. Military congress at Olmütz, Sept. 20. The note is dropped, Sept. 30. Turkey declares war against Russia, Oct. 23. The allied French and English fleet enter the Bosporus, Oct. 25. Hostilities commenced on the Danube, Oct. 30. Turks capture Fort St. Nicholas in the Black Sea, Oct. 31. Turks defeat Russians at Oltenitza, Nov. 4. Turkish fleet destroyed at Sinope by Russians, Nov. 30. The Vienna Conference continues its efforts to effect an arrangement between the belligerents, Dec. Decided manifestation of the people of Constantinople in favor of war, Dec. 21. The religious fanaticism of both parties is aroused.
1854	Alliance, offensive and defensive, between Austria and Prussia, signed April 20, for the exclusion of Russia from the permanent occupation of the Danubean principalities. By agreement with Turkey, Austria occupies the Danubian principalities, June.	1854. Brazil:—San Salvador destroyed by an earthquake, causing a loss of 200 lives, and $4,000,000 of property, April 16. Canada:—Parliament House at Quebec burnt, including government library and philosophical apparatus, Feb. 1. India:—The Ganges Canal, a work of great magnitude, opened, April 8. Mexico:—Battle of Guayamas, between a filibustering expedition under count de Boulbon and the Mexicans, July 13. The count is defeated, taken prisoner, and, Aug. 12, shot. Spain:—The insurrection of the people at Madrid against the Regent Maria Christina (July 17) triumphs, and the Rivas ministry resign, July 19. Espartero enters the city, and is received with great enthusiasm, July 29. —Maria Christina, the queen mother, leaves Madrid for Portugal. Venezuela:—Slaves emancipated, April 25. Saxony:—King Frederick Augustus II. killed in the Tyrol by a fall from his carriage, Aug. 9.

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	United States.	Great Britain.
1854	Deaths in 1854: U. S.:— N. B. Blunt, Jacob Burnett, John Davis, Com. Downes, J. Harrington, last survivor of battle of Lexington, Mrs. E. Judson, Bishop Wainwright. Europe:— Anglesey, Cockburn, E. Forbes, Jameson, Maitland, Melloni, Montgomery, Paixhans, Pellico, Plunkett, Rubini, Schelling, Mme. Sontag, Mrs. C. Southey, Talfourd, Wilson, St. Arnaud, Denman, Lockhart. "Immaculate Conception of the Virgin" proclaimed as a dogma by the pope, Dec. 8.	1854. San Juan, Nicaragua, bombarded and burnt by the U. S. sloop-of-war, *Cyane*, July 13. Lawrence, Kansas, settled by anti-slavery men, July 30. Giulia Grisi and Giuseppe Mario, the two most renowned lyric artists of Europe, arrive at New York, Aug. 19. Cholera prevails June-Nov.; yellow fever prevails, Aug.-Nov. Immigration about 500,000. Ostend Manifesto by the American ministers in Europe, Buchanan, Mason, and Soulé, calling for the purchase of Cuba by the United States.	1854. Treaty between Japan and Great Britain. England consents to the establishment of the Orange River republic, Feb. 23. Law passed for the enlistment of foreigners in the British service, Dec. 22.

A.D.	Eastern Affairs.	The World, elsewhere.
1854	The Anglo-French fleet enters the Black Sea, Jan. 5. Turks defeat Russians at Citate, Jan. 6. Negotations for peace continue through the Vienna Conference, Jan. Russian ambassadors quit London, Paris, Feb. 7. English and French ambassadors dismissed St. Petersburg, Feb. 16. England and France resolve to summon Russia to evacuate the Principalities by the 30th April, Feb. 28. Russians cross the Danube, March. Treaty of alliance concluded between England, France, and the Porte, March 12. Anglo-French ultimatum forwarded to St. Petersburg. Russia refuses a reply. England and France declare war against Russia, March 28. Counter declaration of war by Russia against England and France, April 12. Convention between England and France, April 18. Odessa bombarded, April 22. Anglo-French fleet scours the Baltic, May, June. Austro-Turkish Convention, June 4. Russians raise the siege of Silistria, June 22, and re-cross the Danube, July 7. Russians defeated by Turks at Rutschuk, July 12 and 13. Are compelled to evacuate the Principalities and re-cross the Pruth, Aug. 16. Bomarsund capitulates to the allied fleet and French army, Aug. 16. Austrian armies enter the Principalities, Aug. 23. Allies land in the Crimea, Sept. 14. Defeat the Russians at the Alma, Sept. 20. Commence the siege of Sebastopol, Sept. 28. Fire opened, Oct. 17. Battle of Balaklava, Russians repulsed, Oct. 25. Battle of Inkermann, Russians again repulsed, Nov. 5.	

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	United States.	Great Britain.
1855	Panama railroad completed, first train on it Jan. 28. Financial panic in California, Feb. Suspension Bridge at Niagara first crossed, March 14. Difficulty in Phila. about slaves of J. H. Wheeler of N. Carolina, July 18. Bessemer's process for manufacturing steel, patented. Deaths in 1855: U. S.: S. H. Cone, Abbott Lawrence, John C. Spencer, T. R. Beck. Europe: Jos. Hume, Miss Mitford Nicholas I. Charlotte Brontè Lord Raglan Saml. Rogers, Ans. Rothschild, Mickiewicz.	1855. Southern Commercial Convention at New Orleans, Jan. 8. U. S. S. *Waterwitch* fired on, on the Paraguay, Feb. 1. U. S. Dist. Court in Wisconsin pronounces the Fugitive Slave Law unconstitutional, Feb. 3. Missourians invade Lawrence and perpetrate frauds at the elections for a legislature in Kansas. Free-State convention at Lawrence, Kansas, Aug. 14. William Walker (filibuster) takes possession of Granada, Nicaragua, Oct. 16. Kansas Free-State convention at Topeka. Oct. 23, draws up constitution. Proclamation against filibustering by President Pierce, Dec. 8. British Arctic vessel *Resolute* found and brought to New London by an American whaler, Dec. 23.	1855. Resignation of the Aberdeen ministry, Jan. 29. Formation of the Palmerston ministry, Feb. Visit of the emperor and empress of France, April 16. Introduction of Civil Service Reform, May 21. Death of Lord Raglan, commander-in-chief at Sebastopol, June 28. The queen and Prince Albert visit the emperor Louis Napoleon at Paris, Aug. 18. Visit of the king of Sardinia to England, Nov. 30. Captain McClure receives the reward of £5,000 for discovery of "the N. W. passage," and is knighted, Nov.
1856	Submarine telegraph cable laid from Cape Breton to Newfoundland, July 12. Dudley Observatory inaug. at Albany, Aug. 28. N. Y. and Newfoundland telegraph line, 1715 miles, opened to St. John's, Nov. 10. Revival of the African slave trade recommended by Gov. Adams in S. Carolina. Arctic discovery ship *Resolute* presented to Queen Victoria by Lieut. Hartstene for the U. S. Government, Dec. 30.	1856. N. P. Banks, Jr., of Mass., elected Speaker of House of Represent. of U. S., after a contest of 9 weeks, by plurality of 3 votes, Feb. 2. Free State Legisl. at Topeka, Kansas, elect Reeder and Lane as delegates to Congress, Feb. 8. Kansas Investigation Committee appointed, Mar. 19. Lawrence, Kansas, captured and plundered by the slavery men. Personal assault on Senator Sumner of Mass. in the U. S. Senate by Brooks of S. Carolina, May 22.	1856. Annexation of the kingdom of Oudh in India, Feb. Seizure of a vessel under the British flag by Chinese authorities the cause of a war between the two countries Oct. 8. British fleet bombard and partially destroy Canton, China, Oct. 23. Occupation of Herat by Persians leads to declaration of war by the British, Nov. 1.

A.D.	France.	Europe, elsewhere.	The World, elsewhere.
1855	Industrial Exhibition opened at Paris, May 15.	1855. Russia: —Death of the Emperor Nicholas I., March 2.—Alexander II. succeeds. —The Sardinian troops join the allied forces in the Crimea. —The allies take possession of Kertch, May 24. —The allies repulsed in an assault on the outposts of Sebastopol, June 18. —Kars invested by the Russians, June 23. Russians in the Crimea defeated in the battle of the Tchernaya, Aug. 16. Fall of Sebastopol—The Malakhoff carried by the French, Sept. 8. Terrific attack of the Russians on Kars repulsed, Sep. 29. Town capitulates to Russians, Nov. 28. Austria:—Death at Trieste of Don Carlos claimant of the Spanish throne, March 10.	1855. Mexico;—Santa Anna abdicates, Aug. 9. Carrera chosen to succeed him. Alvarez resigns the presidency and is succeeded by Comonfort, Dec.
1856	Peace conference at Paris opened Feb. 25. Birth of an heir to the throne, March 16. Treaty of peace marking the end of the Crimean War, signed at Paris, March 30. Black Sea neutralized; Kars restored to Turkey; Sebastopol to Russia; Danubian Principalities freed from Russian protectorate; navigation of the Danube free. Destructive floods near Lyons, etc., whole villages destroyed, June.	1856. Preliminaries of peace signed at Vienna, Feb. 1. Austria issues a decree of amnesty for the Hungarian revolutionists of 1848-49 (July). The Crimea wholly evacuated by the allies, July 12. Gunpowder explosion at Salonica, Turkey, 700 killed and wounded, July 17. Russia: — Alexander II. crowned emperor, Sept. 7. Spain: —Narvaez succeeds O'Donnell in the government. Naples:—French and English ministers leave, Oct. 28.	1856. Costa Rica:—Walker's invasion defeated at Guanacaste, March 20. —Walker defeats 3000 Costa Ricans at Rivas, April 11. Panama:—Riot on the Panama R. R., 30 passengers killed, April 15. Walker elected president of Nicaragua, June 25. Earthquake in Egypt, Syria, and isles of Mediterranean Sea. About 1200 lives lost, and many thousand buildings destroyed, Oct. 12.

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	United States.	Great Britain.
1856	Deaths in 1856: U. S.— J. M. Berrien, Ogden Hoffman, Com. Morris, J. G. Perceval, Jno. C. Warren, J. M. Clayton, U. S. S., George Steers, naval architect, T. Crawford, sculptor. Louis M'Lane Europe:— Heinrich Heine, Jno. Braham, Sir W. Hamilton, metaphysician, Von Biela, astronomer, Lord Hardinge, Father Matthew, Hugh Miller, Sir John Ross, Westmacott, Yarrell, Delaroche.	1856. Buchanan nominated for president by Dem. Convention at Cincinnati June 7. Frémont nominated for president by Repub. Convention at Philadelphia, June 17. H. of Repres. pass a bill admitting Kansas under Topeka Constitution, July 3. Topeka legislature dispersed by U. S. troops under Col. Sumner, July 4. John W. Geary confirmed as Gov. of Kansas, July 31. Whitefield and Reeder both rejected by H. of Repres. as delegates from Kansas, Aug. 1. U. S. troops in Kansas arrest and disarm parties of emigrants from New England, Oct. 10. Buchanan elected pres. Nov. 4. Barrier Forts, near Canton, China, destroyed by U. S. squadron for an attack on an American boat, Dec. 6.	
1857	Geo. Peabody gives $300,000 to establish a free Literary and Scientific Institute at Baltimore, Feb. 12. The Atlantic telegraph cable first joined at sea by the *Niagara* and *Agamemnon*, Aug. 5, but breaks. Aug. 11. Loss of the *Central America* and 450 lives, Sept. 8. Deaths in 1857. U. S.: C. Colton, E. K. Kane, W. L. Marcy, Thos. J. Rusk, Eli Smith. Europe: De Musset, Beranger, J. W. Croker, Marshall Hall, Douglas Jerrold, Eugene Sue, Cavaignac, Aug. Comte, Chris. Rauch.	1857. Buchanan inaugurated president, March 4. The Dred Scot Decision delivered by Chief Justice Taney, March 6. R. J. Walker accepts appointment as Governor of Kansas, March 26. General financial panic begins with suspension of Ohio Life and Trust Co., Aug. 24. Lecompton Convention, Kansas, meets Sept. 7, and adopts pro-slavery constitution, Nov. 7. Suspension of Philadelphia banks, Sept. 25 and 26, followed by general suspension of banks in Pa., Md., D. C., R. I. Suspension of N. Y. city banks, Oct. 13–14, and Massachusetts bank same day. Payments resumed, Dec. 12.	1857. Palmerston ministry outvoted on the Chinese question, March 3. Treaty of Peace with Persia signed March 4 after a four months' war. New septennial Parliament meets, April 30. The Manchester Art Exhibition opened, May 5. Sepoy Rebellion in India, mutiny at Meerut May 10; King of Delhi proclaimed sovereign of India, May 12; Mutiny at Lucknow, May 30; at Cawnpore, June 5; Massacre at Cawnpore, July 15. Havelock defeats the rebels under Nana Sahib, and recaptures Cawnpore July 17. Sir Colin Campbell the new com.-in-chief, arrives at Calcutta, Aug. 14. Delhi taken after an assault of 6 days, Sept. 20.

A.D.	France.	Europe, elsewhere.	The World, elsewhere.
			1856. Granada, Nicaragua, destroyed by Walker, Nov. 20–25.
1857	Congress for the purpose of settling the controversy between Prussia and Switzerland over Neufchâtel, meets at Paris, March. Commercial treaty between France and Russia, June.	1857. Austria:—Amnesty to political offenders in Lombardy, &c., Jan. 25. Denmark abolishes the Sound Dues, March 14. Prussia renounces its claims to Neufchâtel, May. Sweden and Norway:—Charles Louis, prince-royal, made Regent, Sept. 26.	1857. Mexico:—New constitution promulgated, March 11. Costa Rica:—Walker surrenders Rivas, and agrees to leave Nicaragua, May 1. Nicaragua: — Walker and his men surrender to U. S. ship *Wabash*, Com. Paulding, Dec. 8. China:—Canton bombarded by the English and French and taken, Dec. 28–29.

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	United States.	Great Britain.
			1857. Lucknow relieved by Havelock, Sept. 25. Havelock in Lucknow relieved by Campbell, Nov. 17; Campbell's victory at Cawnpore, Dec. 6.
1858	Commercial failures in one year, ending Dec. 25, 1857, amount to 5123: liabilities, $291,750,000. Launch of the monster steamer *Great Eastern* at London, Jan. 31. Crawford's monument to Washington, at Richmond, inaugurated, Feb. 22. Donati's comet seen in June and July. Burton and Speke discover Lakes Tanganyika and Victoria Nyanza. Atlantic telegraph laid successfully Aug. 5. National Teachers' Association—1st Ann. Convention at Cincinnati, Aug. 11.	1858. Mr. Buchanan's "Kansas Message" to H. Reps., with Lecompton Constitution Feb. 2. "Anti-Lecompton Democratic" meetings in Phila., N. Y., etc., Feb. and March. Bill to admit Kansas as a State, under Lecompton Const., passes the Senate, March 23. The House passes another bill. New Free State Convention of Kansas, at Leavenworth, March 25. The "English Kansas bill" passed both Houses of Congress, April 30.	1858. The Princess-Royal of England married to the Prince of Prussia, Jan. 25. Steamer *Great Eastern* first floated, Jan. 31. Resignation of Palmerston's ministry, Feb. 22, and accession of Lord Derby, March 1. Lucknow taken by the British, March 21. Suppression of the Sepoy mutiny, July. Eng. steam. *Cyclops* bombards Jeddah, July 25–26. Baron Rothschild takes his seat in H. of Commons, July 26, the first Jewish member of Parliament.
	Queen Victoria's message to President Buchanan sent and received, August 16.		
	Slaver *Echo* captured and carried to Charleston, August 27.		The East India Company ceases to exist, and its vast possessions pass into the hands of the British Government, Aug. 2.
	First overland mail for California leaves St. Louis, Sept. 16. Boston Public (Free) Library opened, costing $450,000, Sept. 17.	Minnesota State Government organized at St. Paul, May 23.	
		Atlantic telegraph fleet sails from Plymouth, England, June 10.	
	Deaths in 1858. U. S.— T. H. Benton, Rob. Hare, H. W. Herbert, Freeman Hunt, Com. Perry, Gen. Quitman, Gen. P. F. Smith, N. W. Taylor, B. F. Butler, Parker Cleveland, Wm. Jay. Europe— R. Brown, botanist, Geo. Combe, Rachel, Reschid Pacha, Radetsky, Ary Scheffer, Robt. Owen, Sir W. Reid, Foresti.	The President sends a message announcing peaceable settlement of trouble in Utah, June 10. Treaty of Peace and Amity with China, signed, at Tien-Tsin, June 13. Modified Lecompton Constitution rejected by people of Kansas, Aug. 2	Queen Victoria and Prince Albert visit the French emperor at Cherbourg, Aug. 4.
		News of the completion of Atlantic telegraph received with joyful demonstrations, Aug. 5.	
		Magnificent celebration at New York, Sept. 1.	
	Appearance of Buckle's *Introduction to the History of Civilization.*		
1859	U. S. Agricultural Convention at Washington, D. C. Jan. 3.	1859. New hall of the U. S. Senate first occupied, Jan. 4.	1859. Disraeli introduces a new Reform Bill, Feb. 28.
	Slidell's bill, giving $30,000,000 to facilitate the acquisition of Cuba, introduced, Jan. 10.		England protests against Austrian menaces of Sardinia, April 21.
		Mr. McLane recognizes the Juarez government in Mexico, April 4.	
	Southern Convention at Vicksburgh discusses the opening of the slave trade, May 11,		

A.D.	France.	Europe, elsewhere.	The World, elsewhere.
1858	Attempt by Orsini and others to assassinate the emperor with a hand grenade: 8 persons k. and 156 wounded, Jan. 14. Meeting between Napoleon III. and Cavour at Plombières where an alliance is determined on against Austria on condition of the cession of Savoy and Nice to France, July.	1858. Russia:—Process of emancipation begun, Jan. Outbreak of war between Turkey and the Montenegrins, Feb. Spain : — O'Donnell again at the head of the government, June.	1858. Mexico:—Revolution, Comonfort gives up the government to Juarez; Zuloaga proclaimed president by a H. of Representatives; war between the liberals under Juarez and the reactionaries under Miramon. China : — The Pei-ho forts captured by the English and the French, May 19; treaty of Tien Tsin (June 26) between China and Great Britain, France, Russia, and the United States. Russia obtains the Amur province. Turkey:—Massacre of Christians at Jeddah—45 killed, June 15. Japan concludes treaties with the United States, Great Britain, France, and Russia. Egypt: — First train on the Suez railroad crosses the isthmus in eleven hours from Suez to Alexandria, Dec. 5. Hayti: — Revolution; Faustin banished; General Geffrard proclaimed president, Dec. 21.
1859	The emperor's New Year's speech to Hubner, Austrian minister, causes a war sensation, Jan. 1. Prince Napoleon, cousin of the emperor, marries the Princess Clothilde, daughter of the king of Sardinia, Jan. 30. French troops reach Turin and Genoa April 26–30.	1859. Austria demands that Sardinia shall disarm, April 23. England protests against this menace. Sardinian army on a war footing.	1859. Peru:—Earthquake destroys part of Quito, March 29. Mexico:—Miramon fails in his attempt on Cuba but shares in the victory of Tacubaya, April 11.

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	United States.	Great Britain.
1859	Great fire at Key West, 110 houses; loss $2,750,000, May 16. Several slavers captured by U. S. vessels. Remarkable religious revival in Ireland, June, July, etc. Excessive heat in California and in Europe, June-July. Wise travels 1200 miles in a balloon from St. Louis to New York state, July 11. Celebration of 100th birthday of Schiller, Nov. 10. Darwin's *Origin of Species*. Deaths in 1859: U. S.: J. W. Alexander, Rufus Choate, Bp. Doane, Hor. Mann, Den. Olmsted, W. H. Prescott, Rich. Rush, Geo. Bush, J. Y. Mason, Washington Irving. Europe: H. Hallam, Dr. Abbott, T. K. Hervey, Humboldt, Leigh Hunt, Lady Morgan De Tocqueville, Metternich, De Quincey, I. K. Brunel, Carl Ritter, Louis Spohr, Sir J. Stephen, Macaulay, Robert Stephenson.	1859. Gen. Harney takes possession of the island of San Juan (now Vancouver's island) July 9. Kansas Const. Convention meets at Wyandotte, July 5. Constitution ratified by the people, Oct. 4. Gen. Harney proclaims possession of the island of San Juan for the U. States, July 27. Mr. Ward, U. S. minister, reaches Pekin, July 30. Treaty with China ratified, Aug. 16. J. Y. Mason, U. S. minister to France, dies at Paris, Oct. 3. John Brown seizes the arsenal at Harper's Ferry, Va., Oct. 16–17. Captured, Oct. 18; executed December 2. Congress assembles Dec. 5.	1859. The Derby ministry defeated on the second reading of the Reform Bill, March, and succeeded by a Palmerston ministry, June. Captain Mc Clintock returns, bringing relics of Franklin's expedition, Sept. 21. Steamer *Royal Charter* wrecked in British Channel; 445 persons lost. Separation of Queensland from New South Wales, Dec. 4. Death of Lord Macaulay, Dec. 28.
1860	Law passed in Arkansas, Jan. 1, to banish free negroes from the state. Discovery of oil in Pennsylvania. Decree by the Emperor of Austria in favor of rights of the Jews, Jan. 10.	1860. Pennington of N. Jersey elected speaker of the House of Representatives, after a balloting for nearly two months, Feb. 1.	1860. Lord Clyde proclaims the rebellion in India subdued, Jan. 7. French commercial treaty ratified in the Commons, Feb.

A.D.	France.	Europe, elsewhere.	The World, elsewhere.
1859	War declared, in alliance with Sardinia, against Austria, May 3. Subscriptions for loan of 500 million francs exceed four times that sum from 525,000 persons.	1859. Tuscany: — Grand Duke flees; his troops fraternize with revolutionists, April 27. Austria declares war against Sardinia, and her troops cross the Ticino, April 29.	1859. Naples:—Death of Ferdinand II., and accession of Francis II., May 22. Sweden:—Oscar I., died July 8; succeeded by his son Charles XV. Mexico:—Juarez decrees the confiscation of church property, July 12. Venezuela:—Civil war; downfall of Castro, the president, July. Costa Rica: — Revolution—fall of Mora, Aug. 14. Japan:—The ports of Yokohama, Nagasaki, and Hakodate, opened to trade. Buenos Ayres:—Battle with troops of Argentine Confederation, Oct 28.—Buenos Avres compelled to ioin the Confederation.
	The Emperor L. Napoleon arrives at Genoa May 12. Empress made regent. Battle of Montebello: Austrians defeated May 20. Garibaldienters Como, May 27. Battle of Palestro: Austrians defeated, May 30. Battle of Magenta: Allies victorious June 4, and enter Milan June 8. Perugia sacked by papal troops, June 20. Battle of Solferino, June 24. Austrians under the emperor in person defeated by the allies: great loss on both sides. Preliminaries of Peace signed by the emperors of France and Austria, at Villafranca, July 11. Confirmed by conference at Zürich, Nov. 10. The emperor returns to St. Cloud, July 27. Entrance of the "Army of Italy" into Paris, Aug. 14. Political amnesty, Aug. 17. Treaty with Japan, ratified at Jeddo, Sept. 22. The emperor urges on Victor Emanuel a programme for the Regeneration of Italy, October. Exchange of ratifications of the Treaty of Zürich, Nov. 21.	Tuscany:—Council of State votes in favor of annexation to Sardinia, July 12. Sardinia:—Cavour resigns from the ministry. July 13. Tuscany:—The Nation. Assem. decrees the permanent exclusion of the Austrian dynasty, Aug. 16. Modena:—Farini dictator, opens the Nat. Assembly, Aug. 16, and assumes government of Parma, Aug. 18. Rome:—Concordat between the pope and Spain, Aug. 26. Russia:—Schamyl gives himself up prisoner in Caucasia, Sept. 6. Bologna.—Assem. Nat. under pres. of Minghetti decree independence from the pope, Sept. 7. Romagna:—Decree of annexation to Sardinia, Oct. 7. Spain declares war against Morocco, Oct. 22. O'Donnell named com.-in-chief of Spanish army.	
1860	Treaty with Nicaragua ratified, Jan. 11. Commercial treaty with Great Britain signed Jan. 23.	1860. Spain:—The Moors defeated at Castellejor Jan. 1. Sardinia:—Cavour recalled to the premiership, Jan. 15.	1860. Argentine Confed. Derqui president Feb. 5. Mexico:—Miramon attacks Vera Cruz, March. —Zuloaga proclaims himself president, May 1.

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	UNITED STATES.	GREAT BRITAIN.
1860	First "Pony Express" reaches Carson Valley in eight and a half days from Missouri; and news thence by telegraph reaches San Francisco in nine days from New York.	1860. U.S. corvette *Saratoga* captures Miramon's vessels at Vera Cruz, March 7.	1860. Lord J. Russell proposes a new Reform Bill, March, but abandons it, June.
	Japanese Embassy arrives at San Francisco, March 28; at Washington, May 14; at Baltimore, June 8; at Philadelphia, June 9; at New York, June 16. Sails for Japan, in the U. S. frigate *Niagara*, June 30.		Great Britain in alliance with France makes war in China for the enforcement of the treaty of Tien Tsin, Aug. Nov.
	Papal bull against agitators and reformers.	Democratic Convention at Charleston, April 23.	
	Fight of Heenan and Sayers for the championship of England, April 17.	Mr. McLane's treaty with Mexico (Juarez) rejected by the Senate, May 31.	
		National Republican Convention at Chicago meets May 16, and nominates Abraham Lincoln for president, and Hannibal Hamlin for vice-president of U. S.	
	Law of Maryland prohibiting the manumission of slaves takes effect, June 1.		
		Nat. Democratic Convention (adjourned) at Baltimore, June 18, nominates Douglas and Fitzpatrick: a seceding Convention nominates Breckenridge and Lane.	
	The *Great Eastern* arrives at New York, from		Southampton, June 28.
	Dr. Hayes's Arctic Expedition from Boston, sails July 7.		
	Remarkable meteor in various northern states, July 20.		
		Visit of the Prince of America and the United	Wales to British North States. He lands at St.
		John's, July 24; arrives Montreal, 24th; Ottawa,	at Quebec, August 18;
		tember 14; Detroit. September 20; Washington, Oct. 3; Philadelphia, Oct. 9; New York, Oct. 11; Boston, 17th; Portland, 20th; Plymouth, England, Nov. 15.	August 31; Niagara, Sep-
	Deaths in 1860:— U. S.: J. A. Alexander, W.E.Burton, C. A. Goodrich, S. G. Goodrich, Theo. Parker, J.K.Paulding, W.C. Preston. Europe: Sir. C. Barry, Lady Noel Byron, G.P.R. James, Anna Jameson, SirW.Napier, Baden Powell, H. H. Wilson.	Lincoln and Hamlin elected pres. and v.-pres. of the U. S. by the votes of all the Northern States except New Jersey, which chose 3 electors for Douglas and 4 for Lincoln, Nov. 6.	
		This election is made the cause for the secession of the Southern States—S. Carolina leading, and adopting in Convention an ordinance of secession from the U. S., Dec. 20.	

A.D.	France.	Europe, elsewhere.	The World, elsewhere.
1860	Negotiations respecting annexation of Nice and Savoy. Treaty for cession to France signed at Turin, March 24; but Switzerland protests. Nice votes for annexation to France 24,448 for, and 160 against. Savoy gives 131,744 for and 233 against.	1860. Spain:—Decisive victory over the Moors at Tetuan, Feb. 6. Tuscany:—Result of voting on annexation to Sardinia: For, 366,571; against, 14,925 (for separate kingdom.) Spain:—Peace with Morocco ratified, March 29. Rome: — Papal bull against revolutionists, March 29. Revolution in Sicily begins at Palermo, Messina, and Catania, April 4. Rome:—Antonelli protests against Sardinian annexation of Romagna. Sicily:— Garibaldi lands at Marsala, with 2000 men from Genoa, May 10. Proclaims himself dictator on behalf of Victor Emanuel, 14th. Naples:—Concessions proclaimed to the people May 19. Garibaldi takes Palermo, June 6. A liberal ministry formed at Naples, June 28. The king grants new constitution and amnesty, June 25. Garibaldi's victory at Melazzo, July 20–21. Sicily (excepting the citadel of Messina) evacuated by the Neapolitans, July 30. Garibaldi's troops land in Calabria, Aug. 8. — Enters Naples, Sept. 7. The King of Naples retires to Gaeta, Sept. 6, and is besieged there by the troops of Garibaldi and Victor Emanuel. Sardinians defeat papal forces under Laromicière at Castelfidardo Sept. 18; Ancona surrenders Sept. 29. Garibaldi resigns his power to Victor Emanuel, and retires to Caprera.	
	French troops sent to Syria to punish the Druses, Aug. 5. Napoleon III. concedes greater freedom of speech in the Legislative Chambers.		1860. Syria:—Massacre of the Christians of Damascus and the Maronites of Lebanon by the Druses, May–July. 3000 killed at Damascus, July 9. War between the allied English and French against China, Aug. 12; Taku forts taken by the allies, Aug. 21; allies advance on Pekin which surrenders, Oct. 12; Treaty of Tien Tsin ratified, Oct. 24; allies leave Pekin, Nov. 5. Honduras:—W. Walker the "filibuster," taken prisoner and shot, Sept. 12. Syria:—Fuad Pasha sent against the Druses, Aug. 5. 167 Moslems implicated in the massacres are executed at **Damascus,** Aug. 20.

A.D.	Progress of Society.	United States.	British Empire.
1861	Deaths in 1861: Prince Albert, Mrs. Browning, Count Cavour, Czartoryski, Dr. J. W. Francis, Geof. St. Hilaire, Pr. Gortchakoff, Nathaniel Lyon, Eugene Scribe. Emancipation of the serfs in Russia, March 3.	1861. Example of secession set by South Carolina followed by Mississippi, Jan. 9, Florida, Jan. 10, Alabama, Jan. 11, Georgia, Jan. 19, Louisiana, Jan. 26, Texas, Feb. 1. Attempt to carry Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, N. Carolina, Missouri, and Arkansas for secession defeated, Jan.–March, 1861. Confederate Congress at Montgomery, Ala., Feb. 4; Peace Conference meets at Washington, Feb. 4. Jefferson Davis chosen president, Feb. 9. Gen. Twiggs surrenders the U. S. forces in Texas, and the military stores, to the State, Feb. 18. Inauguration of Lincoln (Repub.) president U. S., March 4. April 12. bombardment of Fort Sumter begins. April 14, Fort Sumter surrenders. April 15, 75,000 men called for by proclamation. April 17. Virginia secedes. April 18. Harper's Ferry arsenal burned by its garrison. Great meeting in New York to support the Government. April 19. Attack on Massachusetts troops in Baltimore.—Blockade of Southern ports declared. May 6. Arkansas secedes. May 21. North Carolina secedes. June 8. Tennessee secedes. June 10. Big Bethel defeat. July 4. Congress meets. July 11. Rich Mountain victory (McClellan). July 21. Bull Run defeat. Aug. 10. Battle of Wilson's Creek, Mo., and death of Gen. Lyon. Aug. 29. Fort Hatteras taken by Butler. Oct. 21. Ball's Bluff disaster. Nov. 1. McClellan commander-in-chief. Nov. 7. Port Royal forts taken.—Battle of Belmont, Mo. Nov. 8. Wilkes seizes Slidell and Mason. 1862. Jan. 1. Mason and Slidell released. Jan. 19. Mill Spring victory. Feb. 6. Fort Henry taken. Feb. 8. Roanoke Island taken by Burnside. Feb. 16. Fort Donelson taken. Feb. 23. Nashville taken. March 7–8. Battle of Pea Ridge, Ark. March 8. The *Cumberland* and *Congress* destroyed by the *Virginia* (*Merrimac*). March 9. Battle between *Monitor* and *Merrimac*. March 11. McClellan takes command of Army of Potomac. March 14. Newbern taken by Burnside. April 5. McClellan besieges Yorktown. April 6–7. Battle of Shiloh.—A. S. Johnston killed.	1861. May 13. Queen's proclamation of "neutrality" in the American conflict. Nov.—Excitement about seizure of Mason and Slidell in British steamer *Trent*. Dec. 14. Death of Prince Albert. 1862. April 7. Treaty with U. S. to suppress slave trade.
	July—First War Loan of the United States Government, $250,000,000.		
	Oct. 1. Commercial treaty between France, England, and Belgium in force.		
	Nov. 1. Telegraph between Malta and Alexandria opened.		

A.D.	France.	Europe, elsewhere.	The World, elsewhere.
1861	Speech of Prince Napoleon in favor of Italian unity and against the popes' temporal government.	1861. Frederick William IV., of Prussia, dies; succeeded by William I. Gaeta surrenders to Victor Emanuel's troops, Feb. 13.—The king of Naples escapes on board a French frigate. End of Bourbon rule in Italy. The Italian parliament declares Victor Emanuel king of Italy, Feb. 26. Austria: — February patent of the emperor outlining a constitutional scheme for the monarchy.	1861. Mexico:—Juarez enters Mexico and is elected president, Jan.; Juarez made dictator, June; suspends payments on foreign debt, July. Santo Domingo declared annexed to Spain by Santana, March.
	Treaty of commerce concluded with Turkey (April).		
	June 10. "Neutrality" in American conflict proclaimed by the emperor.	Death of Cavour, June 6. Turkey:— June 25. Sultan Abdul Medjid dies; succeeded by Abdul Aziz.	
	Oct. 31. Convention with England and Spain for intervention in Mexico.	Portugal:—Pedro V. dies; succeeded by Luis I. Moldavia and Wallachia united as Roumania under Alexander I.	China:—Oct. 21. Canton restored to the Chinese by the French and English.
1862	Jan. 7. French army lands at Vera Cruz.	1862. Feb. 13. Military revolt in Greece.	
	March 28. French victories in Cochin China—six provinces ceded to France by Annam (June).		
	April 16. War against Mexico declared, England and Spain retiring from Mexico.		

A.D.	Progress of Society.	United States.	British Empire.
1862		April 7. Island No. 10 taken by Unionists. April 11. Fort Pulaski taken. April 16. Congress abolishes slavery in the District of Columbia. April 25. New Orleans taken.	1862 May 1. International Exhibition opened at London.
	May 1. International Exhibition at London.	May 5. Yorktown occupied by McClellan—Battle of Williamsburg. May 10. Norfolk taken—the *Merrimac* burnt—Farragut ascends the Mississippi—Little Rock taken.	
	Deaths in 1862: Brodie (surgeon), M. Van Buren, T. Hartwell Horne, Sam Houston, T J. Jackson, A. Sid Johnston, Phil. Kearny, Duchess of Kent, J. Sher. Knowles, Sir James Ross, Joseph Wolff.	May 27. Battle of Hanover C. H., Va. May 30. Corinth, Miss., occupied by the Union forces. May 31–June 1. Battle of Fair Oaks or Seven Pines. June 8. Battle of Cross Keys, Va.	
	Herbert Spencer's *First Principles.*	June 26–July 1. "Seven Days' Battle": Mechanicsville, June 26; Gaines's Mill, June 27; Savage Station, June 29; Frazier's Farm, June 30; Malvern Hill, July 1. July 2. 300,000 more volunteers called for. July 11. Halleck, commander-in-chief. July 17. Confiscation Act signed by the president. Aug. 9. Banks defeated at Cedar Mountain. Aug. 16. McClellan retreats from Harrison's Landing. Aug. 29–30. Second defeat at Bull Run. Aug. 30. Union defeat at Richmond, Ky. Sept. 1. Battle of Chantilly Sept. 2. McClellan again commander-in-chief. Sept. 4–5. Confederates begin invasion of Maryland. Sept. 14. Union victory at South Mountain, Md. Sept. 15. Harper's Ferry taken by the Confederates. Sept. 17–18. Antietam, Union victory. Lee recrosses the Potomac. Sept. 19. Battle of Iuka, Miss. Sept. 22. Lincoln's preliminary Emancipation Proclamation issued. Sept. 24. Habeas Corpus suspended. Oct. 3–4. Battle of Corinth, Miss. Oct. 8. Battle of Perryville, Ky. Nov. 4. Democratic victory in New York elections. Nov. 7. Burnside supersedes McClellan. Dec. 13. Battle of Fredericksburg. Dec. 31–Jan. 2. Battle of Murfreesboro, Tenn.	Great distress in the cotton manufacturing districts. Famine at its height in December.
1863		1863	1863
	Jan. 1. Abolition of slavery in the subjugated States by proclamation of Lincoln.	Jan. 1 Proclamation of Emancipation issued. Jan. 26. Hooker supersedes Burnside. April 7. Monitors repulsed at Charleston. April 20. President's proclamation admitting West Virginia into the Union.	Mar. 10. Marriage of Prince of Wales to Alexandra of Denmark.

A.D.	France.	Europe, elsewhere.	The World, elsewhere.
1862			
		1862 Bloody conflict between Servians and Turks in Belgrade, June 19.	
	June 31. Peace concluded with Annam.		
		Aug. 19. Garibaldi in Sicily, proclaims a provisional government. Aug. 29. He is wounded and taken prisoner by the king's troops at Aspromonte.	
		Sept. 30. Bismarck, premier of Prussia. Oct. 5. Garibaldi and his followers released under general amnesty, and the state of siege in Sicily abolished. Oct. 17–23. Insurrection in Greece: King Otho deposed.	1862 Oct. 7. China:—Death of Gen. Ward. American commander of Chinese imperial troops against Taipings.
	Oct. 30. Mediation proposed in American conflict declined by Russia and Gt. Britain.		
1863	Jan. 9. Mediation of France again offered to U. S.	1863. Jan. 18. Egypt: Ismail, viceroy; succeeds Said Pasha. Unsuccessful uprising against Russia in Poland.	

A.D.	Progress of Society.	United States.	British Empire.
1863	Feb. 9. The *Geo. Griswold*, with food given by New Yorkers for Lancashire operatives, arrives at Liverpool Mar. 4. Nat. Academy of Arts and Sciences founded by Congress. June—Grant and Speke arrive in England from the sources of the Nile. Deaths in 1863: R. Hildreth, Mar. Lansdowne, Mulready, Mrs. Trollope, Archbishop Whately, Thackeray, Jakob Grimm, H. Vernet.	1863 May 2–4. Chancellorsville defeat.—Jackson killed. May 18. Vicksburg invested by Grant. June 13–15. Battle of Winchester. Maryland and Pennsylvania invaded by Lee. June 27. Meade supersedes Hooker. July 1–3. Gettysburg victory. July 4. Vicksburg surrendered by Pemberton. July 8. Port Hudson taken. July 13–16. Draft riots at New York. Sept. 7. Fort Wagner, S. C., taken. Sept. 19–20. Battle of Chickamauga. Oct. 17. President calls for 300,000 more volunteers. Nov. 23–25. Battles of Chattanooga, Lookout Mountain, Nov. 24.; Missionary Ridge, Nov. 25.	
1864	Feb. 29. Peabody fund—Dwellings for the poor in London—First block opened. April 3. Garibaldi's visit to England. May 16. Convention between France, Brazil, Italy, Portugal, and Spain, for telegraph to America. Deaths in 1864: Frank. Bache, Josh'a Bates, W. J. Fox, T. C. Grattan, Nathaniel Hawthorne, Edw. Hitchcock, Leonard Horner, Archbishop Hughes, Jasmin (poet), C. M. Kirkland, W. Savage Landor, John Leech, J. R. Macculloch, Meyerbeer, W. Curtis Noyes, Pellisier, Josiah Quincy, Edw. Robinson, H. R. Schoolcraft, R. B. Taney, J. G. Totten.	1864. Feb. 1. Draft for 500,000 men ordered. Feb. 20. Olustee (Fla.) defeat. March 2. Grant succeeds Halleck as commander-in-chief. April 8. Battle of Sabine Cross Roads (Red River Expedition). April 12. Massacre at Fort Pillow. May 5–6. Battle of the Wilderness. May 6. Sherman begins his march to the sea. May 9. Battle of Dalton, Ga. May 10. Battle of Spottsylvania. May 13–16. Engagements at Resaca, Ga. June 2–3. Battle of Cold Harbor. June 15. Grant before Petersburg. June 19. *Kearsarge* sinks the *Alabama*. June 27. Battle of Kenesaw Mountain, Ga. July — Early raids Maryland and Pennsylvania. July 9. Battle of Monocacy. July 22–28. Sherman's victories at Atlanta, Ga. July 30. Chambersburg, Pa., burnt by Early. July 30. Grant's mine at Petersburg, Va., exploded. Aug. 5. Farragut's victory in Mobile Bay. Aug. 31. McClellan nominated for president by Democratic Convention at Chicago. Sept. 2. Atlanta captured by Sherman. Sept. 19. Sheridan's victory at Winchester.	1864 April 24. European conference at London on Schleswig-Holstein question. July— Palmerston sustained in the general election. Aug. 15. English fleet visits Cherbourg. Aug. 30. French fleet visits Portsmouth.

A.D.	France.	Europe, elsewhere	The World, elsewhere.
1863	Thiers, Ollivier, Faure, and other opposition candidates are elected, May 31. French overrun Mexico and occupy the capital, June 10.	1863 March 30. Greece: George I., of Schleswig-Holstein, proclaimed king—England agreeing to give up Ionian Isles to Greece.	1863 Mexico:—A National Assembly offers the imperial crown to Maximilian of Austria, July 10.—Resistance by the Nationalists under Juarez. June 10. French enter Mexico.
		Aug. 16. Congress of German sovereigns at Frankfort.—"One Federal State" proposed.	
	Nov.—Thiers and his friends form a new opposition.	Nov. 15. Denmark: Christian IX. succeeds Frederick VII.	
1864		1864 Jan.—War of Austria and Prussia against Denmark about Schleswig-Holstein — German troops enter Holstein and Schleswig. March 10. Louis II., king of Bavaria.	1864 Peru:—Chincha Islands seized by Spain as pledge for the satisfaction of pecuniary claims.
	May 20. Convention between France and Japan signed. May 22. Death of Marshal Pellisier.	April 18. Lines of Düppel taken by Prussians.	
		June 1. Ionian Isles made over to Greece.	Mexico:—June 12. Emperor Maximilian enters the capital. Final conquest of the Circassians by Russia.
		July 8. Prussians take Alsen.	July 18. China:—Nankin taken("a heap of ruins") by Gordon for the Imperialists; end of the Taiping Rebellion.
		Sept. 15. Franco-Italian Convention signed—French troops to quit Rome in two years. Florence made the capital of Italy, May; riots at Turin in consequence, Sept. 21–22.	Japan:—In retaliation for firing upon foreign ships, Americans, English, French, and Dutch bombard Shimonoseki Sept. 4.

A.D.	Progress of Society.	United States.	British Empire.
		1864 Oct. 19. Cedar Creek defeat made a victory by Sheridan. Oct. 21. Rebel raid at St. Albans, Vt. Nov. 8. Lincoln re-elected president. Nov. 30. Schofield repulses Hood at Franklin, Tenn. Dec. 15–16. Hood crushed by Thomas at Nashville. Dec. 13. Fort McAllister stormed, and Dec. 21. Savannah occupied by Sherman. Dec. 24–5. Butler and Porter repulsed at Fort Fisher, N. C.	
1865	Slavery abolished in the United States. Deaths in 1865: Richard Cobden, Bishop Brownell, Adm. Dupont, Val. Mott, Edw. Everett, Mrs. Gaskell, Sir W. J. Hooker, Kiss (sculpt.), Leopold I. Ab. Lincoln, Dr. Lindley.	1865. Jan. 15. Fort Fisher taken by Terry. Feb. 2–3. Peace conference between President Lincoln and Southern representatives in Hampton Roads. Feb. 18. Charleston occupied by Union forces. Feb. 22. Wilmington captured by Schofield. March 19. Battle of Bentonville, N. C. March 31–April 1. Battle of Five Forks. April 2. Selina, Ala., taken. April 3. Richmond and Petersburg occupied by U. S. forces. April 9. Surrender of Lee with his whole army. April 12. Mobile taken. April 14. Fort Sumter occupied. Assassination of President Lincoln and attack on Seward; death of Lincoln on following day. April 15. Andrew Johnson sworn in as president. April 26. Johnston's surrender to Sherman at Durham Station, N. C. April 26. Booth, the assassin, shot. May 4. Gen. Richard Taylor surrenders. May 10. Jefferson Davis captured. May 26. Kirby Smith surrenders in Texas. End of the Rebellion. May 22. Proclamation opening Southern ports and exceptional amnesty. June 1. National fast. June 29. Trial of assassins of Lincoln ended. July 7. They are hung. July 29. Prisoners of war released on oath of allegiance. August—Rebel privateer *Shenandoah* destroyed about thirty vessels. Nov. 2. National thanksgiving. Nov. 9. *Shenandoah* at Liverpool—crew released. Nov. 10. Capt. Wirz executed for cruelty to U. S. prisoners in Andersonville. Dec. 18. Thirteenth Amendment ratified.	1865 March—Fenian outbreaks in Ireland. May 6. Reform League meeting in Hyde Park in defiance of Government. Oct.–Movements of Fenians at New York, Phila., etc. Oct. 7. Riots in Jamaica; Gordon, a Baptist minister, hanged by Governor Eyre as a rioter. Oct. 18. Death of Lord Palmerston.—Lord John Russell, premier. Nov. 27. Trial of Fenians at Dublin.
	Aug.—Treaty of commerce between Italy and Japan. Sept.–Several Southern States pass ordinances annulling secession, and abolishing slavery. Rinder-pest or cattle plague in England, July, 1865, to Feb., 1866.		

A.D.	France.	Europe, elsewhere.	World, elsewhere.
		1864 Oct. 30. Peace between Denmark and the allies, to whom Schleswig-Holstein and Lauenburg are surrendered.	1864 Paraguay:—Outbreak of war with Brazil, Nov. Mexico:—Dec. 27. Imperialists defeated by Republicans at San Pedro. Famine in Bengal and Madras.
1865		1865	1865
			Apr.—Paraguayans under Lopez invade Argentina, which concludes alliance with Brazil and Uruguay.
	May.—Napoleon III. begins his visit to Algeria.		May 7. Hayti:—Military insurrection against Geffrard.
		Aug. 14. Convention of Gastein between Prussia and Austria with regard to the administration of Schleswig and Holstein; Lauenburg sold to Prussia.	
	Sept.—Napoleon III. meets Bismarck at Biarritz; consents to the Italo-Prussian alliance against Austria. Sept. 11. Death of Lamoricière.		Sept. 18. Paraguayans defeated by allies at Santayuna. Japan:—Ratifies treaties with foreign powers, Nov. 25.
		Dec. 10. Leopold II. succeeds his father Leopold I. in Belgium.	

A.D.	Progress of Society.	United States.	British Empire.
1866	July 28. Atlantic Telegraph successfully completed; cable landed at Newfoundland and reports peace between Prussia and Austria. Deaths in 1866: Marquis D'Azeglio, Jared Sparks, Wm. Whewell, Gibson.	1866. April 9. Civil Rights Bill passed. May 3. Colorado bill vetoed. May 29. Death of Winfield Scott. June 13. Fourteenth Amendment adopted by Congress. July 28. Congress adjourns, having passed Freedmen's Bureau (continuation) Bill; Civil Rights Bill; Pacific Railway (supp.) Bill; Army Bill, and other important measures. July—Grant appointed general-in-chief Sherman, lieut.-general; Farragut, admiral; Porter, vice-admiral. Aug. 14. "National Union Convention" at Philadelphia. Sept. 3. Southern Loyalist Convention at Philadelphia. Sept. 6. Corner-stone of Douglas monument laid at Chicago by President Johnson. Oct. 6. Elections in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Iowa result in increased Republican majorities. Nov.—Republicans also victorious in Mass., N. H., N. Y., N. J., Mich., Minn., Nevada, and Mo. In Delaw. and Md. the Democrats are successful. Dec. 8. Suffrage given to colored men in Dist. of Columbia, by act of Congress.	1866 Jan. 6. Gov. Eyre in Jamaica superseded by Storks; hot discussions in England as to his conduct in the riots. June 26. Fall of Lord John Russell. Lord Derby enters on his third ministry.
1867	April 1. Opening of the Great Exposition of Industry of all nations at Paris. July 1. Awards of the juries in the Great Exposition. July.—1800th anniversary of St. Peter's martyrdom celebrated at Rome. July.—England visited by the sultan. Reform in England. Deaths in 1867: Victor Cousin, Charles Anthon, Faraday.	1867 Feb. 9. Nebraska admitted into the Union. March 2. "Tenure of Office" Bill passed. Military government for the South: "Reconstruction Act" passed over the president's veto. March 23. Supplementary Bill on Military Government of the South, passed over President's veto. Southern States divided into five military districts, under Gen. Schofield, at Richmond; Sickles, at Columbia, etc.; Pope, at Montgomery; Ord, at Vicksburg; Sheridan, at New Orleans. March 30. Treaty for purchase of Alaska signed. May 13. Jefferson Davis released on bail. July 3. Congress meets in extra special session, and enacts, over president's veto, a bill to confirm and strengthen the Military Government, passed in March (July 19). Aug. 10. Jury in trial of Surratt (assassination of Lincoln) disagree. Surratt discharged, Nov. 6, 1868. Aug. 12. Sec'y of War Stanton suspended after refusing to resign. Sept. 7. Pres. Johnson proclaims general amnesty. Sept. 17. Antietam cemetery dedicated.	1867. May 11. Conference at London on the question of Luxemburg. Treaty signed making the duchy neutral territory—fortress to be razed. May 21. Proclamation of the newly established Dominion of Canada. July.—The viceroy of Egypt and the sultan of Turkey visit London. July 15. Passage of New Reform Bill in the House of Commons. Sept. 24–27. Pan-Anglican synod at Lambeth. Sept.—Hostilities against Abyssinia begun.

A. D.	France.	Europe, elsewhere.	World, elsewhere.
1866		1866 Jan. 15. Death of D'Azeglio, Italian statesman. June 18. Prussia and Italy declare war against Austria. June 24. Italians defeated at Custozza. July 3. Battle of Sadowa or Königgrätz, Austrians totally defeated by the Prussians. July 4. Austria cedes Venetia to France. July 11. Prussians defeat Bavarians at Kissingen. July 14. Prussians occupy Frankfort.	1866 Chile:—Valparaiso bombarded by the Spanish, Mar. 31. Peru:—Callao bombarded by the Spanish, May 2.
	July 5. Venetia ceded to France by Austria.	July 20. Italian fleet defeated off Lissa. Aug. 23. Treaty of Prague between Prussia and Austria. Oct. 3. Treaty of peace between Austria and Italy, signed at Vienna. Nov. 5. Venetia proclaimed to be part of kingdom of Italy. Nov. 7. Victor Emanuel's public entry into Venice.	Sept. 18. Brazil: Uruguayano surrenders to the allies. Sept.—Greeks in Crete rise in revolt against the Turks. Oct. 7. Jamaica riots.
	Dec.—France withdraws its forces from Rome.		
1867		1867 Feb. 18. Hungarian constitution restored by Austrian emperor. Feb. 24. First parliament of the North German Confederation opened by king of Prussia.	1867 Feb. 5. Mexico:—The city of Mexico evacuated by the French troops. May 15. Mexico:—Maximilian and his generals captured at Queretaro. June 19. Execution of Maximilian in Mexico.
	Jan.—Railway between Boulogne and Calais opened. Jan. 19. Emperor decrees greater freedom of discussion in Legislature and the Press. April 1. Great Exposition opened by the emperor. May 11. France adopts treaty providing for the neutralization of Luxemburg.		
	June 6. Attempt on life of the Czar, while riding with the emperor, in Paris. The sultan, viceroy of Egypt, king of Prussia, prince of Wales and other notables, also visit the Great Exposition in Paris in June and July.		Ruler of Egypt receives from sultan the title of khedive, with the succession in direct line.
	July 1. The emperor distributes medals of honor at the Great Exposition. Oct. 30. French troops enter Rome. Nov. 18. Pacific speech of emperor on opening Chambers. Dec. 5. Rouher declares (for government) that Italy shall never seize upon Rome.	June.—Promulgation of the constitution of the North German Confederation. July.—Great excitement in Europe respecting the death of Maximilian in Mexico. Russian America sold to the United States. Aug. 6. Violent outbreak of cholera at Albano, Italy. Sept. 24. Garibaldi arrested while preparing to invade Papal States and sent to Caprera.	July 1. Cuba: Decree of the queen of Spain freeing all children of slave parents born after this date. Oct. 29. Destructive hurricane in West Indies. Japan:—Nov. 19. Keiki, the last shogun, resigns.

A.D.	Progress of Society.	United States.	British Empire.
		1867 Dec. Treaty for purchase of Danish islands. St. Thomas and St. John, for $7,500,000, signed.	
1868	Jan. 15. Education conference opens at Manchester, England. June 25. Luther monument inaugurated at Worms. Oct. 5. Papal emissaries and Greek patriarch of Constantinople disagree as to general council. Deaths in 1868: Ex-Pres. Buchanan, Thad. Stevens, Ex-Sec'y Bates. Lord Broughan, Rossini.	1868. Feb. 24. House votes to impeach Pres. Johnson. March 5. Senate constitutes itself a court of impeachment. May 21. Republican Convention nominates Grant and Colfax. May 26. Senate adjourns, after acquitting President Johnson. June 5. Chinese embassy received at Washington. July 9. Democratic Convention nominates Seymour and Blair. July 20. Fourteenth Amendment ratified. Nov. 3. Grant and Colfax elected.	1868 Jan. 28. More than one hundred thousand special constables sworn in in the United Kingdom from apprehension of Fenians. Feb. 25. Derby ministry resigns —D'Israeli premier, 29th. Dec. 2. D'Israeli ministry out· Gladstone's succeeds, 9th.
1869	Jan. 24. First Protestant meeting for public worship in Madrid. Apr. 3. Bibles in foreign languages admitted into Spain. May 10. Railway connection completed in U. S. between Atlantic and Pacific. July 14. French Atlantic telegraphic cable completed. Deaths, 1869: W. P. Fessenden; Admiral Stewart ("Old Ironside") G. Peabody, Ex-Pres. Pierce Gen. Wool, Ex-Sec'y. Stanton, Lamartine, Sainte-Beuve.	1869 Feb. 11. Nolle prosequi ends prosecution against Jefferson Davis. Feb. 26. Fifteenth Amendment (negro suffrage) passed by Congress. April 15. Naturalization treaty with Great Britain ratified. May 10. Union Pacific Railway thrown open to traffic. June 15. Peace Jubilee at Boston. Sept. 24. "Black Friday," in New York. Nov. Wyoming grants complete suffrage to women.	1869 July 26. Irish Church disestablishment bill passed. Nov. — Expiration of the Charter of Hudson's Bay company and incorporation of its territory in the Dominion of Canada.

A.D.	France.	Europe, elsewhere.	World, elsewhere.
		1867 Oct. 13. Garibaldi escapes from Caprera; 26, defeats pope's troops at Monte Rotondo; 30, French troops enter Rome. Nov. 3. Garibaldi beaten and taken prisoner at Mentana.	
1868	June 1. New press law, less stringent. Aug. 1. Rochefort's *Lanterne* suppressed; he escapes to Belgium.	1868 Austria-Hungary:—the Ausgleich of Dec. 21 reorganizes the monarchy on a dualistic basis. Mar. 21. Defeat of papal party at Vienna on civil marriage bill. Serrano and Prim head revolution in Spain; royal forces defeated by Serrano, Sept. 28; queen of Spain flees into France Sept. 30; provisional government set up. Dec. 30. Final surrender of revolutionary Cretan government announced at Constantinople.	1868 Japan: The mikado assumes sole power; civil war between adherents of mikado and shogun. Feb. 19. Brazilians force the pass of Humaita against Paraguayan batteries. Apr. 13. Capture of Magdala, Abyssinia, by British; death of King Theodore. May 22. Russians occupy Samarcand. June 25. Paraguayans evacuate Humaita, after over 2 years, siege. Sept.—Outbreak of insurrection in Cuba.
1869	June 9. Violent election riots at Paris. June 26. Great increase of opposition in Assembly. July 13. Ministerial responsibility introduced by the emperor. Aug. 15. Centenary of birth of Napoleon I.; pensions, amnesty, etc. Sept. 10. New constitution promulgated. Sept. 30. Père Hyacinthe protests against papal infallibility and encroachments.	1869 May 20. Spanish Cortes votes for monarchical government. June 16. Serrano chosen regent of Spain. Dec. 8. Vatican Council opened at Rome.	1869 Japan: Mikado triumphs; Tokio (Yedo) made the capital. Nov. 17. Suez canal formally opened.

A.D.	Progress of Society	United States.	British Empire.
1870	Apr. 2. Railway from Calcutta to Bombay opened. May 25. Organization of English committee to revise authorized version of Bible. Dec. 25. Mount Cenis tunnel completed. Deaths, 1870: Admirals Dahlgren and Farragut, Gen. Lee, Chas. Dickens, Alexandre Dumas.	1870 Jan. 26. Darien canal scheme approved by Congress. Feb. 25. Mr. Revels, first colored member of United States Senate (from Mississippi), takes his seat; his first speech for universal amnesty and suffrage. March 30. Fifteenth Amendment ratified. July.—New tariff adopted, to take effect Jan. 1, 1871. Oct. 1. Internal taxation begins to be reduced. Nov. 5. J. L. Motley, minister to England, recalled. Republican majority in Congress greatly reduced by the fall elections. Dec. 5. President Grant's message regrets failure of proposal to annex St. Domingo. Dec. 22. General Schenck minister to London.	1870 July 19. Neutrality in Franco-Prussian war proclaimed. Aug. 1. Irish Land Act passed. Aug. 9. Elementary Education Act passed.

A.D.	France.	Europe, elsewhere.	World, elsewhere.
1870	Jan. 2. Liberal (Ollivier) ministry formed. Jan. 10. Victor Noir murdered by Prince Pierre Bonaparte. Jan. 22. Rochefort fined and imprisoned for libel. May 8. Plebiscite on government amendments to constitution, adopted by 5 to 1. May 14. Riots and barricades in Paris. May 15. Duke of Gramont becomes foreign minister. July 2. Orleans family demand permission to return to France; refused by Assembly. July.—Prince Leopold declines candidacy for Spanish throne; Prussia refuses guaranties; 13, Benedetti's interview with King William of Prussia at Ems; 19, France declares war. July 23. Empress regent; emperor joins army, 26, first skirmish at Niederbronn. Aug. 2. Action at Saarbrück; 4, Germans defeat French at Weissenburg; 6, severe defeat of French at Woerth; and at Forbach or Spicheren; Bazaine in command at Metz; 10, new ministry under Palikao; 12, Germans pass the Vosges; 14, Germans gain battle of Courcelles; 16, of Vionville or Mars-la-Tour; 18, of Gravelotte and Rezonville; Trochu governor of Paris; 22, Bazaine isolated at Metz; 25, Germans occupy Chalons; 30, several engagements lost by parts of MacMahon's army retreating north; 31, they retreat to Sedan; Aug. 31 and Sept. 1, Bazaine repulsed and driven into Metz. Sept. 1, Battle of Sedan; 2, surrender of MacMahon's army and Napoleon III.; Sept. 4, revolution at Paris; republic declared, and government of defence, Trochu president; 19, siege of Paris formed; 19, Paris completely invested; 23, Durnouf gets out of Paris with mails by balloon; *levée en masse* in French departments ordered; 28, Strasburg capitulates; red republican rising put down at Lyons. Oct. 7, Gambetta escapes from Paris by balloon; 9, organizes a government at Tours; 7, great sortie from Metz repulsed; 10, 11, red republican attempt to establish the commune at Paris defeated; 11, Germans take Orleans; 16, take Soissons; 21, French sortie from Mont Valerien (Paris) repulsed; 27, Metz and army surrendered by Bazaine; 31, uprising in Paris; Nov. 9, battle of Coulmiers; 28, battle of Beaune-la-Rolande; Nov. 30, Dec. 2, unsuccessful attacks on the German lines of investment. Dec. 2–4, French defeated at Orleans; 9–10, removal of seat of government to Bordeaux; 23, battle of Pont-Noyelles.	1870 Jan. 12. Pope's decree condemning the Fenians. June 25. Queen Isabella of Spain abdicates in favor of her son Alfonso. July 18. Vatican Council votes the pope's infallibility. July 30. Austrian government dissolves the concordat with Rome. Sept. 20. Italian troops occupy Rome. Oct.—Vote of people of Papal States for annexation to Italy, 133,681 yeas to 1,507 nays. Oct. 31. Russia refuses to be bound by the provisions of the Treaty of Paris, of 1856, neutralizing the Black Sea. Nov. 16. Prince Amadeus, of Italy, elected king of Spain by the Cortes; accepts, Dec. 4. Nov. 23. Pope excommunicates all concerned in annexing Rome to Italy. Dec. 28. Marshal Prim assassinated at Madrid. Dec. 31. King Victor Emanuel arrives at Rome.	1870 Jan. 15. Salnave shot in Hayti; Saget president. Mar. 1. Defeat and death of the Paraguayan president Lopez, near the Aquidaban. May 25. Fenian raid into Canada repulsed by volunteers. June 21. Mob at Tien-Tsin in China; French consul and residents murdered.

A.D.	Progress of Society	United States.	British Empire.
1871	Sept. 22. Old Catholic meeting at Bonn against new dogma of infallibility. Sept. 28. Gradual slave-emancipation law passed in Brazil. Deaths, 1871: G. Ticknor, Alice and Phœbe Cary, Gen. R. Anderson, R. Chambers, Schamyl, the Circassian chief, Omer Pasha, Thalberg, Herschel, Auber, G. Grote, Princess Belgiojoso, Paul de Kock, R. Bentley, C. Babbage, Sir R. Murchison, Marshal Benedek, G. Hudson ("railway king").	1871 April 5. Report of commissioners to St. Domingo, in Senate. May 8. Treaty of Washington, laying down basis for arbitration of *Alabama* claims. June 10. Statue of S. F. B. Morse unveiled in N. Y. June 29. *Polaris* expedition sails for North Pole. July 12. Riot in New York, Catholics against Orangemen: 62 killed, 117 wounded. July.—Exposure of Tweed ring by N. Y. *Times*. Oct.—Great fires in Minn., Wis., and Mich. forests. Oct. 8–9. Great fire at Chicago; 18,000 buildings destroyed; $200,000,000 lost. Dec. 19. First attempts at civil service reform made by President Grant.	1871 Mar. London Conference nullifies provisions of Treaty of Paris regarding neutrality of Black Sea. Apr. 3. 8th census taken. July 20. Purchase of army commissions stopped by royal warrant. Sept. 30. South Kensington Exhibition closed (open since May 1).
1872	Aug. 6. Spain prepares to free slaves in Porto Rico and Cuba. Sept. 8. Australia connected by submarine telegraph with the Indo-European telegraph system. Deaths in 1872: J. Mazzini; Rev. F. D. Maurice, S. F. B. Morse, C. Lever, L. Feuerbach, Charles XV., of Sweden, Mrs. Parton ("Fanny Fern"), T. Gautier, Sir J. Bowring, Merle d'Aubigné, Gen. Halleck, W. H. Seward, H. Greeley.	1872 Jan. 16. General amnesty bill passed. June 17. Boston Peace Jubilee opens. July 10. Democrats and Liberal Republicans join to nominate Greeley for president. Sept. 14. Geneva award (*Alabama* claims) announced. Oct. 23. Island of San Juan awarded to United States. Nov. 5. Grant re-elected president. Nov.—Modoc war begins. Nov. 9–10. Great fire in Boston resulting in loss of $80.000.000.	1872 Feb. 29. Arthur O'Connor presents an empty pistol at the queen. March.—Agricultural laborers' strike in Warwickshire. June.—Strikes in various trades. Sept. 14. Final *Alabama* award. Nov. 5. New commercial treaty signed with France. Nov. 24. Serious illness of prince of Wales; begins to recover Dec. 14.

A.D.	FRANCE.	EUROPE, elsewhere.	WORLD, elsewhere.
1871		1871 Feb. 8. Complete amnesty for political offences in Austria. Mar. 21 Meeting of the first German Reichstag. June 16. 25th anniversary of accession of Pius IX. celebrated at Rome. July 1. Rome becomes the capital of Italy. Nov. 18. Uniform coinage law enacted in Germany.	1871 June 11. Americans and French storm Corean strongholds and punish Coreans for insults. Oct. 1. Military revolt in city of Mexico; suppressed with much bloodshed. Japan: Abolition of feudalism; beginning of the era of western civilization.
	Jan. 3. Battle of Bapaume 10–12, battle of Le Mans; 15–17, Bourbaki defeated near Belfort; 18, William I. proclaimed emperor at Versailles; 19, battle of St. Quentin; 19, great sortie of 100,000 men from Paris repulsed; 23, Trochu resigns; 28, Paris capitulates; 30, Bourbaki's army of 80,000 driven into Switzerland and "interned"; treaty of peace, ceding Alsace and part of Lorraine, and to pay Germany $1,000,000,000; preliminaries signed Feb. 26. Feb. 17. Thiers becomes executive. March 1–3, German troops enter Paris, and remain 48 hours. Treaty concluded May 10, ratified by French Assembly, May 18. March 18. Insurrection at Paris, and commune established there; 20, regular government at Versailles; 28, government of the commune proclaimed at Paris. April 2. Military operations begin between government and commune; 4, communist insurrection suppressed at Marseilles; 6, Versailles army under MacMahon begins attack on Paris. May 21. Government troops enter Paris and occupy part; 23–24, Tuileries, Hotel de Ville, etc., burned by communists; 28, fighting ends and communists suppressed; about one-fifth of Paris burned, and loss of property through commune, $160,000,000; 29, decree disarming Paris; 31, Thiers made president for 3 years.		
1872	Apr. 23. Law against the "International" society. Sept—Government is established at Paris. Oct. 6. Pilgrimages of some 20,000 persons to Lourdes. Nov. 5. New commercial treaty signed with Great Britain.	1872 Jan.—Insurrectionary Carlist movements begin in north of Spain. Apr. 1. Tercentenary of Dutch independence observed. April 24.—May 1. Eruption of Vesuvius. May 1. University of Strasburg reopened (closed by French, 1792). May 2. Don Carlos enters Spain; 6, flees back to France. The Carlist war begins. June 12. Jesuits expelled from Germany. July 18. 1000th anniversary of kingdom of Norway celebrated. July 31. Extradition treaty signed, Belgium and Great Britain. Sept. 18. Death of Charles XV., of Sweden; succeeded by Oscar II. Sept. 30. Revolt in Montenegro. Dec. 18. Coinage made uniform in Denmark, Sweden, and Norway. Dec. 31. Diplomatic relations broken off between the pope and Germany.	1872 Mar. 1. War between Honduras and San Salvador. Mar. 26. Attempt to assassinate the mikado of Japan. July 18. Death of Juarez; succeeded in the presidency of Mexico by Lerdo de Tejada (Oct.) July 22. Military revolt at Lima; President Balta killed. Aug. 17. Japanese embassy in England.

A.D.	Progress of Society	United States.	British Empire.
1873	Jan. 1. European calendar introduced into Japan. Mar. 22. Slavery abolished in Porto Rico. May 1. International Exposition at Vienna. May 5. Treaty of Great Britain with Zanzibar to suppress slave trade. Deaths, 1873: Napoleon III., M. F. Maury, Rev. T. Guthrie, C. Knight, Baron Liebig, W. C. Macready, Dr. Livingstone, John Stuart Mill, A. Manzoni, F. von Raumer, M. Odillon-Barrot, Sir. E. Landseer, U. Ratazzi, S. P. Chase, Agassiz.	1873 Jan. 6. House of Rep. appoints committee to investigate Crédit Mobilier scandals. Feb.—Fighting and disturbances in New Orleans. Apr. 11. Gen. Canby and others murdered by Modocs. June.—Modocs surrender. Sept.—Financial panic in New York City Nov.—Excitement over execution by Spaniards of Americans from steamer *Virginius*.	1873 Jan.—Strikes of colliers; coal very scarce. June–July.—Shah of Persia visits England. June.—Outbreak of war with Ashantis.
1874	June 22. Telegraph opened between Great Britain and Brazil. Aug.—International congress at Brussels on laws of war. Sept. 15. International postal congress at Berne; adopts a system Oct. 7. Deaths 1874: Ex-Pres. Fillmore, C. Sumner, F. Guizot, A. von Rothschild, Chang and Eng (Siamese twins), Dr. D. F. Strauss, J. Michelet.	1874 Feb.—Women's whiskey-war; women try to stop liquor-selling, by prayer, etc., in Ohio and N. Y. Apr. 22. President Grant vetoes bill for inconvertible paper money. July.—Beecher scandal breaks out. Aug. 17. Riots at Austin, Miss., negroes and whites; so-called negro insurrection also in Aug. at Trenton, Tenn. Sept.—Centennial of meeting of colonial delegates at Philadelphia. Sept. 18. Gov. Kellogg of La., deposed by a rising of whites; restored by U. S. forces. Oct. 27. Triennial Episcopalian convention: canon against ritualism. Dec.—Senate passes bill to resume specie payment Jan. 1, 1879.	1874 Jan. 23. Duke of Edinburgh marries Grand Duchess Marie of Russia. Feb. 17. Gladstone ministry out; D'Israeli succeeds him, Feb. 21. Feb. 28. Close of the celebrated Tichborne trial. May 13–21. Visit of czar of Russia.
1875	Jan.—Civil registration and civil marriage adopted by law in Germany. May 23. People of Switzerland adopt civil marriage by vote. Nov. 28. Italian government buys the Northern Italian railroads.	1875. Feb. 4. Senate rejects new reciprocity treaty with Canada. Feb.—Civil Rights Bill (for negroes) passed. Apr. 19. Centenary of Lexington. June 17. Centenary of Bunker Hill. July 2. Beecher trial ends. Jury disagrees (9 to 3 for Beecher). Sept. 30. First American cardinal (McCloskey) received at Rome. Oct.—Inflationist defeats in Ohio and Iowa.	1875 March 9. Moody and Sankey, the revivalists, arrive in London; sail (on return) Aug. 4. Sept. 27. Railway jubilee at Darlington. Nov. 25. Government purchase of Suez canal shares announced.

A.D.	France.	Europe, elsewhere.	World, elsewhere.
1873	Feb.—Letter of Comte de Chambord, destroying all hope of Bourbonist fusion. Mar. 15. Convention for complete evacuation by Germans on payment of whole indemnity. May 24. Thiers and his ministry resign; McMahon chosen president by the Assembly. Aug. 2. Germans have left France, except Verdun; 5, the Orleanists recognize Comte de Chambord as chief. Sept. 5. Last instalment of German indemnity paid; 13, Germans leave Verdun; 16, last Germans leave France. Nov. 20. MacMahon's term made 7 years. Dec. 10. Bazaine condemned to death for surrender of Metz; commuted to 20 years, imprisonment.	1873 Feb. 9. Extradition treaty signed, Italy and Great Britain. Feb. 11. King Amadeus of Spain abdicates. May.—The Falk Laws in Prussia mark the height of the struggle with the Roman Catholic Church known as the *Kulturkampf*. June 8. Spain declared a republic by the Cortes; communist and Carlist risings in the south; Sept. 7. Castelar chosen president of the executive. Oct. 21. Jesuits expelled from their convents and colleges at Rome.	1873 Feb. 23. Emperor Toung-Chi of China assumes government. Mar. 25. Netherlands declare war against Atchinese. June 5. Sultan of Zanzibar signs treaty with Great Britain agreeing to the suppression of the slave trade. June 10. Khiva taken by the Russians under General Kaufmann.
1874	Mar. 16. Imperialist demonstration at Chiselhurst, at majority (18 years) of prince imperial. July 2. Royalist proclamation by the Count de Chambord. Aug. 9. Escape of Marshal Bazaine. Aug. 31. Vendome column restored. Dec. 3. Public thanks to Britain for friendship during war with Germany.	1874 Jan. 4. Serrano head of ministry in Spain. Jan. 12. Cartagena last communist stronghold taken. Apr. 19. Revised constitution adopted in Switzerland. July 23. Extradition treaty ratified, Netherlands and Great Britain. Dec. 31. Alfonso, son of Queen Isabella, proclaimed king of Spain and Canovas del Castillo head of ministry. Throughout the year the Carlist war rages.	1874 Feb. 5. British force under Sir G. Wolseley occupies Coomassie, the capital of Ashanti. Feb. 13. King of Ashanti makes peace. Feb. 26. Insurrection at Nagasaki, Japan. Sept. 30. Annexation of Fiji Islands by Great Britain.
1875	Feb.–Mar.—Constitutional changes in a republican direction. June 23. Destructive floods at Toulouse. Nov.—The National Assembly adopts the system of voting by arrondissement. Dec.—Reports on trial of communists show 9,596 convictions and 110 death sentences.	1875 Jan.—Alfonso XII. arrives in Spain and takes possession of the government. July.—Insurrection against the Turks in Herzegovina. Aug.—Insurrection in Bosnia. Oct. 6. Turkey announces suspension of payment on half the interest of her public debt.	1875 Apr. 5. Island of Saghalien ceded by Japan to Russia. May 18. Seven Chilian towns of 30,000 population destroyed by an earthquake. Oct. 16. Egyptian expedition in Abyssinia defeated.

A.D.	Progress of Society	United States.	British Empire.
1875	Deaths, 1875: C. Lyell, Ex-Pres. Johnson, A. Helps, E. Quinet, Toung-Chi, emperor of China. H. C. Andersen.		
1876	Feb. 1. International courts in Egypt begin to sit. Oct. 27. Capt. Nares's Arctic expedition returns; a sledging party had reached 83° 20′ north. Dec. 21. New penal code adopted for German Empire. Deaths, 1876: Vice-Pres. H. Wilson, F. Deak, Reverdy Johnson, Abdul-Aziz, ex-sultan of Turkey, George Sand, Gen. Santa Anna, C. Perier, Cardinal Antonelli. Invention of telephone.	1876 Jan. 1. Centennial year, great demonstrations in Philadelphia. Mar.—Minister Schenck resigns in consequence of Emma Mine scandal. April.—Senate rejects R. H. Dana's nomination as minister to England. Apr. 14. Lincoln monument, erected by negroes, unveiled at Washington. May 10. Centennial Exhib. opened at Philadelphia. June 16. Hayes and Wheeler nominated at Cincinnati. June 25. Custer and his command ambushed and destroyed by Sioux on the Little Big Horn, Montana. June 29. Tilden and Hendricks nominated at St. Louis. July 9. Hamburg (S. C.) massacre of negro militiamen by Butler and others. Aug. 1. Gen. Belknap, ex-secretary of war, impeached for corruption, but acquitted by 35 to 25 in Senate (two-thirds must convict). Aug. 1. Colorado admitted into the Union. Oct. 17. President Grant's proclamation against unlawful combinations to affect elections in South. Nov. 7. Presidential election; Hayes and Wheeler chosen by 185, to 184 for Tilden and Hendricks.	1876 May 1. Queen proclaimed Empress of India. Sept. 6. Gladstone publishes his denunciation of the Turkish atrocities in Bulgaria.
1877	Invention of phonograph. Stanley's explorations in Africa show identity of Lualaba and Congo Rivers. Deaths: Tayler Lewis, J. L. Motley, Gen. Changarnier, Dr. Muhlenberg, E. L. Davenport, Gen. Forrest, Geo. L. Fox, Henry Peters Gray, Thiers, Brigham Young.	1877 Jan.—U. S. Government commission report Darien canal practicable. Jan.—Extradition treaty signed with Spain. Jan. 8. Two governors (Nicholls and Kellogg) inaugurated in Louisiana; Kellogg maintained by U. S. troops. Jan.—Fourteen fishing schooners, overdue at Gloucester, Mass., given up for lost with all on board. Jan.—Moody and Sankey opened meeting in Boston. Jan. 25–26. Electoral Commission created to decide on election of Hayes or Tilden. March 2. Hayes declared elected. Apr. 10. U. S. troops evacuate South Carolina state-house; Gov. Chamberlain has to yield to Hampton. Apr. 24. U. S. troops evacuate state-house at New Orleans; Kellogg government yields to Nicholls. June 29. Pres. Hayes's letter prescribing that national office-holders must not be managing party officials, nor be assessed for party expenses.	1877 Apr. 12. The Transvaal annexed to the British Empire. Apr. 30. Neutrality proclaimed in Russo-Turkish war. July 2–9. Pan-Presbyterian conference at Edinburgh. Cleopatra's needle brought from Egypt and erected in London.

A.D.	FRANCE.	EUROPE, elsewhere.	WORLD, elsewhere
1876	Jan.—French revenue for 1875 $500,000,000, said to be the largest ever received by any government. Feb.-Mar.—Republican majority elected to Chambers. Nov. 3. France announces her neutrality in the Russo-Turkish war. Dec. 12. New ministry under Jules Simon.	1876 Jan. 31. Andrassy note presented to Turkey, suggesting reforms. Mar. 20. Triumphal entry of Alfonso into Madrid, the Carlist insurrection being suppressed. May 6. Assassination of French and German consuls at Salonica in Turkey. May.—Risings in Bulgaria, cruelly put down by Turks. May 30. Sultan Abdul-Aziz deposed; Murad V. succeeds. July 2. Servia and Montenegro declare war against Turkey. July 9. Turkey repudiates payments on public debt until better times. Aug. 31. Sultan Murad deposed; Abdul Hamid II. succeeds. Nov. 1. Six weeks' armistice between Turkey and Servia. Dec. 23. Constitution for Turkey announced.	1876 Feb. 20. Khokand annexed to Russia, as Ferghana. July 17. Gen. Canal president of Hayti. Oct. 31. Cyclone in Bengal; immense loss of property and life. Porfirio Diaz enters Mexico and declares himself provisional president. Dec. 10. Baez, president of St. Domingo.
1877	May 16. Resignation of ministry of Jules Simon; succeeded by De Broglie. July 29. Gambetta's celebrated speech against Mac Mahon, "submit or resign." Sept. 3. Death of Thiers. Oct. 14. Elections favorable to Republicans. Nov. 20. Resignation of the De Broglie ministry. Dec. 14. Formation of the Dufaure ministry.	1877 Jan. 18. Turkey rejects proposals of the European Powers. Apr. 24. Russia declares war against Turkey, and enters Roumania. May 21. Jubilee at Rome, 50th anniversary of pope's episcopate Roumania declares itself independent. June.—Russians cross the Danube at Galatz; 25, at Hirsova; 27, at Simnitza. July 6. Over 120,000 Russians have crossed at Sistova. July. The German quarrel with Rome has caused the deposition of 4 bishops and 6 archbishops; expulsion of 600 persons (120 priests) from Cologne alone; vacancy of 476 parishes in 7 bishoprics alone. July 14. Russians under Gurko cross Balkans. July 16. Nicopolis taken. July 20, 30. Russian defeats at Plevna.	1877 Feb.-Diaz is in possession of power in Mexico; Ex-President Lerdo escapes to San Francisco. April 12. British rule established in Transvaal. May 9. Great earthquake and tidal wave, coast of Peru; loss, $20,000,000 and 600 lives.

A.D.	Progress of Society	United States.	British Empire.
		1877 July.—An Indian war under Chief Joseph breaks out in Idaho. July 16. Beginning of great railway strikes. Oct. 5. Nez Perces Indians under Chief Joseph surrender. Oct. 15. Forty-fifth Congress meets in extra session. Nov. 23. Halifax Fisheries Commission decrees that the United States is to pay Great Britain $5,500,000.	
1878	Dec. 17. Gold sells at par in New York City for the first time since Jan. 13, 1862. Deaths: Pius IX., W. C. Bryant, Bayard Taylor, Geo. H. Lewes, Wm. M. Tweed, George Cruikshank Bp. Dupanloup, Joseph Henry.	1878 Jan. 30. Senate ratifies Samoan treaty which gives U. S. naval vessels use of harbor of Pagopago. Feb. 28. Passage of the Bland Silver Bill. May 17. House of Representatives appoints a (Potter) committee to investigate alleged frauds in presidential election of 1876. Nov. 5. Elections favorable to the Democrats. Southern States visited with yellow fever, causing 20,000 cases of sickness and 7000 deaths.	1878 June 4. Defensive treaty with Turkey signed, by which Cyprus is ceded to Great Britain. Sept. 3. *Princess Alice* sunk near London; 600 lives lost. Oct. 2. City of Glasgow Bank; Scotland, closed with liabilities of $50,000,000.

A.D.	France.	Europe, elsewhere.	World, elsewhere.
		1877 Aug. 21. Suleiman Pasha begins assaults on Shipka Pass. Sept. 3. Russians storm Lovatz; 8, Montenegrins capture Nicsic. Oct. 15. Mukhtar Pasha defeated at Aladja Dagh. Nov. 17. Insurrection along Greek frontier. Nov. 18. Russians capture Kars. Dec. 10. Russians capture Plevna.	
1878	May 1. International Exposition opens at Paris.	1878 Jan. 4. Russians capture Sophia; 9, and a Turkish army of 25,000 men in Shipka Pass; 20, and enter Adrianople. Jan. 9. King Victor Emmanuel of Italy dies, and is succeeded by his son, King Humbert. Jan. 23. King Alfonso of Spain marries Princess Mercedes. Feb. 7. Pius IX. dies; 20, Leo XIII. is elected pope. Mar. 3. Treaty of San Stefano between Russia and Turkey. May 4. Attempt to assassinate Emperor William of Germany. June 2. Another attempt to assassinate emperor of Germany. June 13. Meeting of European Powers at Berlin. June 26. Death of Queen Mercedes of Spain. July 13. Treaty of Berlin signed by European Powers. Aug.—Opposition in Bosnia to Austrian occupation. Oct. 19. Anti-Socialist Bill passed by Germany. Oct. 25. Attempt to assassinate King Alfonso of Spain. Nov. 17. Attempt to assassinate King Humbert of Italy.	1878 Jan.–Feb.—Famine in Northern China, in which several millions of persons starve to death. Feb. 4. An asylum for women and children in Tien-Tsin, China, is burned, and nearly 3000 lives lost. Apr. 11. Tornado at Canton, China, in which 10,000 persons are estimated to be killed. Aug.—Marquis of Lorne is appointed governor-general of Canada. Sept.—Protectionists are successful at Canadian elections; Sir John A. Macdonald becomes premier; and tariff laws are passed. Nov. 21. British troops invade Afghanistan.

A.D.	Progress of Society	United States.	British Empire.
1879	April 30. Treaty between Great Britain and Germany for suppressing slave trade. May 18. Switzerland permits each canton to restore capital punishment. July 9. *Jeannette* sails from San Francisco for Arctic regions. Oct. 25. Flogging in the navy abolished in the Netherlands. Nov. 15. Seventh cable laid under the Atlantic (Cape Cod to Brest). The Northeast (Polar) Passage made by Nordenskjöld. Invention of a universal language (Volapük) by J. M. Schleyer, a German. Construction of the first electric railroad (at Berlin). Deaths: Mme. Jerome Bonaparte, Von Bülow, R. H. Dana, Gen. Dix, W. L. Garrison, Gen. Hood, Gen. Hooker, Baron Rothschild, Gen. Richard Taylor, H. C. Carey.	1879 Jan. 1. Resumption of specie payments Mar. 18. Extra session of Forty-sixth Congress. March–April.—Large numbers of negroes remove from the Black Belt to Kansas. Oct. 16. The Apaches kill forty settlers in New Mexico. Nov. 15. Cable communication with France established.	1879 Jan. 12. British troops enter Zululand; 22, valuable stores and force of 800 men lost at Isandula. Mar. 13. Marriage of Duke of Connaught to Princess Louise of Prussia. Apr. 2. Zulus defeated at Gingholova. June 24. Zulus invade Natal; 28, General Wolseley lands at Durban. July 1. Zulus defeated at Ulundi. Aug. 28. The Zulu king, Cetewayo, captured.

A.D.	France.	Europe, elsewhere.	The World, elsewhere.
1879		1879	1879
	Jan. 30. Marshal MacMahon resigns the presidency and Jules Grévy is elected in his place.		Jan. 8. British troops enter Candahar (Afghanistan).
	Feb. 2. Resignation of the Dufaure ministry.	Mar. 12. River Theiss in Hungary breaks its dykes and destroys 300 lives.	Feb. 12. Chilians take possession of disputed Bolivian territory.
	Feb. 5. Appointment of the Waddington ministry.	Mar. 20. Russian troops evacuate Adrianople.	Feb. 16. King of Burmah assassinates princes of royal house at Mandalay.
	June 1. Prince Louis Napoleon killed by the Zulus.	Apr. 14. Attempt on the life of Alexander II. of Russia.	Feb. 21. Death of Shere Ali, ameer of Afghanistan; succeeded by Yakoob Khan.
		Apr. 29. Prince Alexander of Battenberg elected prince of Bulgaria.	Mar. 23. Chilians capture Calama.
			Apr. 6. Chili formally declares war against Peru; 11, Peruvians defeated in naval battle off Loa.
			May 26. Afghans sign treaty of peace.
		Nov. 29. King Alfonso of Spain marries the Archduchess Marie Christina.	June 25. Ismail, khedive of Egypt, abdicates and is succeeded by his son, Tewfik Pasha.
	Dec. 20. Resignation of the Waddington ministry.		July 16. Chilians bombard Iquique; 21, Peruvians bombard Caldera.
	Dec. 28. Appointment of the Freycinet ministry.	Dec. 30. Attempt to assassinate King Alfonso of Spain.	Aug. 8. Second bombardment of Iquique by Chilians; 16, battle at San Pedro de Acatama; and 28, at Antofagasta.
			Sept. 1. Bolivians and Peruvians capture Calama; 16, naval battle off Iquique; 19, Chilians victorious at San Francisco.
			Sept 3. Maj. Cavagnari and British Embassy assassinated in Cabul.
			Oct. 2. Afghans repulsed with great loss at Shutargardan by Lord Roberts; 21, abdication of Yakoob Khan.
			Oct, 8. Chilians capture the *Huascar*.
			Nov. 2. Chilians capture Pisagua; and, 17, Conchas Blancas; and, 22, the *Pilcomayo*; 13, are defeated at Quintlagoa; but are victorious at Dolores (19), Iquique (23), and Tarapaca (27).
			Dec. 14. Afghans defeated near Cabul; and 23, at Shirpur.
			Dec.—President Prado flees from Peru and Pierola becomes dictator.

A.D.	Progress of Society	United States.	British Empire.
1880	Feb. 18. Slavery abolished in Cuba. Feb. 29. Tunnel through St. Gotard Mt. completed. June 10. Celebration at Lisbon of tercentenary of Camoens. Aug. 14. Completion of Cologne Cathedral, begun in 1248. Nov. 4. Kansas adopts prohibitory amendment to constitution. Dec. 8. Flogging abolished in British navy. Deaths: Ole Bull, Lydia Maria Child, Geo. Eliot, Empress of Russia, Lucretia Mott, Offenbach, Tom Taylor.	1880 Jan. 2. C. S. Parnell arrives in New York to plead for the Irish cause. Mar. 30. Relief ship leaves New York for Ireland. June 7. Garfield and Arthur nominated by Republicans at Chicago. June 11. Weaver and Chambers nominated by Greenback-Labor Convention at Chicago. June 24. Hancock and English nominated by Democrats at Cincinnati. Sept. 23. The Schwatka Arctic expedition returns to New York. Nov. 4. Garfield and Arthur elected president and vice-president. Nov. 17. Treaty with China relative to the restriction of immigration of Chinese laborers.	1880 Jan. 3. Riots in Connemara, Ireland. Feb. 17. Parliament defeats bill to make franchise in Ireland the same as in England and Scotland. Mar. 24. Parliament dissolved. Apr. 21. Resignation of Beaconsfield. Apr. 23. Appointment of Gladstone government. May—Insurrections in Western Ireland. June.—House of Commons refuses to allow Bradlaugh to take his seat. Oct.–Nov. — Riots in various parts of Ireland. Dec. 28. State trial against Parnell, etc., begins in Dublin.
1881	Feb. 7. Work begun on Panama Canal. May 17, 19. Revised New Testament published in England and America. June 11. *Jeannette* destroyed by ice in Siberian seas. Aug.—Electrical Exhibition opened at Paris. Deaths: Beaconsfield Gen. Burnside, Carlyle, Dean Stanley, J. G. Holland, J. T. Fields, Émile Littré, J. K. Bluntschli.	1881. Mar. 4. Garfield inangurated as president. May 5. New treaty with China confirmed (regulating immigration). June 2. Great Britain pays $75,000 for Fortune Bay fisheries damages. July 2. Garfield shot by Guiteau in Washington. July 20. Indian Chief Sitting Bull surrenders at Fort Buford. Sept. 19. Garfield dies at Elberon, N. J. Sept. 20, 22. Arthur takes oath of office as president. Oct. 5. International Cotton Exhibition opened at Atlanta, Ga. Oct. 19. Centennial celebration of battle of Yorktown; British flag saluted by order of the president. Nov. 14. Beginning of trial of Guiteau . . for murder of Garfield.	1881 Jan. 25. Irish State trial ends in disagreement of the jury. Mar. 2. Passage of Coercion Bill. Apr.–June.— In Ireland evictions for not paying rents. Aug. 22. Enactment of Irish Land Bill.
1882	J. F. Slater gives $1,000,000 for education of the colored people of the South. Great increase in use of electric light.	1882. Jan. 25. Guiteau trial ended in his conviction of murder in the first degree. Feb. 28. Congress passes apportionment bill giving House of Representatives 325 members.	1882 Mar. 2. Attempt to assassinate Queen Victoria. Apr. 27. Marriage of Prince Leopold to Princess Helena of Waldeck.

A.D.	France.	Europe, elsewhere.	The World, elsewhere.
1880	Jan. 29. Bill passed to suppress political clubs. March,—Passage of the Ferry Educational Bill aimed at the control of education by the Jesuits. June.—Army chaplains abolished. June 29. Island of Tahiti annexed to France. June 30. Jesuits expelled from their religious houses. July 11. Communists amnestied. Sept. 19. Resignation of Freycinet ministry. Sept. 23. Appointment of Ferry ministry. Oct. 30. Religious houses of Jesuits forcibly closed. Nov. 9. Ferry ministry resign; but, 11, withdraw their resignations. Dec. 9. Bill for taxing religious property passed.	1880 Feb. 17. Explosion in the Winter Palace, the work of Nihilist conspirators against the life of Alexander II. Gen Melikoff appointed head of extra ordinary commission with vast powers. Apr. 7. Bismarck offers his resignation to the emperor of Germany, but it is not accepted. May 4. German Anti-Socialist laws extended to 1884. June 1. International Exhibition opened at Brussels. June 16. Supplementary Conference meets at Berlin to settle Greek and Montenegrin questions. July 3. Prussia passes bill to subordinate all clergy to the State. Sept. 17. Naval demonstration against sultan to enforce Montenegrin settlement. Oct. 19. Czar marries Princess Dolgorouki. Nov. 27. Turks evacuate Dulcigno. Nov.–Dec. — Anti-Semitic meetings at Berlin.	1880 Jan. 7. Chileans occupy Ilo. Feb. 27. Chileans bombard Arica; Mar. 20, 21, occupy Moquega and Islay. Apr. 10. Chileans blockade Callao. May 26. Chileans take Tacna. June 7. Chileans capture Arica. July 3. Chilean *Loa* destroyed by torpedo. July 22. Abdul Rahman recognized by British as ameer of Cabul; 27, British defeated at Kushk-i-Nakhud. Aug. 31. Lord Roberts enters Kandahar after a notable march for its relief. Sept. 1. Afghans defeated at Candahar. Nov. —Rising of the Boers in the Transvaal against the British government. Dec.—General rising of the Boers in the Transvaal; they declare their independence; and occupy Potchefstroom.
1881	May 12. Tunis surrenders to French. July 16. French army takes Sfax. Oct. 26. French occupy Kairwan. Nov. 10. Resignation of the Ferry ministry; 15, formation of the Gambetta ministry.	1881 Jan. 24. The Russians capture Geok-Tepe in Turkestan. Mar. 13. Assassination of czar of Russia; succeeded by his son, Alexander III. Mar. 26. Roumania declared a kingdom. Apr. Beginning of outrages against the Jews in Russia. Dec. 8. Ring Theatre in Vienna burned, and hundreds of lives lost. Hamburg joins the Zollverein.	1881 Jan. 13. Chilean victory at Chorillos; Jan. 15, at Miraflores; 17, Lima surrenders. Jan. 28. British repulsed by Boers at Laings Nek; Feb 8, at Ingogo River; Feb. 27, crushed at Majuba Hill. Mar. 24. Boer war in S. Africa ended. The Mahdi appears in the Sudan.
1882	Jan.—Failure of the Union Générale. Jan. 26. Resignation of the Gambetta ministry and formation of the Freycinet ministry (30).	1882. Apr. Prince Gortchakoff resigns ministry of foreign affairs in Russia.	1882 May.—Renewal of political massacres in Mandalay. June 11. Riots in Alexandria; 340 Europeans killed under the inspiration of Arabi Pasha, secretary of war, and leader of the national party.

A.D.	Progress of Society	United States.	British Empire.
1882	May. — Lieutenant Lockwood of the Greely expedition reaches 83° 24′ north. Deaths: Longfellow, Darwin, Emerson, Gambetta, Garibaldi, Pusey, Abp. Tait, Anthony Trollope, Thurlow Weed, G. P. Marsh, R. H. Dana, Jr., Auerbach, Dr. Draper, Dr. Bellows, Louis Blanc.	1882 March 4. Indictments in the District of Columbia in connection with the Star Route frauds. March 22. The Edmunds Law against polygamy in Utah passed. May. Outbreak of Apache Indians in Arizona. May 6. Congress passes bill suspending Chinese immigration for ten years. June 30. Guiteau hanged in Washington. July–Sept.—Great strike of iron workers in Pennsylvania. Aug. 2. Congress passes over the president's veto the largest River and Harbor Bill ever passed—$18,743,875. Nov.—Elections throughout the country generally favorable to the Democrats.	1882 May 6. Assassination of Lord F. C. Cavendish and Mr. Burke in Phœnix Park, Dublin. July 12. Queen signs new coercion bill. Aug.—Passage of Irish arrears of rent bill. Dec.—Parliament adopts new rules of procedure. Dec. 20. Archbishopric of Canterbury accepted by Bishop Benson.
1883	July. First use of storage electricity in propelling boat (Thames River, London). Nov. 18. Standard time substituted for local time in U. S. and Canada. Deaths: Doré, Flotow, Wagner, A. H. Stephens, J. R. Green, Gortchakoff, Peter Cooper, Jules Sandeau, Laboulaye, Abd-el-Kader, Bp. Colenso, Abp. Purcell, Montgomery Blair, J. S. Black, Comte de Chambord, Turgeniff, Hendrik Conscience, Mayne Reid, Karl Marx, H. Martin, Sir E. Sabine.	1883 Mar. 3. Tariff bill signed by the president. July 16. Civil Service Reform Act (passed by Congress in Jan.) goes into operation. July 19. Strike of telegraph operators. (Collapsed Aug. 17.) July 23. *Proteus*, sent to rescue the Greely Arctic expedition, crushed by the ice in Smith's Sound. Sept. 9. Northern Pacific Railroad completed. Oct. 1. Letter postage reduced from 3c. to 2c. per half ounce. Oct. 15. Civil-Rights Act (giving colored people equal privileges in hotels, theatres, etc., with whites) pronounced unconstitutional by the Supreme Court. Nov. 1. Gen. Sherman succeeded by Gen. Sheridan in the command of army.	1883 Feb. 10. Identification of murderers of Burke and Cavendish. (Apr. 13, 18. Condemnation to death of two of them.) June 16. Suffocation of 186 children at Victoria Hall, Sunderland July.—Shooting at Cape Town of James Carey, the identifier of the Burke and Cavendish murderers.
1884	May 19. Discovery of inoculative remedy for rabies announced by Pasteur.	1884 Jan. 21. Iron-clad oath (enacted during Civil War) repealed by Congress. Feb. 10–21. Great floods in Ohio valley. $500,000 appropriated by Congress for relief.	1884 Feb. 8. Imprisonment of Irish members of Parliament for treasonable actions.

A.D.	FRANCE.	EUROPE, elsewhere.	THE WORLD, elsewhere.
1882	April 2. French capture Ha-Noi in Annam. Aug. 7. Formation of the Duclerc ministry. Oct.—Compulsory Education Act comes into force. Dec. 31. Death of Gambetta.	1882 Sept.—Turkey cedes 5,000 square miles to Greece, in rectification of the boundary as provided by the Congress of Berlin. Oct. 2. Attempt to assassinate King Milan of Servia.	1882 July 11. British fleet bombards Alexandria; 12, Egyptians evacuate and fire Alexandria. Aug. 15. Gen. Wolseley arrives at Alexandria; 20, seizes the Suez Canal, and, 24, defeats Egyptians at Magfar and, 25, at Kassasin Lock. Sept. 13. British defeat the Egyptians under Arabi Pasha at Tel-el-Kebir; 14, Arabi is captured; 23, Damietta surrenders; and, 25, khedive returns to Cairo. Dec. 3. Arabi sentenced to death; commuted by khedive to perpetual exile.
1883	Jan. 28. Resignation of the Duclerc ministry and formation of the Fallières ministry. Feb. 9. Release of Prince Napoleon after three weeks' imprisonment. Feb. 18. Resignation of the Fallières ministry and formation of the Ferry ministry. Feb. 24. Royal princes dismissed from the army. Mar.–June—Louise Michel carries on Anarchist agitation in Paris. Sept. 29. King of Spain insulted in Paris; 30, apologies offered by President Grévy.	1883 Jan.—Great floods in Europe. Mar. 29. Murder at Pesth of the lord chief justice of Hungary. April.—Resumption of specie payments in Italy. (Suspended since 1866.) May 27. Coronation of Alexander III., czar of Russia, at Moscow. May–Aug. Persecutions of Jews in Russia. July 28. Earthquake on island of Ischia (near Naples), destroying 5000 lives. Aug.—Military revolt in Spain. Sept. 27. Unveiling of the great statue "Germania" on the Niederwald, Rüdesheim. Oct.—Resignation of Spanish ministry of Sagasta, and formation of new ministry under Posada-Herrera. Nov. 10. Celebration in Germany of fourth centennial of Luther's birth. Dec. 4. Insurrection in Crete. Italy joins the alliance between Germany and Austria, thus forming the Triple Alliance.	1883 Jan. 16. Return of Cetewayo to Zululand. June.—French aggressions in Madagascar. July 14. Discovery of Lake Mantumba in Africa by Stanley. Aug.—Volcanic eruptions in Java and neighboring islands: nearly 100,000 deaths. Aug. 25. French protectorate established over Annam. Oct. 16. Surrender of Cetewayo to the British. Oct. 20. Treaty of peace signed between Chile and Peru. Nov. 3–5. Egyptian army under Hicks Pasha crushed by the Mahdi at El-Obeid in the Sudan.
1884	June 19. Annexation of Cambodia (part of China) to French territories.	1884 Jan. 15. Formation of a new Spanish ministry under Canovas del Castillo.	1884 Jan. 25 "Chinese" Gordon appointed governor of the Sudan. Feb. Massacre of Christians in Tonquin.

A.D.	Progress of Society	United States.	British Empire.
1884	May 24. Opening of N. Y. and Brooklyn Suspension Bridge. June 20. Introduction of railroads into China sanctioned by the government. Aug. 4. Opening of international educational conference at London. Oct 13. International conference at Washington adopts meridian of Greenwich as the universal prime meridian. Deaths: Dr. Lasker, Wendell Phillips, Guyot, Mignet, Prince Leopold, Chas. Reade, Taglioni, J. P. Benjamin, Chas. O'Conor, Count Todleben, Lepsius, Sir E. Wilson, H. G. Bohn, Hans Makart, Paul Lacroix, Fanny Elssler, Channing.	1884 May 29. People's (Labor and Greenback) party nominate B. F. Butler and A. M. West for the presidency and vice-presidency. June 6. Republican party nominate J. G. Blaine and J. A. Logan for the presidency and vice-presidency. June 22. Rescue off Cape Sabine of Lieut. Greely and six survivors of his Arctic expedition—17 of the party having perished. July 11. Democratic party nominate Grover Cleveland and T. A. Hendricks for the presidency and vice-presidency. July 24. Prohibition party nominate J. P. St. John and Wm. Daniel for the presidency and vice-presidency. Nov. 4. Election of Cleveland and Hendricks. Dec. 8. Collection of immigrant head money declared unconstitutional by Supreme Court. Dec. 16. Opening of Cotton Exposition at New Orleans.	1884 Mar. 15. Dynamiters attempt to blow up *Times* office. Apr. 16. Celebration of tercentennial of Edinburgh University. May 11. The pope condemns the Irish Land League. June 28. Opening of Egyptian conference in London. Nov. Passage of new franchise bill by Parliament. Dec. 13. Attempt to wreck London Bridge with dynamite.
1885	Jan. 1. Time of reckoning the beginning of the day changed from noon to midnight at Greenwich observatory. May 4. Opening of international exhibition of inventions at London. May. Publication at London and New York of revised version of Old Test ment. Aug. 10. Opening of international telegraphic congress at Berlin.	1885 Jan. 20. Passage of bill submitting French spoliation claims to Court of Claims. Feb. 21. Dedication of the Washington Monument (555 feet high) at the city of Washington. Mar. 2. Importation of foreign contract laborers prohibited by Congress. Mar. 3. U. S. Grant retired with the rank of General. Mar. 4. Letter postage reduced from two cents per half ounce to two cents per ounce. Mar. 4. Inauguration of President Cleveland. Apr. 16. Passage of bill by N. Y. Legislature creating a public park at Niagara Falls. (Opened to the public, July 15.) May 5. Conclusion of treaty with Colombian government establishing joint protectorate over Isthmus of Panama. June 21. Ratification of extradition treaty with Japan. July 23. Death of General U. S Grant. Aug. 8. Public funeral of Gen. Grant in New York.	1885 Jan. 24. Dynamite explosion in Houses of Parliament and in the Tower, London; twenty persons injured. Mar. 26. Difficulty with Russia regarding advances of latter in Afghanistan: military reserves called out by the queen. Mar.—Outbreak of Riel's Insurrection in Canada. May 3. Riel defeated. May 15. Riel surrenders. June 8. Defeat in Parliament of the Liberal (Gladstone) ministry. June 23. Formation of Conservative ministry under the Marquis of Salisbury.

A.D.	FRANCE.	EUROPE, elsewhere.	WORLD, elsewhere.
1884	June 25. Appearance of Asiatic cholera; 6000 deaths within three months. July 29. Adoption of a divorce law. Aug. 15. Declaration of war by China. Aug.—Revision of constitution. French attack Formosa. War in Madagascar.	1884 Feb. 14. Annexation of Merv (Central Asia) by Russia. Feb. 17. Attempt to assassinate king of Italy. June 12. Regulation of succession to Dutch throne. June 21. Death of prince of Orange, crown prince of Holland. June—Aug. —Persecution of Jews in Russia. July 13. Attempt to assassinate emperor of Austria. July 17. Discovery of plot to assassinate czar of Russia. Oct. 5. German annexations on African slave coast; Dec. 19, in Pacific Ocean, beginnings of German colonial policy. Germany: Enactment of an accident insurance law for workingmen. Nov. 17. Opening of the Congo conference in Berlin.	1884 Feb. 4. Defeat of Baker Pacha by Egyptian rebels under Osman Digna, near Tokar. Feb. 9. Death of Cetewayo. Feb. 29. Osman Digna defeated by Gen. Graham near Tokar. Mar. 13. Osman Digna defeated at Tamanieb. Mar. 30. Epidemic of smallpox at Madras. May 23. Berber captured by Egyptian rebels. Sept. 10. Earl of Dufferin appointed to the viceroyalty of India. (He assumes office Nov. 13.) Nov. 25. Earthquake in Peru. Dec. 1. Gen. Diaz becomes prest. of Mexico.
1885	Mar. 30. Resignation of the Ferry ministry caused by riots over Chinese victories in Tonquin. Apr. 6. Formation of new ministry under Brisson. June 2. Public funeral of Victor Hugo in Paris. June 9. Treaty of peace with China signed. Aug. 25. Reappearance of cholera at Toulon; its rapid spread through France: 10,000 deaths.	1885 Jan. 1. Earthquake in Spain: many lives and buildings destroyed. Jan. 12. Extradition treaty between Russia and Prussia. May 4. Opening of universal exhibition at Antwerp. June 24. Cholera appears in Spain; 82,000 deaths by end of August. July 12. Attempt to assassinate emperor of Germany. Sept. 18. Rebellion in Eastern Roumelia: annexed to Bulgaria. Oct. 1. Outbreak of war between Servia and Bulgaria. Nov. 1. Renewal for five years of Latin monetary union between France, Belgium, Italy, Switzerland, and Greece, on basis of silver coin redeemable in gold.	1885 Jan. 19. The Mahdi defeated by the British under Gen. Stewart near Metammeh in the Sudan. Jan. 26. Khartoum captured by the Mahdi; Gordon killed; relief expedition under Lord Wolseley arrives too late; British forces withdrawn from Sudan. Feb.—Formation of Congo Free State. Feb. 21. Protectorate over Samoan Islands granted Germany by treaty. Mar. 30. Russians defeat Afghans at Penjdeh. Mar. 30. Pres. Barrios, of Guatemala, killed while advancing against San Salvador. Mar. 31. Colon burned by Panama insurgents. Apr. 16. Peace concluded between Central American republics.

A.D.	Progress of Society	United States.	British Empire.
1885	Deaths: Colfax, B. Silliman, Jr., About, R.G. White, Frelinghuysen. Hugo, Baron v. Manteuffel, S. I. Prime, Gen. Grant, Montefiore, Lord Houghton, "H. H." Jackson, Abp. McCloskey, H. W. Shaw ("Josh Billings"), Gen. McClellan. John McCullough, Vice-President Hendricks, King Alfonso, W. H. Vanderbilt, Toombs. First electric street railway in U. S. in Baltimore.	1885 Aug. 25. Cyclones at Savannah and Charleston: $2,000,000 worth of property destroyed. Sept. 2. Five hundred Chinese miners in Wyoming Ter. attacked by whites and fifty of them killed. Oct. 10. With the destruction of Flood Rock by blasting, the work of clearing Hell Gate in the East River is practically completed.	1885 June 29. Earl of Carnarvon succeeds Earl Spencer as lord lieutenant of Ireland. July 23. Marriage of Princess Beatrice to Prince Henry of Battenberg. Sept. 5. Completion of tunnel under Severn River. Nov.—Outbreak of war with Burmah; British troops enter Mandalay; surrender of King Thebaw (Nov. 28).
1886	Jan. 4. Women allowed to vote in Toronto. May 4. Opening of colonial exhibition at London. May 11. Opening of international exhibition at Liverpool. Aug. 2. Celebration by the Univ. of Heidelberg of its 500th anniversary. Oct. 27. Final abolition of slavery in Cuba. Deaths: Gen. Hancock, Gov. Seymour, Gough, Abp. French, Sir H. Taylor, Dio Lewis, Von Ranke, J. R. Bartlett, King Ludwig of Bavaria, E. P. Whipple, P. H. Hayne, Liszt Tilden, J. E. Cooke, Von Beust, C. A. Arthur, C. F. Adams, Gen. Logan.	1886 Jan. 19. Passage of bill regulating succession to the presidency in case of death of both president and vice-president. Feb. 9. Chinese in Seattle (Washington) driven from their homes by mob. May 1–4. Labor riots in Chicago and Milwaukee incited by Anarchists. June 2. Marriage at the White House, Washington, of President Cleveland and Miss Folsom. Aug. 20. Seven Anarchists convicted of murder for Chicago riots in May. Aug. 30–31. Charleston, S. C., severely damaged by an earthquake; over 50 persons killed and many buildings wrecked. Sept. 4. Geronimo and his band of Apache Indians surrender to Gen. Miles. Oct. 28. Bartholdi's statue of "Liberty Enlightening the World" (a gift from France) unveiled in N. Y. harbor. Dec. 6. Reduction in tariff duties recommended to Congress by Prest. Cleveland. Numerous labor strikes throughout the year.	1886 Jan. 1. Annexation of Burmah to British Empire. Jan 20. Opening of tunnel under Mersey River. Jan. 26. Defeat in Parliament of Conservative ministry (on question of governing Ireland). Feb. 3. Formation of Liberal ministry under Gladstone. June 8. Defeat of Liberal ministry in Parliament on question of Irish home rule. July. Parliamentary elections favorable to Conservatives and Liberal-Unionists (*i. e.*, to those opposed to Irish home rule) July 21. Formation of new Conservative ministry under Lord Salisbury.
1887	Feb. 16. Women allowed to vote in Kansas.	1887 Jan. 21. Passage of Inter-State Commerce bill. March 3. Repeal of tenure-of-office act (restoring to the president the power of removing officials without consent of the Senate).	1887 May 12. Annexation of Zululand to the British Empire.

A.D.	FRANCE.	EUROPE, elsewhere.	WORLD, elsewhere.
1885		1885	1885
			Apr. 21. King of Belgium assumes sovereignity over Congo State.
		Nov. 25. Accession of Mercedes to Spanish throne (on death of her father Alfonso XII.) under regency of her mother, Queen Christina: new ministry under Sagasta.	Apr. 24. Panama taken possession of by U. S. troops for protection of property. (Restored later to Colombian gov't.)
		Nov. 14–28. Servians invade Bulgaria and are defeated.	May 7. Death of the Mahdi.
		Nov. 28–Dec. 21. Trial and conviction of 26 Nihilists at Warsaw: 4 hanged and 22 sent to Siberia.	
	Dec. 12. Establishment of protectorate over Madagascar.	Nov. 30. Germany takes possession of Marshall Islands.	
	Dec. 28. Re-election of Grèvy as president.	Dec. 5. Italian annexation of Massowah.	
	Brisson ministry resigns.		
1886		1886	1886
	Jan. 7. Formation of a new ministry under Freycinet.	Jan. — Servia, Bulgaria, and Greece compelled by the powers to disarm.	Jan. 25. Barillas elected prest. of Guatemala.
	Jan. 15. Amnesty granted political offenders.	Mar. 2. Treaty of peace signed between Servia and Bulgaria.	Apr. 7. Soto elected prest. of Costa Rica.
		Mar. 20. Anarchist riots in Belgium, originating in strike of miners.	May. Santos becomes prest. of Uruguay.
		May 11. Destructive hurricane in Spain.	June 3. Caceres becomes prest. of Peru.
		May 17. Posthumous birth of the king of Spain, Alfonso XIII.	June. Selman elected prest. of Argentine Republic.
	June 22. Passage of law expelling royal princes from French territory.	June 13. Death by drowning of Louis II., king of Bavaria: accession of his brother, Otto I., under regency of Prince Luitpold.	
		Aug. 21. Prince Alexander of Bulgaria kidnapped by Russian emissaries.	
		Aug. 27. Earthquake in Greece destroyed 600 lives and many towns.	
		Aug. — Counter revolution in Bulgaria followed by restoration of Alexander.	Sept. 23. French kill 500 Chinese pirates near Tonquin.
	Dec. 3. Resignation of Freycinet ministry.	Sept. 4. He abdicates and a regency is established.	
	Dec. 10. Formation of a new ministry under Goblet.	Nov. 10. Prince Waldemar of Denmark declines offer of Bulgarian throne.	Dec. 31. Four hundred persons crushed to death at a fair at Madras, India.
1887		1887	1887
	May 17. Fall of Goblet ministry.	Feb. 23. Earthquakes in Southern Europe: 1000 lives lost.	Jan. 25. Italians defeated by Abyssinians near Massowah.
	May 29. Formation of new ministry under Rouvier.		

A.D.	Progress of Society	United States.	British Empire.
1887	Deaths: Bp. Potter, E. L. Youmans, Sir S. Northcote (Earl of Iddesleigh), Mrs. Henry Wood, Beecher, Féval, Eads, Saxe, J. T. Raymond, ex-Vice-Pres. Wheeler, Mark Hopkins, S. F. Baird, Jenny Lind, F. V. Hayden. Oct. 24. Anglo-French convention neutralizing the Suez Canal—Baltic ship canal begun.	1887 June 29. Jacob Sharp sentenced to 4 years' imprisonment and fined $5000 for bribery of N. Y. aldermen. July 8. Excommunication of Dr. McGlynn in N. Y. for advocacy of land theories of Henry George. Nov. 11. Hanging of four of the Anarchists convicted of the Chicago riots of May, 1886 (one of the others had committed suicide; sentence of the other two commuted to life imprisonment).	1887 May 14. Opening of the People's Palace in London. June 21. Jubilee celebration in London of the 50th anniversary of Queen Victoria's accession to the throne. July 8. Passage of Irish Crimes Bill by Parliament (abolishing trial by jury in Ireland). Nov. 13. Riots in London caused by police attempting to prevent meeting of workingmen in Trafalgar Square.
1888	Mar. 26. Meeting of first international convention of women at Washington. July 27. Celebration at Kieff of 900th anniversary of introduction of Christianity into Russia. Oct. 20. Gift of $1,000,000 by Dan. Hand for education of Southern negroes. Nov. 10. Suppression of African slave trade resolved upon by European powers. Deaths: Bonamy Price, Asa Gray, Sir H. S. Maine, Bronson Alcott, Louisa Alcott, Emperor William I., Chief-Justice Waite, Matthew Arnold, Emperor Frederick III., E. P. Roe, Gen. Sheridan, Lester Wallack, R. A. Proctor.	1888 Jan. 12. Blizzard in Northwest: 235 persons frozen to death. Jan. 19. Ratification of extradition treaty with the Netherlands. Mar. 12. Blizzard in Eastern States: N. Y. city blockaded with snowdrifts for several days: a number of lives lost. June 1. Sheridan made General of the army by special act of Congress. June 6–7. Democratic party nominate Grover Cleveland and Allen G. Thurman for presidency and v.-presidency. June 25. Republican party nominate Benjamin Harrison and Levi P. Morton for presidency and vice-presidency. Sept. 13. Chinese Exclusion Act passed. Oct. 20. Adjournment of Congress after the longest session (321 days) in its history. Oct. 30. Dismissal of British minister, Lord Sackville-West, by U. S. govt. on account of indiscreet letter on American politics. Nov. 6. Election of Harrison and Morton.	1888 Sept. 17. First meeting of commission to investigate London *Times's* charges against Parnell and other Irish leaders; closed Nov. 22, 1889, after 129 sittings, examining 493 witnesses, and receiving answers to 98,000 questions.

A.D.	FRANCE.	EUROPE, elsewhere.	WORLD, elsewhere.
1887	June 1. Ratification of commerical treaty with Mexico. Dec. 3. Election of Carnot as president on resignation of Grèvy (Dec.2). Dec. 11. Formation of new ministry under Tirard.	1887 July 7. Election of Prince Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha to Bulgarian throne. Renewal of the Triple Alliance. Termination of the *Kulturkampf* in Germany.	1887 Feb. 3. Expedition under Stanley leaves Cairo for relief of Emin Pasha in Central Africa. (Returns with Emin, Dec., 1889.) Apr. 22. Destruction of 40 pearl-fishing vessels off Australian coast; 550 lives lost. May 3. Earthquake in Mexico: 150 lives lost. July 3. King Kalakaua grants Hawaiian islanders more liberal constitution.
1888	Mar. 1. M. Wilson, son-in-law of ex-Prest. Grèvy, sentenced to two years' imprisonment for trafficking in decorations. (the sentence quashed by Court of Appeals, Mar. 28). Mar. 15. Removal of Gen. Boulanger from his command in the army. Mar. 30. Fall of Tirard ministry; formation of new ministry under Floquet (April 3). Dec.—Bankruptcy of the Panama Canal Company.	1888 Feb. 3. Official announcement of treaty of alliance between Germany and Austria. Mar. 9. Accession of Frederick III. to German throne on death of his father, William I. Mar. 31. Adoption of trial by jury in Spain. June 15. Accession of William II. to German throne on death of his father, Frederick III. Dec.—Suez Canal Convention ratified by the powers.	1888 Mar. 31. Gen. Flores elected pres. of Ecuador. June 18. Great floods in Mexico: 700 people drowned. July 9. Gen. Diaz re-elected prest. of Mexico. July 27. Volcanic eruptions in Japan: 1000 lives lost. July 30. Dr. Paul becomes prest. of Venezuela. Aug. 1. Opening of international exhibition at Melbourne in celebration of centennial of foundation of New South Wales. Oct. 17. Gen. Legitime elected prest. of Hayti.

A.D.	Progress of Society	United States.	British Empire.
1889	Jan. 1. Total eclipse of sun (visible in western North America). Jan. 1. Electricity substituted for hanging as death penalty in N. Y. (for crimes committed after this date). Oct. 16. Opening of international maritime congress at Washington. Nov. 6. Completion of the Forth Bridge (Scotland), the greatest work of its kind in the world. Final abolition of slavery in Brazil. Deaths: S. A. Allibone, Prince Rudolph of Austria, Laura Bridgman, John Bright, Eliza Cook, John Ericsson, S. C. Hall, Halliwell-Phillipps, King Luis of Portugal, M. F. Tupper, Ulbach, J. G. Wood, F. A. P. Barnard, Simon Cameron, Maria Mitchell, T. D. Woolsey, Wilkie Collins, Jefferson Davis, Rob. Browning.	1889 Jan. 9. Cyclone in Penna. very destructive of life and property. Feb. 2. Fire in Buffalo destroys nearly $3,000,000 worth of property. Feb. 11. Creation of the Department of Agriculture in national government. Mar. 4. Inauguration of Prest. Harrison. Apr. 22. Oklahoma opened to white settlement. Apr. 29–May 1. Celebration at N. Y. of centennial of Washington's inauguration. May 31. Breaking of dam in Conemaugh valley destroys 2235 lives at Johnstown, Pa. Oct. 2. Opening of the Pan-American conference at Washington. Nov. 2. Admission as States of North and South Dakota; 7, of Montana; 11, of Washington. Nov. 13. Opening at Washington of the Roman Catholic Univ. of America. Ballot reform laws adopted by 11 States during 1887–89.	1889 July 1–29. Visit of Shah of Persia. July 27. Marriage of Princess Louise of Wales to the Duke of Fife. Oct. 5. Earl of Zetland succeeds the marquis of Londonderry as lord lieutenant of Ireland. Numerous prolonged strikes during 1889 kept thousands of workmen out of work and caused much suffering in England. Oct. 15. The British South African Company chartered.

A.D.	FRANCE.	EUROPE, elsewhere.	WORLD, elsewhere.
1889	Feb. 21. Formation of new ministry under Tirard. Mar. 9. Repeal of the decree of banishment of Duc d'Aumale. May 4. Centennial celebration of the opening of the States-General at Versailles. May 6. Opening of international exhibition at Paris. July 9. Passage of army bill making service universal. July 14. Centennial celebration of the fall of the Bastile. July 15. Passage of bill forbidding candidates to appear in more than one constituency. Aug. 12. Condemnation of Gen. Boulanger to perpetual imprisonment. (He takes refuge in Great Britain.) Sept. 22. General election favorable to the Republicans.	1889 Jan. 30. Suicide of Crown Prince Rudolph of Austria. Mar. 6. Abdication of King Milan of Servia in favor of his son Alexander, 13 years old. Apr. 2. King William of Holland pronounced mentally unable to govern. (He subsequently recovers.) Apr. 25. Prince Frederick of Hohenzollern proclaimed heir to Roumanian throne. Apr. 29. Meeting at Berlin of delegates from United States, Germany, and England to arrange Samoan affairs. May—Formidable strike of miners in Germany. July 2. King Alexander of Servia anointed at Zitcha. July 27. Discovery of plot to blow up the Vatican. Aug. 3. Insurrection in Crete. Aug. 17. Destructive hurricane at Granada. Sept. 6. Explosion in cartridge factory at Antwerp: 125 persons killed, 200 others wounded. Oct. 19. Accession of Carlos I. to Portuguese throne on death of his father, Luis I. Dec.—General epidemic of influenza in Europe.	1889 Feb. 11. New constitution for Japan proclaimed with two legislative chambers. Mar. 15–16. Violent hurricane at Samoa; three German and three American men-of-war driven on shore. Apr. 3. King John of Abyssinia defeated and slain by the dervishes. Apr. 10. Death at Molokai, Hawaii, of Father Damien, the leper priest. Aug. 11. Insurrection in Hawaii. Oct. 17. Gen. Hyppolite chosen prest. of Hayti (after a year's war with Legitime). Sept. 4. Egyptians defeated by dervishes near Suakim. Nov. 15. Expulsion of Brazilian emperor and establishment of a republic.

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	United States.	British Empire.
1890	Jan. 25. A New York newspaper reporter completes a journey around the world in 72 days.	1890 Jan. 23. Organization of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, at Cleveland, O. Feb. 24. Chicago selected by the House of Representatives as site for the World's Columbian Exposition.	1890 Feb. 3. The suit of Parnell against the London *Times* settled by the payment of £5,000 to plaintiff.
	Mar. 4. Railway bridge over the Forth put into operation. Apr. 26. Henry M. Stanley arrives in London on his return from the greatest of his African expeditions, having crossed the continent from west to east.	Mar. — Boomers invade Cherokee territories; warned out by president. April 28. Supreme Court decides that liquors in "original packages" may be brought into and sold in any State. May 19. Supreme Court declares confiscation of Mormon property under Edmunds Law constitutional. June 2. The eleventh census begins.	Mar. 28. New education code, abolishing payment by results goes into effect. May 4. Great labor demonstration in Hyde Park in favor of an eight-hour day.
	July 15. New Croton aqueduct in New York put into operation.	July 2. Sherman Act for the protection of trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies. July 14. Sherman Act for the monthly purchase of 4,500,000 ounces of silver by the government and the issue of silver treasury notes.	July 1. Treaty of territorial delimitation with Germany in Africa; Great Britain receives protectorate over Zanzibar and cedes Heligoland to Germany.
	Aug. 6. First execution by electricity in the State of New York. Aug. 26. Equatorial railway inaugurated at Mombassa, British East Africa. Oct.—The Mormon church declares against the practice of polygamy. Deaths in 1890: Amadeus I., ex-king of Spain; J. J. Astor; G. H. Boker: A. Chatrian; C. W. Cope; E. Dodge; I. Döllinger, D. B. Fayerweather; J. C. Frémont; O. Feuillet; J. Hergenröther; Cardinal Newman; C. H. F Peters; J. E. T. Rogers; H. Schliemann; William III., of the Netherlands.	Aug. 8. Act empowering States to regulate sale of liquors in "original packages." Oct. 1. The McKinley Tariff Bill becomes law. Oct.—Ghost dance excitement among the Sioux Indians. Dec. 15. Sitting Bull, chief of the Sioux, killed.	Sept. 18. John Dillon and William O'Brien, Irish leaders, arrested for conspiracy. Nov. 15. Beginning of the O'Shea divorce trial, implicating Parnell. Dec. 6. Irish party in Parliament split; Parnell repudiated by a majority of his followers under Justin McCarthy.
1891	Jan.—Discovery in the British Museum of the MS. of Aristotle's *Athenian Constitution.*	1891 Jan. 14. Conference of Indian chiefs and U. S. authorities at Pine Ridge S. D.; end of Indian outbreak.	1891 Jan. 27. House of Commons expunges resolution of June 22, 1880, preventing Charles Bradlaugh from taking his seat.

A.D.	France and Germany.	Europe, elsewhere.	The World, elsewhere.
1890		1890	1890
	Jan. 25. A new Anti-Socialist law is rejected by the German Reichstag.	Jan. 12. Portugal compelled by Great Britain to yield disputed claims in East Africa.	Jan. 8. Brazil. Proclamation of religious equality and separation of church and state.
	Mar. 14. Tirard ministry in France resigns; succeeded by Freycinet cabinet.	Mar. 7. Tisza, Hungarian premier, resigns after 14 years in office.	Feb.—Outbreak of war between the French and the king of Dahomey.
	Mar. 15. Opening of the international labor conference at Berlin, called under the auspices of the emperor.		
	Mar. 18. Bismarck resigns the chancellorship; he is succeeded by von Caprivi (20).		Apr. 21. Japan. New civil code proclaimed.
	May 6. German Reichstag opened by emperor, who announces programme of labor legislation.	May.—Labor disturbances in Spanish cities, principally in Barcelona.	May.—Conflicts between the Maronites and the Druses in Syria.
		July 5. Spain: Canovas del Castillo, premier.	July 17. Outbreak of war between Guatemala and Salvador; Honduras involved; peace concluded Aug. 27.
		July—Russia: Revival of edicts against the Jews, aiming at their concentration in the towns and restricting their educational opportunities.	July 26. Sanguinary insurrection in Buenos Ayres against President Celman; he resigns Aug. 6.
	Sept. 16. International commercial congress meets at Paris.	Sept. 11. Liberal uprising in the Swiss Canton Ticino against the reactionary government; the electoral laws revised.	
	Oct. 12. Expiration of Anti-Socialist law in Germany celebrated by a great Socialist congress at Halle.	Oct. 28. Ministry of Trikoupis in Greece resigns and is succeeded by one under Delyannis.	Oct. 5. Dahomey concludes peace with France.
			Oct. 17. Sultan of Zanzibar surrenders suzerainty to coastland of German East Africa.
		Nov. 23. William III. of the Netherlands dies, and is succeeded by his daughter Wilhelmina, under the regency of her mother.	Nov. 29. First Japanese parliament opened.
1891		1891	1891
	Jan. 22. Supreme Council of Labor established in France.	Jan. 31. Military revolt at Oporto in Portugal.	Jan. 1. Chile. Congress declares President Balmaceda deposed; 8, the fleet supports the Congress.

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	United States.	British Empire.
1891	Feb. 22. First meeting of the Women's National Council at Washington.	1891 Feb. 26. Enactment of a maximum freight bill in Nebraska.	1891 Feb. 20. Resolution in favor of disestablishing Welsh Church defeated.
		Mar. 3. International copyright law enacted. Mar. 14. Eleven Italians supposed members of the "Mafia" secret society, lynched by a mob at New Orleans; complications with Italy follow; 31, Italian minister recalled.	Mar. — Insurrection of Manipuris in Assam.
	April1. Telephone between London and Paris opened.	Apr. 14. President Harrison begins an extensive trip through the South and the West. Apr. 28. China refuses to accept H. W. Blair as U. S. minister.	Apr. 27. British troops occupy Manipur, which is deserted by rebels.
	May 23. International Postal Congress meets at Vienna.	May 19. People's Party organized at Cincinnati, O.	
	June 19. Opening of first section of Manchester Ship Canal in England. July.—Experiments with smokeless powder at Sandy Hook, N. J. Aug.—Artificial rain production experiments in Texas.	June 4. The transport *Itata*, which had escaped from San Diego with arms for the Chilean insurgents, surrenders to the American vessels at Iquique. Aug. 13. Presidential order excludes white men from the Cherokee strip.	June16. Regent of Manipur sentenced to death for treachery. July—Visit of German emperor and empress in England. Aug. 22. Native tributary ruler established over Manipur.
		Sept. 22. New lands in Oklahoma thrown open to settlement.	Sept. 13. British force lands on island of Mitylene as retort to sultan's act in permitting Russian vessels to pass through the Dardanelles.
	Oct. 1. Opening of the Leland Stanford, Jr., University at Palo Alto, Cal. Oct. 22. Announcement of Dr. Robert Koch's remedy for tuberculosis. Deaths in 1891: G. Bancroft; C. Bradlaugh; J. Grévy; G. E. Haussmann; J. E. Johnston; A. W. Kinglake; J. R. Lowell; Lord Lytton; J. A. Macdonald; J. L. E. Meissonier; von Moltke; C.S. Parnell; Pedro II.; D. D. Porter; W. T. Sherman.	Oct. 16. Sailors from the U. S. cruiser *Baltimore* assaulted in the streets of Valparaiso and two killed. Nov. 29. The Cherokee council agrees to sell the Cherokee strip to the United States.	Oct. 27. Riots between Parnellites and anti-Parnellites at Cork.

A.D.	France and Germany.	Europe, elsewhere.	The World, elsewhere.
1891		1891	1891 Feb. 19. Egypt: Dervishes under Osman Digna defeated by Egyptian troops at Tokar. Feb. 25. Brazil: Marshal Fonseca elected president .
	Mar. 11. France agrees to arbitrate Newfoundland fisheries question with England.	Mar.—The Spainards succeed in subduing a native uprising in the Caroline Islands.	Mar. 7. Chile: Government troops defeated by Congressionalists at Pozo Almonte.
		Apr. 22. Russia: Imperial ukase orders expulsion of Jews from Moscow.	Apr. 10. Chile: Junta established by Congressional party at Iquique.
	May 1. Prince Bismarck is elected to the Reichstag from Geestemünde.	May 11. The Russian czarewitch (Nicholas II) assaulted at Kioto, Japan. May 24. The construction of the Trans-Siberian railway begins. June 29. Renewal of the Triple Alliance between Germany, Austria, and Italy.	May–Oct.— Anti-Christain riots in China on the Yang-tse-Kiang, at Nankin, and elsewhere. June 2. Chile : The Congressionalist army occupies Husasco.
	July–Aug.—A French fleet visits Cronstadt and the attendant festivities are taken to mark a close understanding with Russia.	Aug. 1. Switzerland: Celebration of the six hundredth anniversary of the foundation of the Swiss Confederacy.	Aug. 21. Chile: The government troops defeated at Aconcagua, and, 28, at Placilla; Congressionalists enter Valparaiso; 31, Santiago taken.
	Sept. 30. Gen. Boulanger commits suicide near Brussels.		Sept. 19. Chile: President Balmaceda commits suicide.
	Oct. 6. William II. of Würtemberg succeeds Charles I.		
	Nov. 6. Mission from Siam arrives at Berlin.	Nov. 2. The sultan forbids destitute Jews to enter the empire. Nov. 3. Inter-parliamentary peace conference assembles at Rome.	Nov. — Brazil : President Fonseca declares himself dictator; revolution in Rio Grande do Sul; Fonseca resigns and is succeeded by Floriano Peixoto.

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	United States.	British Empire.
1892		1892 Jan. 23. The United States presents an ultimatum to Chile in the matter of the *Baltimore;* its terms are accepted.	1892. Jan. 3. Mob outrages against the Salvation Army at Eastbourne.
	Feb. 29. Treaty between U. S. and Great Britain for the adjustment of Bering Sea dispute by arbitration. Feb.—Discovery of a MS. Syriac version of the four gospels on Mt. Sinai by Mrs. Lewis and Mrs. Gibson.		Feb. 8. Joseph Chamberlain elected leader of the Liberal-Unionists in Parliament.
	Mar. 20. Celebration at Albany of the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the First Dutch Reformed Church.	Mar. — Provisions and money sent for the relief of the starving peasants in Russia.	Mar. 12. Great strike of coal miners in Northern England, about 200,000 men participating.
	Apr. 27. Laying of the corner-stone of Grant's tomb at New York, and of the Catholic University at Washington.	Apr. 14. The U. S. agrees to pay an indemnity of $25,000 for the lynching of the 11 Italians at New Orleans. Diplomatic relations restored.	
	May 9. Bering Sea arbitration treaty ratified.	May 5. The Geary Chinese Exclusion Bill becomes a law.	May 5. An embassy under Charles Ewan Smith enters Fez, Morocco, in order to negotiate a commercial treaty.
		June 4. J. G. Blaine resigns the secretaryship of state to become a candidate for the Republican presidential nomination; 10, Benjamin Harrison is nominated. June 23. Grover Cleveland is nominated for president by the Democratic party.	June 17. Immense gathering at Belfast to protest against Home Rule.
		July 1. Lockout of employes in the Carnegie Steel Works at Homestead, Pa.; 6, battle between strikers and Pinkerton detectives at Homestead in which 20 lives are lost.—Labor disorders in the Cœur d'Alene district, Idaho.	
	Aug. 4. Opening of the canal connecting Amsterdam with the Rhine.	Aug. 14. Outbreak of switchmen's strikes at Buffalo marked by violence and the destruction of property.—Strike of coal miners at Coal Creek, Tenn.	Aug. 12. The Salisbury ministry resigns and is succeeded by a Gladstone cabinet.

A.D.	France and Germany.	Europe, elsewhere.	The World, elsewhere.
1892		1892 Jan.—Russia: Famine and plague rage. Spain:—Strikes and disorder at Bilbao.	1892 Jan. 7. Egypt: Death of Tewfik Pasha; he is succeeded as khedive by Abbas Pasha.
	Feb. 18. The Freycinet ministry defeated and succeeded (28) by a Loubet cabinet.	Feb.-Apr. Anarchist disturbances at Barcelona, Cadiz, and Madrid.	Jan. 11. An outbreak of the native tribes in the neighborhood of Tangier, Morocco.—War between the French and the king of Dahomey.
	Mar. — France: Conflict between government and Catholic bishops owing to the participation of latter in political affairs.	Mar. 1. Greece: The Delyannis ministry dismissed by the king.—In Vienna, great destitution among working classes.	Mar. 15. Guatemala: Gen. Barrios becomes president. — Venezuela: Rebellion against President Palacio headed by Crespo.
	April.—Anarchist outrages and the following months.	throughout Europe in this	Apr. 29. Hurricane destroys half of Port Louis, Island of Mauritius, with a loss of more than 1200 lives.
		May 6. Rudini ministry in Italy succeeded by a Giolitti cabinet. May 26. Reciprocity between Austria-Hungary and the United States established.	
	June 7. Meeting between German and Russian emperors at Kiel.	June 8. Disaster in the silver mines at Birkenberg, Bohemia, results in loss of more than 300 lives.	June 15. Venezuela: President Palacio resigns and flees from the capital.
	July 11. Ravachol executed at Montbrison in France for dynamite outrages.	July 18. The pope issues an encylcical on Columbus and the discovery of America.	July 11. Porfirio Diaz re-elected president of Mexico.
	Aug. 17. Cholera appears at Hamburg; 6700 deaths within a month.	Aug.—Russia: The peasants in the famine districts riot against the physicians. Aug. 3. Celebration at Genoa in honor of Columbus.	Aug.—The French take the offensive against the king of Dahomey and on the 25th they take Taku in Decame.

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	United States.	British Empire.
1892	Sept. 13. Railway from Jaffa to Jerusalem completed.	1892 Sept. 11. Return of Lieut. Peary to St. Johns, N. F., from the north after having established the fact that Greenland is an island in a remarkable sledge journey.	1892 Sept. 14. Ireland: Total repeal of the Criminal Law and Procedure Act, signifying end of struggle against the National League.
	Oct. 1. University of Chicago opened. Oct. 23. World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago dedicated.	Oct. 12. Four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America celebrated at New York and elsewhere.	
	Deaths in 1892: J. C. Adams; G. B. Airy; E. Arago; G. W. Curtis; C. W. Field; E. A. Freeman, C. A. Fyffe, J. A. Grant; G. Klapka; Cardinal Manning; Richard Owen; J. Pope; N. Porter; E. Renan; C. H. Spurgeon; Tennyson; Walt Whitman; J. G. Whittier.	Nov. 8. Grover Cleveland elected president. Nov. 20. The strike at Homestead abandoned.	Dec. 23. Michael Davitt's election to Parliament from North Meath declared void on account of intimidation by clergy.
1893	Jan. 6. Completion of the Pacific extension of the Great Northern Railroad.	1893 Jan. 4. General amnesty for all polygamists who had abandoned the practice after Nov. 1, 1890.	1893 Jan. 17. Strained relations with France over assertion of English authority in the matter of ministerial appointments in Egypt.
		Feb. 1. The U. S. minister in Hawaii proclaims an American protectorate over the islands—15, President Harrison submits a treaty of annexation to the Senate.	Feb. 13. Mr. Gladstone introduces Irish Home Rule Bill in House of Commons.
		Mar. 9. President Cleveland recalls the Hawaiian annexation treaty from the Senate.	Mar. 21. Extradition treaty concluded with Roumania.
	April 11. Opening of the first railway in Siam.	Apr. 1. The American protectorate over the Hawaiian Islands terminated by special commissioner Blount.	Apr. 4. Beginning of riotous demonstrations at Hull, in connection with dock strike.—Failure of Australian banks followed by crisis.
	May 1. The World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago formally opened by President Cleveland. C. A. Briggs convicted of heresy by the Presbyterian General Assembly and suspended from the ministry.		May 19. Hull dock strike ends.

A.D.	France and Germany.	Europe, elsewhere.	The World, elsewhere.
1892	Sept. 22. Celebration in France of the centennial of the first republic. —Strike and disorder at the Carmaux mines.	1892	1892 Sept. 15. French defeat the Dahomey forces at Dogba.
		Oct. 9. Outbreak of disorder in Crete. Conflicts between the inhabitants and the Turkish soldiers.	Oct. 6. French gain a decisive victory over the forces of Dahomey at Pongnessa.—Venezuela: The forces under Crespo gain the battle of Los Teques and enter Caracas (9th). Crespo is proclaimed provisional president.
	Nov. 28. Fall of the Loubet cabinet in France as a result of the revelations of fraud in connection with the Panama Canal involving many members of the Chambers.	Nov. 9. Hungarian ministry under Szapary succeeded by a cabinet under Wekerle.	Nov. 21. French troops enter Abomey, capital of Dahomey.
	Dec. 5. New ministry in France headed by Ribot.	Dec. 7. Spain: The Canovas del Castillo ministry goes out of office and is succeeded by a Sagasta cabinet.	Dec.—Revolutionary outbreak in the province of Corrientes, Argentina.
1893	Jan. — Developments in the Panama scandal revealing the culpability of men high in politics.	1893 Jan. — Italy: Scandals in connection with the state banks involving prominent statesmen, among them Crispi.	1893 Jan. 17. Revolution in Hawaii; Queen Liliaiokalani dethroned, provisional government recognized by American minister.
	Feb. 9. Conviction of several Panama directors, among them Ferdinand de Lesseps and Eiffel.		Feb. 6. Argentina: Armed uprising in the province of Santa Fè, in opposition to wheat tax.
	Mar. 30. Fall of the Ribot ministry in France.	Mar. 21. Russia: Alexeieff, mayor of Moscow, assassinated.	Mar. 14. Severe fighting between British and hill tribes on the Indian frontier at Chilas. Conflict between the French and the Siamese over the possession of the left bank of the Mekong River below 23° N.
	April 4. France: C. Dupuy forms a new ministry.	Apr. 13. Servia: Alexander I. by a *coup d'état* declares himself of age and assumes personal rule.	
	May 7. Germany: The failure of the government army bills is followed by the dissolution of the Reichstag.		May 11. Nicaragua: A revolution breaks out against President Sacaza, who resigns (26th).

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	United States.	British Empire.
1893		1893	1893
	June 24. Nansen sets out on his Arctic expedition from Christiania.	June 30.—Financial crisis reaches its climax and President Cleveland issues a call for an extra session of Congress. for Aug. 7.	June 23. The man-of-war *Victoria* comes in collision with the *Camperdown* and sinks; 339 men lost.
			June 26. India terminates the free coinage of silver.
	July.—Lieut. Peary sets out for the Arctic regions from New York.	July.—Suspension of banks and business houses continues throughout month.	July 20. General strike of coal miners.
		Aug. 15. The Court of Arbitration at Paris in the Bering Sea controversy with Great Britain decides against the United States.	Aug. 16. Commercial treaty with Servia ratified. — Strike violence among coal miners in Wales.
	Sept. 13. Completion of observatory on Mount Blanc.	Sept. 16. The Cherokee strip thrown open to settlement.	Sept. 1. The Home Rule Bill passes the House of Commons; 8, the bill rejected by the Lords; 27, Mr. Gladstone denounces the House of Lords as an anachronism.
	Oct. 30. Closing of the World's Columbian Exposition.	Oct. 30.–Nov. 1. Sherman Silver Purchase Bill repealed.	Oct. 11. Lord Elgin appointed viceroy of India.
	Nov. Colorado grants complete suffrage to women.		
	Nov. 28. Memorial window to James Russell Lowell unveiled at Chapter House, Westminister.	Nov. 20. Supreme Court decides that the term "high seas" applies to the Great Lakes.	Nov. 2. The Matabeles defeated and Buluwayo burned.
	Deaths in 1893: P. G. T. Beauregard; Edwin Booth; B. F. Butler; J. Ferry; C. F. Gounod; R. B. Hayes; C. J. Hefele; B. Jowett; Fanny Kemble; Marshal MacMahon; C. Merivale; F. Parkman; J. Rae; P. Schaff; J. A. Symonds; H. A. Taine; P. I. Tschaikowsky; J. Tyndall.		Nov. 13. End of coal strike begun in July.
1894		1894	1894
	Jan. 1. Opening of the Manchester Ship Canal.	Jan 17. Issue of a $50,000,000 loan by popular subscription.	Jan. 13. A British force under Capt. Wilson cut to pieces in Matabeleland.
		Jan. 30. Insurgent warships at Rio Janeiro fire on an American vessel; fire returned by U. S. *Detroit*.	
	Feb. 19. Purity in elections vindicated in the conviction of the notorious boss, John Y. McKane, of Gravesend, Brooklyn.	Feb. 8. Laws for the federal control of federal elections (so called "Force Bills") repealed.	Feb. 20. The liberal government, foreseeing defeat, abandons the Employers' Liability Act.

A.D.	France and Germany.	Europe, elsewhere.	The World, elsewhere.
1893	June 28. Germany: Elections for the Reichstag show decisive gains for the government.	1893 June 20. Russia: Stampede in a church at Jarosloff results in 200 deaths.	1893
	July 15. The army bill passes the German Reichstag.	July.—Russia engages in a bitter tariff warfare with Germany.	July 30. Siam yields to the French ultimatum and abandons claims to the left bank of the Mekong River.—Revolt in several provinces of Argentina.
	Aug. 18. Italian laborers assaulted and slain at the salt works of Aigues-Mortes in France.		Aug. 2. Argentina: Insurgents seize the government of the province of Santa Fé.
		Sept. 2. Belgium: Universal suffrage in combination with plural voting established.	Sept. 7. Brazil: The navy under Admiral Mello revolts against President Peixoto; 14, Rio de Janeiro bombarded on several days.
	Oct. 3. France: Treaty in settlement of disputes with Siam; 13, visit of Russian fleet at Toulon amidst great enthusiasm.	Oct.–Nov.—Severe fighting between Spanish forces and Moorish tribesmen of the Riff.	Oct.—Outbreak of war between the British South African Company and the Matabeles under Lobengula.—Revolt in Argentina suppressed.
	Nov. 26. France: Fall of the Dupuy ministry.	Nov. 3. Explosion of dynamite at Santander, in Spain, kills hundreds. Nov. 7. Anarchists explode bombs in a Barcelona theatre, killing many.	Nov.–Dec. Hawaii:—President Cleveland's attempt to restore the monarchy fails before the uncompromising attitude of the deposed queen. Brazil: Rebellions break out in several states; Da Gama succeeds Mello as commander of fleet near Rio de Janeiro (Nov. 30).
	Dec. 5. France: Casimir-Périer forms a new ministry; 10, bomb exploded in the Chamber of Deputies by an anarchist, wounding 47.		
1894	Jan. 26. Germany: Prince Bismarck visits Berlin and is received with tremendous enthusiasm by the inhabitants.	1894 Jan. Italy: Rioting in Sicily in opposition to increased taxes.	1894 Jan. 10. The French occupy Timbuctoo in the Western Sudan.
	Feb. 10. Commercial treaty between Germany and Russia signed.		Feb. 12. Nicaraguans invade and take possession of the Mosquito coast; England protests.

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	United States.	British Empire.
1894		1894 Mar. 25. The "Commenweal" army under J. S. Coxey starts from Massillon, O., for Washington. Mar. 29. President vetoes Silver Seigniorage Bill.	1894 Mar. 2. Premier Gladstone resigns office and is succeeded (3d) by Lord Rosebery.
		Apr. 19. The Supreme Court of South Carolina declares the State liquor dispensary law unconstitutional.	Apr. 16. The Chancellor of the Exchequer introduces a "democratic" budget, the chief feature of which is a graduated succession and income tax.
	May 5. Opening of the Antwerp International Exposition. May 14. Meeting of the International Miner's Congress at Berlin, representing nearly the entire world.	May 1. Coxey's army at Washington dispersed while attempting a demonstration on the Capitol steps. May 11. Beginning of the great railway strike at Pullman, Ind. June 27–28. Pullman strike develops into a general railway strike affecting nearly all important roads west of the Mississippi; disorders at Hammond, Ind., and elsewhere.	May 25. British force defeats slave traders on Lake Nyassa. June 19. British protectorate established over Uganda in East Africa.
	July. Arctic expedition under F G. Jackson sails from London for Franz Josef Land.	July 1. The federal government intervenes in the railway strike on the ground of interference with the mails by the strikers; federal troops called out in Colorado, Illinois, and Utah; 8, federal troops fire upon strikers at Hammond, Ind.; 10, officers of the American Railway union indicted and 17 sent to jail; the strike collapses.	July 25. The Chinese transport *Kowshing* sunk by the Japanese though flying the British flag.
	Aug. 2. Successful trial of Maxim's flying machine at Bexley, Eng.; 13, Lord Rayleigh announces the discovery of the atmospheric element, argon.	Aug. 27. Wilson Tariff Bill amended in the Senate becomes law without signature of president.	Aug. 25. Commercial treaty with Japan ratified by that power.
	Sept. 30. Opening of the ship canal connecting the Baltic with the North Sea.	Sept. 27. Proclamation by president pardoning polygamists convicted under Edmunds Act. Oct. Proceedings against the Sugar Trust at Washington and the Standard Oil Company in Pennsylvania.	Sept. 13. India, riots between the Hindoo and the Mohammedan population at Bombay and Poona.

A.D.	France and Germany.	Europe, elsewhere.	The World elsewhere.
1894		1894	1894
	Mar. 15. Anarchist bomb outrage at the Church of the Madeleine in Paris.	Mar. 7. Portuguese troops come into collision with the English on the Zambesi River.	Mar. 1. Brazil: Prudente de Moraes elected president; 14, the officers of the insurgent fleet, failing to obtain favorable terms of surrender seek refuge on board a foreign vessel.
		Mar. 17. Belgium: Ministerial crisis, the government being defeated in its program of proportionate representation.	
		Apr. 29. Netherlands: Ministerial crisis, government defeated on measure for extending the franchise. Disastrous earthquake shocks in Greece.	Apr. 13. Brazil: Admiral Mello defeated at Rio Grande, and insurrection virtually comes to an end with his flight.
	May 22. France: Fall of Casimir-Périer ministry; succeeded (28) by a Dupuy cabinet.	May 20. Alexander I., of Servia, suspends constitution and re-establishes that of 1869 with a more restricted suffrage.	May 2. Hawaii: Constitutional convention elected to frame a republican form of government.
		May 29. Bulgaria. Prime minister Stambuliff resigns.	
	June 24. France: President Sadi Carnot assassinated by an Italian anarchist; 27, Casimir-Périer elected president.	June 6. Belgium. A new electoral bill passed carrying on the scheme of constitutional reform.	June 6. Korea: The King applies to China for protection; Japanese troops occupy Seoul; crisis with China precipitated.
			June 7. Death of Muley Hassan sultan of Morocco; succeeded by Abdul Aziz.
		July 19. The Italian troops defeat the Dervishes and take Kassala (Abyssinia) by storm.	July 4. President of the Hawaiian republic elected.
			July 25. The Chinese transport *Kowshing* sunk by a Japanese man-of-war.
	Aug. 3. France: Cornelius Herz sentenced in default to 5 years' imprisonment for share in Panama scandal.	Aug. 7. Denmark: Fall of the Estrup ministry, succeeded by a cabinet under Reedz-Thott.	Aug. 1. Japan declares war on China.
			Aug. 4. Peru: Gen. Caceres president.
	Sept. 7. Emperor William at Königsberg reproves the agrarian nobles for their opposition to the government,	Sept. 25. Portugal: A formidable Kaffir insurrection in Portuguese East Africa threatens Lourenzo Marques.	Sept. 16. Japanese drive Chinese from Ping Yang; 17, Chinese fleet destroyed in first battle of modern iron-clads.
	Oct. 26. Germany: Chancellor von Caprivi resigns, and is succeeded (30th) by Prince Hohenlohe-Schillingsfürst.	Oct. 22. Italy: The government decrees the suppression of socialist organizations or labor organizations in sympathy with socialists.	Oct. 24–26. Japanese defeat Chinese on the Yalu and invade Manchuria. Advance against Port Arthur.

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	United States.	British Empire.
1894	Deaths in 1894: J. Q. Adams, Sir Samuel W. Baker, C. E. Brown-Sequard, Brugsch, H. von Bülow, G. W. Childs, J. A. Froude, Helmholtz, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Kossuth, A. Layard, W. Moon, H. Morley, Comte de Paris, G. J. Romanes, Anton Rubinstein, J. F. Stephen, R. L. Stevenson, W. Waddington, J. Walter, W. D. Whitney.	1894 Nov. 7. Congressional elections show a large increase of Republican strength. Dec. 31. The Lexow Committee completes its investigation of municipal corruption in New York.	1894 Nov. 13–14. Destructive gales and floods in the British Isles.
1895	Jan. 15. The ruler of Siam establishes a legislative council by decree.	1895. Jan. Strike of street railway employees in Brooklyn marked by violence and the calling out of the state militia. Feb. 6. The president renders decision in favor of Brazil in its boundary dispute with Argentina.	1895. Jan. 21. Agreement respecting the hinterland of Sierra Leone signed in Paris.
	Mar. 24. The Hungarian Chamber of Magnates passes a Freedom of Worship Bill.	Mar. 15. U. S. government begins suit against estate of Senator Stanford of California to recover funds advanced in aid of the construction of the Central Pacific.	Mar. 16. A great lockout of boot and shoe makers in Leicester and Northampton; 200,000 men affected.
	Apr. 7. Fridtjof Nansen, after drifting in the *Fram*, reaches 86° 14′ North, 270 miles from the pole.	Apr. 8. U. S. Supreme Court declares the income tax law of 1894 unconstitutional in part.	Apr. British expedition against Umra Khan who had usurped power in Chitral.—A British fleet enforces the payment of indemnity by Nicaragua in the Mosquito Coast dispute.
	May. Installation of the Yerkes telescope at the observatory of the University of Chicago, Lake Geneva, Wis.	May. 20. U. S. Supreme Court declares income tax law unconstitutional in whole.	May 5. Settlement of the Nicaragua dispute and withdrawal of British squadron.

A. D.	France and Germany.	Europe elsewhere.	The World, elsewhere.
1894		1894	1894
	Nov. 10. Rupture of diplomatic relations between France and Madagascar; France prepares for war.	Nov. 1. Russia: Death of Czar Alexander III.; he is succeeded by Nicholas II.	Nov. 21–22. Japanese take Port Arthur by assault; 21, Chinese repulsed at Kin-Chow.
	Dec. France: Capt. Alfred Dreyfus found guilty of selling military secrets to a foreign power; degraded and sentenced to imprisonment for life.	Dec. Resignation of the Hungarian premier, Wekerle.	Dec. 14. Chinese repulsed by Japanese at Feng-hwang-cheng and, 19, at Hai-cheng.
1895		1895.	1895
	Jan. 14. France: The Dupuy ministry resigns; 15, President Casimir-Périer resigns; 17, Félix Faure elected his successor; 27, Ribot forms a new cabinet.	Jan. 14. Banffy organizes a new Hungarian ministry.	Jan. 30–Feb. 18. Japan: Japanese take Wei-hai-wei and destroy Chinese fleet.
		Jan. 29. The steamer *Elbe* sinks in the North Sea with a loss of 335 lives.	Jan. Armenia: Confirmation of Turkish atrocities reaches Europe.
			Peru: Revolution against President Caceres headed by Pierola.
			Venezuela: Conflict between Venezuelans and British Guiana border police.
	Feb. Germany: Agrarian movement makes rapid headway in combination with bimetallism agitation.	Feb. Spain: Fall of the Sagasta ministry; Canovas del Castillo, premier.	Feb. 24. Revolutionary outbreak in Cuba.
		Feb. 28. Russia: Labanoff succeeds Giers as minister of foreign affairs.	
	Mar. 24. Popular indignation aroused in Germany by refusal of Reichstag to extend congratulations to Prince Bismarck on his eightieth birthday.		March 4. Japanese take Niuchwang; 15, Li Hung Chang, Chinese peace envoy leaves for Japan; 25, He is assaulted at Shimonoseki by a Japanese.
		Apr. 30. Austria-Hungary concludes a commercial treaty with Bulgaria.	Apr. 17. Treaty of Shimonoseki between China and Japan; independence of Corea recognized; Formosa, Pescadores and peninsula of Liao Tung ceded to Japan.
			Apr. 26. Martinez-Campos assumes command against the revolutionists in Cuba.
	May. France and Germany co-operate with Russia in compelling Japan to relinquish the Liao-Tung peninsula to China. Failure of anti-socialist bill in Germany.	May 11. Turkey: British, French, and Russian ambassadors present note to Sultan demanding reforms in Armenia.	May 6. Japan forced by Russia, France, and Germany to retrocede Liao-Tung to China.
			Cuba: The revolution develops great strength in the province of Puerto Principe where insurgents are led by General Gomez.

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	United States.	British Empire.
1895	June 21. The Kaiser Wilhelm Canal connecting the Baltic and North Seas officially opened.	1895 June 29. The suit of the U. S. against the Leland Stanford estate decided in favor of defendant.	1895 June 24. Resignation of the Rosebery ministry; succeeded by a Salisbury ministry including Joseph Chamberlain and the Duke of Devonshire, Liberal Unionists.
		July. Strike of iron mines in Michigan; Indian troubles in Wyoming; the sound money controversy assumes national importance.	July. Establishment of the British East Africa Protectorate. Dispute with Brazil over Trinidad Island, claimed by latter government.
	Aug. The distribution of electrical power generated at Niagara Falls begins.	Aug. 6. Race riots between Italians and negro miners in Spring Valley, Illinois.	
	Sept. 18. Inauguration of the Cotton States exposition at Atlanta, Ga.	Sept. 21. In an international athletic contest at New York the American team defeats the English, winning all eleven events.	Sept. 18. Commission appointed for delimiting British and Russian Territory in the Pamir completes its work.
		Oct. 7. The U. S. District Court at Washington renders decision in favor of the government in the Potomac Flats case.	Oct. The king of Ashanti rejects the ultimatum of Great Britain demanding the establishment of a British agent at Coomassie; hostilities follow.
	Nov. W. H. Roentgen announces the discovery of the so-called X-rays.	Nov. 2. New constitution in South Carolina effects the disfranchisement of a large section of the negro population.	Nov. 16. Bechuanaland annexed to Cape Colony. A British expedition sets sail for Ashanti.
	Deaths in 1895: J. S. Blackie, Lord Randolph Churchill, J. D. Dana, F. Douglass, A. Dumas (*fils*), F. Engels, G. Freytag, Huxley, Pasteur, H. C. Rawlinson, Christina Rossetti, Barthélemy Saint-Hilaire, J. R. Seeley, W.W. Story, W. von Sybol.	Dec. 17. President Cleveland recommends to Congress the appointment of a commission to investigate the question at issue between Venezuela and Great Britain; the message brings about the possibility of war with Great Britain.	Dec. 9. Great Britain presents an ultimatum to Venezuela demanding reparation for outrages on a British outpost in Guiana.
1896		1896 Jan. 2. President Cleveland appoints a commission to determine the true boundary of Venezuela.	1896 Jan. 6. Cecil Rhodes resigns premiership of Cape Colony because of his connection with the Jameson raid—Jan. 18, British occupy Coomassie, capitol of Ashanti.
	Feb. The president consents to act as arbitrator between Italy and Brazil.	Feb. 4. Popular loan of $100,000,000 offered. Feb. 28. U. S. Senate passes resolutions favoring recognition of Cuban belligerency.	Feb. 18. John Dillon succeeds Justin McCarthy as leader of the Irish Nationalist party in parliament.

A.D.	France and Germany.	Europe, elsewhere.	The World, elsewhere.
1895	June 29. The French defeat the Hovas of Madagascar at Tsarasaotra.	1895 June 12. The Spanish Cortes votes 600,000,000 pesetas and 40,000 men for the suppression of the Cuban insurrection.	1895
	July 2. France: Reorganization of the council of the Legion of Honor as a result of the Panama scandals.	July 15. Bulgaria: Murderous attack on ex-premier Stambuloff; he dies four days later.	July 20. The Venezuela–British Guiana boundary dispute the subject of a strong letter addressed to the British government by the U. S. supporting Venezuela and recommending arbitration.
	Aug. 22. The French occupy Andriba in Madagascar in their advance on the capital. Sept. 30. The French troops defeat the Hovas and enter the capital Antananarivo.	Aug. 21. The powers reiterate their demands upon the Sultan for reforms in Armenia. Sept. 20. Italy: Twenty-fifth anniversary of the entry of Italian troops into Rome celebrated by the unveiling of monuments to Garibaldi, Cavour, Minghetti, and others.	Aug. China: Outrages against Christian missionaries. Aug. A successful revolution in Ecuador led by Alfaro who enters Quito in triumph.
	Oct. 28. Fall of the Ribot ministry in France; succeeded by a radical cabinet under Bourgeois (31).	Oct. Turkey: Massacre of Armenians at Trebizond (6th) followed by promulgation of reforms demanded by powers (17th).	
	Nov. Establishment of French authority in Madagascar.	Nov. 3. Turkey: Commission appointed for execution of reforms demanded by the powers. Dec. 8. Italy: The Italian army in Abyssinia defeated by King Menelek at Ambalagi.	Nov. Cuba: 30,000 additional troops sent out by Spain; 19–20, General Gomez defeats the Spaniards at Taguasco. Dec. 29. A raiding force under Dr. Jameson invades the Transvaal from British Bechuanaland to co-operate with the Uitlanders in Johannesburg; they are defeated and captured (Jan. 2, 1896).
1896	Jan. 3. The German emperor sends a telegram of congratulation to President Krüger of the Transvaal on the capture of the Jameson raiders. Feb. 22. Resignation of the Bourgeois ministry in France. Feb. 28. Moderate republican ministry under Méline.	1896 Jan. 19. Spain: Gen. Weyler named to supersede Gen. Martinez. —Campos in command of the forces in Cuba.	1896 Jan. 15. Indo-China: By treaty between Great Britain and France the Mekong becomes the boundary between their respective possessions. Feb. 10. Gen. Weyler arrives in Cuba and enters upon a policy of severe repression.

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	United States.	British Empire.
1896	Mar.—Secession from the Salvation Army headed by Mr. and Mrs. Ballington Booth and organization of "American Volunteers."	1896 Mar. 2. U. S. Supreme Court renders a decision in favor of the Leland Stanford estate sued by the U. S. for the sum of $15,000,000.	1896 Mar. — Formidable outbreak among the Matabeles who are joined by the native armed police.
	Apr. 6. Beginning at Athens of the celebration of the revived Olympic games.		Apr. 30. The Transvaal government publishes telegrams implicating British South African officials in the attack on the South African Republic.
	May 2. Exposition at Budapest in celebration of the 1000th anniversary of the birth of the Hungarian kingdom.		May 9. Matabeles defeated by British forces at Gwelo.
		June 18. William McKinley nominated for president by the Republican party; the Free Silver Republicans bolt.	June 7. The British Egyptian forces defeat the Dervishes at Ferkeh.
		July 10. William J. Bryan is nominated for the presidency by the Democratic party.	July 28. Dr. Jameson and his officers sentenced to terms of imprisonment.
	Aug. 13. Return to Vardo, Norway, of Fridtjof Nansen from his arctic voyage in the *Fram*. Aug. 22. International copyright congress assembles at Berne. The discovery of gold in the Klondike region, Alaska.	Aug. 28. Li Hung Chang arrives in New York and is presented to the president on the following day.	Aug. 13. Irish Land Bill passed by the Lords; 22, Cecil Rhodes receives the surrender of the Matabeles at a conference in the Matoppo hills.
	Sept. 27. Inauguration of the canal around the Iron Gates on the Danube, greatly diminishing dangers to navigation.	Sept. 3. John M. Palmer nominated for president by the "gold" democrats.	Sept. 23. British expeditionary force under the Sirdar H. H. Kitchener enters Dongola, the power of the Dervishes broken for the time.
	Oct 20. Princeton University celebrates its sesquicentennial. Deaths in 1896: E. Curtius, E. Du Bois-Reymond, G. Du Maurier, M. Frère-Orban, E. L. de Goncourt, B. A. Gould, W. R. Grove, Baron Hirsch, A. Houssaye, Thomas Hughes, F. Leighton, J. E. Millais, William Morris, H. A. Newton, A. Nobel, Coventry Patmore, J. B. L. Say, J. F. Simon, C. Trikoupis, H. von Treitschke, L. J. Trochu, Paul Verlaine.	Oct. 4. Cardinal Satolli succeeded as papal representative in the U. S. by Sebastian Martinelli.	Oct. 26. Frederick Temple bishop of London, appointed archbishop of Canterbury as successor to E. W. Benson.
		Nov. 3. William McKinley, republican candidate for president elected by a great majority. Nov. Utah and Idaho grant complete suffrage to women.	Nov. 9. Lord Salisbury announces that an agreement has been reached with the United States in regard to Venezuela.

A.D.	France and Germany.	Europe, elsewhere.	The World, elsewhere.
1896		1896	1896
	Mar. 28. M. Berthelot, French foreign minister, resigns because of criticism of lack of resistance to English advance in Egypt.	Mar. 1. The Italian army under Gen. Baratieri overwhelmed by the Abyssinians at Adowa; 4, fall of the Crispi cabinet; 10, organization of a ministry by Rudini.	Mar. 27. China establishes a Customs and Post department under Sir Robert Hart.
		Apr. 20. Belgium: International bimetallic Congress assembles at Brussels.	Apr. 26. Transvaal: Leaders of the Reform Committee in Johannesburg condemned to death; subsequently pardoned.
		May 26. Russia: Nicholas II. crowned at Moscow, during festivities thousands of people are crushed to death in panic.	May 1. Persia: Shah Nasir-ed-din assassinated.
	June 21. French Chamber of Deputies passes measure making Madagascar a French colony.	June—Crete: Engagements between Christian insurgents and Turkish troops who commit atrocities.	June 15. An earthquake followed by a tidal wave in Japan destroys from 10,000 to 30,000 lives.
	July 1. Germany: Reichstag passes a new and comprehensive civil code providing for compulsory civil marriage to go into effect in 1900.		July 21. Commercial treaty between China and Japan signed.
		Aug. 26. Turkey: Sanguinary riots in Constantinople, hundreds of Armenians slain.	Aug. 27. British fleet bombards Zanzibar and compels flight of usurping Sultan. Outbreak of formidable insurrections in the Philippines.
	Sept. 30. Treaty between Italy and France by which former abandons opposition to French political ambitions in Tunis in return for commercial privileges	Sept. 11. Appointment of Georgi Pasha, a Christian as governor general of Crete, preparatory to the institution of reforms demanded by powers.	Sept. Resumption of massacres in Armenia.
	Oct. 6. The czar received in Paris with tremendous enthusiasm.	Oct. 26. Treaty of Addis Abeba between Italy and Abyssinia wherein Italy abandons her claims to a protectorate over that country.	Oct. China: Li Hung Chang on his return from a journey around the world is made minister for foreign affairs.
			Dec. Death in battle of Antonio Maceo, most successful of Cuban insurgent leaders.

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	United States.	British Empire.
1897	Jan. 5. The German emperor issues an order looking towards the restriction of duelling in the army.	1897 Jan. 11. Arbitration treaty with Great Britain signed at Washington. Jan. 30. Convention signed with Great Britain providing for a commission to determine disputed Alaska boundary.	1897 Jan. 26. Victory of British forces over the Fulahs near Bida in Nigeria. Feb. 16. Parliamentary committee to investigate Jameson raid begins its sessions.
		March. End of the great strike at Leadville, Col., in progress since June.	Mar. Mr. Gladstone criticises the action of the European powers in Crete.
	Apr. 6. Slavery abolished by the Sultan of Zanzibar.	Apr. 27. Dedication of the Grant Monument in Riverside Park, New York.	Apr. Famine and plague in India; nearly three million men employed on relief works.
	May 1. Opening of the Tennessee Centennial exposition at Nashville. May 5. The greater New York charter signed by the governor.	May 5. The Senate rejects the arbitration treaty with Great Britain signed in January.	May 28. A. Beit, the South African millionaire testifies that he contributed about $250,000 to the insurrectionary movement in the Transvaal.
		June 16. Signing of the treaty of annexation with Hawaii.	June 22. Beginning of the Jubilee celebration in commemoration of the longest reign in English history.
	July 11. S. A. Andrée sets out from Dane Island, Spitzbergen, on a flight to the North Pole in a baloon; he does not return.	July. The arrival at Port Townsend, Wash., of a ship from the Klondike gives rise to a gold craze all over the country and a large emigration to Alaska. July 24. The Dingley Tariff Bill becomes law.	July 30. Arrival at Portsmouth of the king of Spain on his tour through Europe.
	Aug. 29. A Jewish congress meets at Basel to further the cause of a Jewish State in Palestine.		Aug. India. Suppression of an outbreak of Waziri tribesmen on the northwest frontier and beginning of hostilities with Afridis.
	Sept. 3. Return of the Jackson–Harmsworth Arctic expedition (started, July, 1894) with a mass of valuable information.	Sept. 20. Termination of the coal strike in eastern Pennsylvania; the militia is withdrawn (24).	Sept. 14. The Afridis defeated with great slaughter, at Sarajare.
	Nov. 1. Opening of the new Congressional Library at Washington.	Nov. 6. Sealing treaty with Russia and Japan signed at Washington.	Nov. 4. The railway from Cape Town opened as far as Buluwayo, Rhodesia.
	Deaths in 1897: C. D. S. Bourbaki, J. Brahms, C. A. Dana, A. Daudet; Neal Dow, Henry Drisler, Henry George, J. Gilbert, Jean Ingelow, H. Meilhac, Margaret Oliphant, F. T. Palgrave, J. J. Sylvester, F. A. Walker, J. Winsor.		

A.D.	France and Germany.	Europe, elsewhere.	The World, elsewhere.
1897		1897 Jan. 11. Russia: Muravieff succeeds Prince Lobanoff as foreign minister.	1897
	Feb. 7. Collapse of great dock strike at Hamburg in progress since November.	Feb. 15. A Greek force lands in Crete and engages the Turks; 21, they are bombarded by the ships of the powers.	Feb. 3. The Spanish cabinet offers the Cubans a large measure of self-government.
	Mar. 21. Celebration in Germany of the centenary of the birth of William I.	Mar. The Greek government refuses to evacuate Crete and the island is blockaded by the powers which, however, guarantee Cretan autonomy.	Mar. 23. The Transvaal concludes a treaty of alliance with the Orange Free State.
	Apr. 8. The Sugar Bounties Bill becomes law in France.	Apr. 17. Turkey declares war against Greece, following the invasion of Macedonia by armed Greek bands; 19, Greeks defeated at Miluna Pass; 23, routed at Tyrnavos.	
	May 4. In the burning of the Charity Bazar in Paris about 150 lives are lost, including members of the highest aristocracy, mostly women.	May. 5 Greeks defeated at Pharsalos and Velestino; 11, Greece submits to the powers which intervene for peace; 18, Greeks driven from Domokos; armistice with Turkey arranged.	
		June 3. The ambassadors of the powers begin negotiations with Turkey in behalf of Greece.	June 15. The Central American republics sign a treaty constituting themselves a single republic in their foreign relations.
	July 20. The Prussian diet defeats the government bill aimed at restricting freedom of public meeting and association.	July. The Turkish government prepares to reassert its authority in Crete.	
	Aug. 23–26. President Faure at St. Petersburg; Russia and France spoken of as allied.	Aug. 8. Spain: The premier Canovas del Castillo assassinated by an anarchist; Gen. Azcarraga succeeds.	Aug. 25. President Borda of Uruguay assassinated; succeeded by Cuestas.
	Sept. 18. Great Britain recognizes French claims in Tunis in return for commercial concessions.	Sept. 18. Preliminary treaty of peace signed between Turkey and Greece.	Sept. Guatemala: Outbreak of an unsuccessful revolution against President Barrios headed by Gen. Morales. Oct. Cuba: Gen. Weyler recalled.
	Nov. Rise of the Dreyfus agitation (see Dec. 1894). The friends of the captain demand revision of his sentence.	Nov. 28. Austria: Ministerial crisis, Count Badeni succeeded by Baron Gautsch; parliamentary government paralyzed.	Nov. 15. China. Kiau-Chau occupied by a German force in reparation for the murder of two missionaries.
	Dec. The French Chamber refuses to question the justice of the sentence against Captain Dreyfus.	Dec. 4. Definitive treaty of peace between Greece and Turkey signed at Constantinople.	Dec. 19. China: A Russian fleet enters Port Arthur to winter there.

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	United States.	British Empire.
1898		1898 Jan. 1. Birth of the city of "Greater New York." Jan. 25. The U. S. man-of-war *Maine* arrives on a friendly mission at Havana.	1898 Jan. Egypt: Revival of Dervish hostilities. Jan. 28. End of the great engineering strike in England; a defeat for the workingmen.
	Feb. A census gives New York city a population of 3,438,899, making it the second city in the world.	Feb. 15. The *Maine* is destroyed by an explosion in Havana harbor with the loss of 268 lives; intense feeling against Spain.	
	Mar. 10. Dissolution of the Zoar Separatist Community in Ohio.	Mar. 9. Congress appropriates $50,000,000 for national defence; 25, the Board of Inquiry in the Maine disaster reports that the cause of the explosion lay outside of the ship.	Mar. 17. Australia: The federal convention at Melbourne concludes its labors; a constitution for united Australia is submitted to a popular vote.
		Apr. 16. Congress passes a resolution recognizing Cuban independence and demanding evacuation of island by Spain; 20, ultimatum presented to Spain; 23, the president calls for 125,000 volunteers; 24, Spain declares war; 27, U. S. squadron bombards Matanzas in Cuba.	Apr. 8. The Anglo-Egyptian forces under Sir H. H. Kitchener defeat the Dervishes near the Atbara.
	May 26. The battleship *Oregon* arrives at Key West after a record trip of 17,500 miles from San Francisco.	May 1. Commodore Dewey destroys the Spanish fleet under Montojo in the harbor of Manila. May 29. Spanish fleet under Cervera discovered in Santiago harbor and blockade established.	May 19. Death of W. E. Gladstone, four times prime minister.
	June 1. Opening of the Trans-Mississippi Exposition at Omaha, Neb.	June 15. Army under Gen. Shafter sails from Tampa for the capture of Santiago; 24, engagement at Las Guasimas.	June 13. Convention signed with France delimiting possessions in Nigeria.
		July 1. Engagement at El Caney; 2, the Spanish fleet leaves the harbor of Santiago and is destroyed by the blockading fleet in a running fight; 17, Santiago capitulates; 27, Gen Miles lands in Porto Rico and overruns the island.—Enactment of a bankruptcy law by Congress.	July. Scandal in connection with the financial operations of the promotor Hooley, involving many members of the peerage.

A.D.	France and Germany.	Europe, elsewhere.	The World, elsewhere.
1898		1898	1898
	Jan. Émile Zola accuses the French war office of having engaged in a conspiracy against Captain Dreyfus: 22, the socialists in the Chamber take up the cause of Dreyfus.	Jan. Italy: Bread riots break out in Ancona and other towns of the Marches.	Jan. 12. Japan: Marquis Ito forms a new ministry.
	Feb. 7. Trial of Émile Zola for criticism of war office begins; found guilty and condemned to a year's imprisonment.		Feb. 8. Guatemala: President Barrios assassinated. Transvaal: Paul Krüger re-elected president.
		Mar. 6. Austria: Premier Gautsch resigns and is succeeded by Count Franz Thun; parliamentary obstruction continues.	Mar. 2. Brazil: Campos Salles elected president. Mar. 6. China. Kiau-Chau with surrounding zone leased to Germany for 99 years. Mar. 24. China: Port Arthur and Ta-lien-wan leased to Russia for 25 years.
	Apr. 3. France: The Court of Cassation quashes the sentence of Émile Zola.	Apr. 27. Italy: Serious bread riots in the south and in Lombardy.	Apr. 5. China Kwang-chau-wan, in the south, ceded to France.
		May Italy: The suspension of the duty on corn does not alleviate public disorder; sanguinary encounters between the citizens and the police in Milan.	May. China: Wei-hai-wei occupied by the British.
	June 15. France: Resignation of the Méline cabinet; 28, Brisson forms a radical ministry.	June 19. Italy: Fall of the Rudini cabinet; 29, A new ministry under General Pellonx.	June 28. Japan: Okuma succeeds Ito as premier on the basis of party control.
	July 18. Émile Zola tried a second time and condemned to a year's imprisonment: he escapes to England.		July Philippine Islands: The native insurgents under Aguinaldo occupy the province of Cavite and threaten Manila. Wei-hai-wei leased by China to Great Britain.

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	United States.	British Empire.
1898	Aug. 28. The czar addresses to the powers an invitation to take part in a a conference looking towards the reduction of national armaments and the establishment of the principles of universal peace.	1898 Aug. 12. Peace protocol with Spain signed; 13, Manila taken by U. S. land and naval forces; annexation of Hawaii carried into effect.	1898
	Sept. Remains of Columbus at Havana exhumed for removal to Spain.	Sept. 9. Appointment of commission to investigate conduct of war department during the war.	Sept. 2. The Anglo-Egyptian forces under Kitchener utterly crush the Dervishes at Omdurman with tremendous loss to the enemy, and occupy Khartoum.
	During 1898 M. and Mme. Curie, French chemists discover the presence of two radio-active substances in pitchblende, which they name polonium and radium.	Oct. 5. Indian outbreak in Leach Lake Reservation, Minnesota.	Oct. Threatening correspondence with France on the Fashoda affair.
	Deaths in 1898: T. F. Bayard, E. Bellamy, Bismark, W. Black, D. C. Buell, E. Burne-Jones, C. L. Dodgson, G. M. Ebers, Gladstone, G. P. Lathrop, H. G. Liddell, W. Pepper, P. Puvis de Chavannes, W. S. Rosecrans, F. Tennyson, D. A. Wells.	Nov. 21. Sen. Quay of Pennsylvania indicted for misuse of state funds. Dec. 10. Definitive treaty of peace with Spain signed; Cuban independence acknowledged; Porto Rico, the Philippines, and Guam ceded to the United States.	
1899	Jan. 5. The corner-stone of the Gordon memorial college at Khartum laid by Lord Cromer.	1899 Jan. 17. The president appoints a commission to visit the Philippines and to study conditions there.	1899 Jan. 19. Great Britain enters into an agreement with Egypt for the government of the Sudan.
	Feb. 12. Corner-stone laid for a great dam at Assouan in Egypt for the purpose of improving the irrigation of the Nile valley.	Feb. 4. Outbreak of hostilitiesin the Philippines; Manila attacked by the insurgents; 6, the treaty of peace with Spain ratified by the Senate.	Feb. 6. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman elected leader of the Liberal party.
	Mar. 27. Communication by the Marconi system of wireless telegraphy established between England and France.	Mar. Fierce fighting with the Filipino forces under Aguinaldo; the insurrection is in full swing.	Mar. 21. Convention signed with France delineating the sphere of interest of the two countries in Central Africa.
		Apr. 21. Ex-Senator Quay of Pennsylvania acquitted on the charge of misappropriating state funds.	Apr. 30. Agreement signed with Russia providing against mutual interference with the railway policy of either power in China.

A.D.	France and Germany.	Europe, elsewhere.	The World, elsewhere.
1898		1898	1898
	Aug. 31. Col. Henry of the French war office commits suicide after confessing to the authorship of documents incriminating Captain Dreyfus.	Aug. 30. Austria-Hungary. The premiers of the two members of the monarchy agree upon common action looking towards the renewal of the *Ausgleich* of 1867.	Aug. 6. Philippine Islands: Aguinaldo, having organized a provisional government appeals to the powers for the recognition of Philippine independence.
	Sept. A French force under Major Marchand establishes itself at Fashoda on the Nile and refuses to retire at Sir Kitchener's order; crisis precipitated between the two countries.	Sept. 10. Empress Elizabeth of Austria assassinated by an anarchist at Geneva.	Sept. 21. China: By a *coup d'état* the dowager empress assumes the regency to the virtual exclusion of the Emperor Kwang-Hsu.
	Oct. 25. France: Fall of the Brisson ministry. 29, the Court of Cassation orders a supplementary investigation in the Dreyfus case; 31, C. Dupuy forms a new ministry.	Oct. 5. The powers demand the withdrawal of Turkish troops from Crete.	Oct. China. The foreign legations at Pekin threatened by mobs and troops summoned to the capitol from the coast.
	Nov. 5. The French government decides to withdraw from Fashoda.	Nov. 6. Crete evacuated by the Turks; 27, Prince George of Greece appointed High Commissioner by the powers.	Nov. 30. The union of the Central American states for foreign relations dissolved. Dec. Transvaal: Uitlanders in Johannesburg appeal to the British government against the Transvaal authorities.
1899		1899	1899
		Jan. 1. Austria-Hungary. The *Ausgleich* prolonged for a year by imperial decree owing to parliamentary obstruction.	Jan. 1. Cuba. End of Spanish sovereignty, military rule of the United States.
	Feb. 16. France: President Faure dies of apoplexy; 18. Émile Loubet elected to succeed him.	Feb. Russia: The Finnish diet is deprived of the exclusive right of legislation and a thorough policy of Russification begun.	
	Mar. Cecil Rhodes negotiates with the German emperor concerning the construction of the Cape to Cairo railway through German territory.	Mar. 1. Spain: The Sagasta ministry resigns and is succeeded (4th) by a cabinet under Silvela.	Mar. 11. The Cuban assembly deposes Gen. Gomez from his command because of dissatisfaction with his negotiations with the United States concerning the payment of Cuban troops: he is later re-elected.
	Apr. 28. Germany: The Reichstag passes a bill for the establishment of an imperial bank.		Apr. 1. Samoa: In the civil strife prevailing in the islands, an Anglo-American column is ambushed with loss. Apr. 4. Cuba: The insurgent army disbanded.

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	United States.	Great Britain.
1899	May 18. Opening of the Intnational Peace Conference at the Hague consisting of delegates from twenty-six states.	1899 May 8. The Mazet committee of the legislature begins the investigation of municipal corruption in New York City.	1899 May 31. Opening of an unsuccessful conference at Bloemfontein between Lord Milner and President Krüger of the Transvaal relative to the grievances of the Uitlanders.
	June 15. The Court of Arbitration in the boundary dispute between Venezuela and Great Britain begins its sessions at Paris.		June 20. New South Wales accepts by popular vote the Federal Bill thus assuring the success of Australian federation.
	July 22. In an international athletic meet at London, Yale and Harvard are defeated by Oxford and Cambridge. July 29. The Peace Conference at the Hague closes after establishing a permanent court of arbitration and modifying certain rules of warfare.	July 17. Press representatives in the Philippine Islands protest against the military censorship; 19, Secretary of War, Alger, resigns as a result of the scandals connected with the conduct of the department during the Spanish-American war. Aug. Thomas B. Reed, ex-speaker of the House of Representatives, retires from public life.	July 3. The crown takes possession of the territories of the Niger Company. Aug.—The British government refuses to abandon its claims to suzerainty over the Transvaal.
		Sept. 26. Admiral Dewey arrives at New York on his return from the Philippines; great popular enthusiasm.	Sept. 8. A cabinet council decides on increasing the British war strength in Natal.
	Oct. 3. The Paris Tribunal in the Venezuelan arbitration case announces its decision, which is in nature a compromise.	Oct. 1. Fruitless conference between Gen. Otis and Filipino commissioners at Manila.	Oct. 9. The Transvaal government presents an ultimatum requiring acceptance within two days; 12, Boer forces invade Natal; 20, indecisive battle at Glencoe and 21, at Elandslaagte; 30, British defeated at Nicholson's Neck. By the end of the month Ladysmith, Kimberley, and Mafeking are closely invested.
		Nov. 27. The U. S. government signifies its agreement with the action taken by Great Britain and Germany in respect to the Samoan Islands.	Nov. 23. British under Lord Methuen drive Boers from Belmont; and, 25, from Enslin or Grospan; 28, British fight with great loss at the Modder River.

A.D.	France and Germany.	Europe, elsewhere.	The World, elsewhere.
1899		1899	1899
	May 30. France: Major Marchand, is received with tremendous enthusiasm on his arrival at Toulon.	May 2. Italy: Fall of the Pelloux ministry; 14, reorganization of the Cabinet effected.	
	June 3. The French Court of Cassation annuls the sentence of Captain Dreyfus and orders his retrial by a court martial; 12, fall of the Dupuy ministry; 22, a new cabinet formed by Waldeck-Rousseau.	June 2. Spain sells the Caroline, Pelew, and Ladrone islands to Germany.	
	July. The new war minister, General de Galliffet punishes insubordination on the part of officers opposed to Captain Dreyfus.	June 28. Violent demonstrations in Belgium against proposed electoral law.	July 18. The Transvaal *Volksraad* offers the Uitlanders the franchise after seven years' residence.
			July 26. President Heureaux of Santo Domingo assassinated.
	Aug. 7. Beginning of the second courtmartial of Capt. Dreyfus at Rennes.		Aug.—The Transvaal government offers a five years' franchise but demands abandonment of British claims of suzerainty.—Revolution in Venezuela headed by Gen. Castro.
	Sept. 9. Captain Dreyfus found guilty by court martial and condemned to ten years' imprisonment; 19, he is pardoned by the president.	Sept. 23. Austria: Fall of the Thun ministry; succeeded by a cabinet under Clary (Oct. 2).	Sept. 2. The Transvaal government withdraws its offer of a five years' franchise.
			Oct. 16. Cuba: The work of taking a census begins under direction of American officials; Revolution in Venezuela successful and Castro chosen president.
	Nov. 8. Germany enters into a treaty of partition with Great Britain in regard to the Samoan Islands.		Nov. Egypt: The Khalifah overtaken and crushingly defeated at Om Debrikat in the Sudan, the Khalifah himself being slain.

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	United States.	British Empire.
1899	Deaths in 1899: G. Allen, R. P. Bland, Rosa Bonheur, D. G. Brinton, E. Castelar, J. S. Clarke, C. F. Coghlan, J. A. Daly E. Erckmann, S. J. Field, R. G. Ingersoll, O. C. Marsh, D. L. Moody, Nubar Pasha, E. D. E. N. Southworth, E. Thayer.	1899 Dec. 19. Death of Major-Gen. H. W. Lawton, killed in action in the Philippines.	1899 Dec. 10. British under Gen. Gatacre defeated at Stormberg; 11, British under Lord Methuen defeated at Magersfontein; 15, British under Gen. Buller disastrously defeated at Colenso; 16, Field Marshal Roberts entrusted with the command in Africa with Lord Kitchener as his chief of staff.
1900	Jan. 10. Railroad connection established between Cairo and Khartum in the Sudan.	1900 Jan. 30. Senator Goebel, Democratic candidate for governor in Kentucky assassinated by political opponents; he is declared governor by a party in the legislature and dies after taking the oath.	1900 Jan. 6. Desperate Boer assault on Ladysmith repulsed, 23–24, British disaster at Spion Kop north of the Tugela River.
		Feb. 5. The Hay–Pauncefote treaty amending the Clayton–Bulwer treaty dealing with the construction of an Isthmian Canal, signed at Washington.	Feb. 11. Lord Roberts begins his advance on Kimberley; 15, Kimberley is relieved; 27, the Boer army under General Cronje compelled to surrender at Paardeberg; 28, Ladysmith is relieved.
	March 29. A tribunal of arbitration declares against Portugal and in favor of the U. S. and Great Britain in the matter of the Delagoa Railway.	Mar. 14. The bill establishing the gold standard becomes law.	Mar. 13. The British under Lord Roberts occupy Bloemfontein, capital of Orange Free State; 27, Death of Piet Joubert, Boer commander-in-chief.
	Apr. 14. Opening of the International Exposition at Paris.	Apr. 24. Matthew Quay, appointed senator from Pennsylvania, unseated by the senate.	Apr. 3. A large British force captured at Reddersburg in the Orange Free State. The Boers conduct an extensive irregular warfare.
		May.—Boer delegates visit the United States and are received by the president.	May 17. Mafeking relieved; 28, Lord Roberts issues a proclamation annexing the Orange Free State as the Orange River Colony; 31, British occupy Johannesburg in the Transvaal.
	June 15. Gen. MacArthur in command of the U. S. forces in the Philippines issues a proclamation of amnesty to the insurgents.	June 21. The Republican National Convention at Philadelphia nominates William McKinley and Theodore Roosevelt for president and vice-president; 30, burning of the docks of the *Norddeütsche Lloyd* in Hoboken with the loss of more than 200 lives.	June 5. The British enter Pretoria, capitol of the South African Republic; The British at Kumassi Ashantiland besieged by natives (relieved in July).

A.D.	France and Germany.	Europe, elsewhere.	The World, elsewhere.
1899	Dec. 11. The German chancellor announces the initiation of a naval-programme looking towards the doubling of the naval strength of the country.	1899 Dec. 21. Austria: Resignation of the Clary ministry owing to failure to effect reconciliation between the Czech and the German nationalties.	
1900	Jan. Germany: Ill-feeling against Great Britain aroused by the seizure of German steamers in African waters.	1900 Jan.—Spain: The Chambers of Commerce form a National Union for the purpose of encouraging parliamentary and administrative reform.—A new Austrian ministry under Koerber.	1900 Jan.—China: An imperial edict announces the virtual abdication of the emperor Kwang Hsu and names a son of Prince Tuan as successor.
	Feb. A bill introduced in the French Chamber providing for the punishment of ministers of religion who should criticise the public authorities.	Feb. 20. Italy: The Court of Cassation declares the Public Safety Bill issued by decree null and parliamentary obstruction revives.	Feb.—Samoa: The United States government appoints a governor for the island of Tutuila and the harbor of Pango Pango.
	Mar. 8. France: The Théâtre Français destroyed by fire.		Mar.—China: The powers give pledges to the United States that no interference with commerce on the ground of nationality shall be permitted—the so-called "open door."
		Apr. 4. Belgium: Attempt on the life of the Prince of Wales (Edward VII.) by an anarchist at Brussels.	Apr.—China: Anti-foreign feeling approaches culmination; the "Boxers" massacre native Christians in the north of the empire.
	May 29. France: General de Galliffet, minister of war, resigns and is succeeded by General André.		May 31. Continued Boxer outrages lead to the assembling of foreign warships at Taku; guards are summoned for the protection of the legations at Pekin.
	June.—France: The senate passes a bill putting an end to all criminal prosecutions arising from the Dreyfus affair.	June 21. Russia: Death of Muravieff, minister of foreign affairs; succeeded by Count Lamsdorff. Italy: Resignation of the Pelloux ministry (18); succeeded by a Saracco cabinet.	June 10. China: An international force leaves Tien Tsin for the relief of the Pekin legations; the Chinese government supports the Boxers; 17, the Taku forts fire upon the European fleet and are demolished and taken; 20, the German embassador at Pekin murdered; 26, The allied column returns unsuccessfully to Tien-Tsin; the foreigners in Pekin are besieged in the legations.

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	United States	British Empire.
1900	July 4. A statue of Lafayette, presented by American school children, unveiled in Paris. July 7. A statue of W. E. Gladstone is unveiled at Athens.	1900 July 5. The Democratic National Convention at Kansas City nominates W. J. Bryan and A. E. Stevenson for president and vice-president.	1900 July 9. The bill constituting the Commonwealth of Australia receives the royal assent; Guerilla warfare in Orange Free State; Surrender of Boer general Prinsloo.
		Aug. 18. Caleb Powers formerly Secretary of State in Kentucky found guilty of complicity in the assassination of William Goebel.	Aug. 2. Western Australia by *referendum* decides to join the Australian Commonwealth; 10. Plot at Pretoria to kidnap Lord Roberts, discovered.
	Sept. 6. The Arctic expedition under the Duke of the Abruzzi returns to Tromsoe, Norway, after attaining 86° 33′, or 14′ beyond Nansen's farthest north.	Sept. 8. Galveston, Tex., overwhelmed by a hurricane and tidal wave; over 6000 lives lost and the city utterly devastated.	Sept. 1. Lord Roberts issues a proclamation annexing the South African Republic.
	Oct.—Successful, tests of a dirigible balloon constructed by Count Zeppelin of Germany.	Oct. 30. The census bureau announces the population of the United States proper at more than 76,300,000.	Oct. 25. The Transvaal formally proclaimed a part of the British Empire as the Vaal River Colony.
	Deaths in 1900: G. D. C., Duke of Argyll, V. D. Benedetti, R. D. Blackmore,, Prince de Joinville, W. Liebknecht, J. Martineau, D. L. Moody, F. Max Müller, M. Munkacsy, F. W. Nietzsche, Osman Pasha, Ruskin, John Sherman, H. Sidgwick, W. Steinitz, Sir Arthur Sullivan, C. D. Warner.	Nov. 6. William McKinley re-elected president by a great majority. Dec. 13. Senate adopts amendment to Hay-Pauncefote treaty reserving to the U. S. the defense of the proposed interoceanic canal.	Nov. 16. Conspiracy against the life of Lord Roberts discovered at Johannesburg. Dec. 13. A British force under Gen. Clements defeated by the Boers under Delarey at Nooitgedacht in the Transvaal.
1901		1901	1901 Jan. 1. Inauguration of the Australian Commonwealth; 22. Death of Queen Victoria after a reign of 64 years; she is succeeded by her son, Edward VII.
	Feb.—Mrs. Carrie Nation, of Kansas, begins a crusade against the liquor traffic by invading and demolishing liquor shops.	Feb. 2. The army Reorganization Bill becomes law; the strength of the forces is raised to a maximum of 100,000 men; the army canteen is abolished.	Feb.—A Boer force under Christian De Wet invades Cape Colony and raises fear of an insurrection there.

A.D.	France and Germany.	Europe, elsewhere.	The World, elsewhere.
1900		1900 July 29. Italy: King Humbert assassinated at Monza by an anarchist, Bresci, who had come to perform the deed from Paterson, N. J.; he is succeeded by his son Victor Emmauuel III.	1900 July 13-14. China: The allied forces take Tien-Tsin by storm; the Chinese forces in Manchuria bombard Blagovestchensk, capital of the Russian territory of the Amur.
	Aug. 2. France: Attempt on the life of the Shah in Paris. 8. Germany: Count von Waldersee appointed to the command of the allied forces in China.	Aug. 11. Italy: Victor Emmanuel III. swears to the constitution amidst great popular enthusiasm.	Aug. 4. China: An allied force of 20,000 men sets out from Tien-Tsin for the relief of the Pekin legations; the Russians occupy Niu-Chwang in Manchuria; 14. The allies take Pekin and rescue the prisoners of the legations; the Chinese Court flees to the West; 28. Allied troops march through the Forbidden City.
	Sept. 22. France: President Loubet entertains 22,000 republican mayors of provincial towns at a banquet in the Tuileries gardens.		Sept.—China: The massacre of Christian missionaries continues; punitive expeditions sent out by the allied powers.
	Oct. 17. Prince Hohenlohe resigns the chancelorship of the German empire; he is succeded by von Bülow.	Oct. 21. Fall of the Silvela ministry in Spain; a cabinet under Azcarraga succeeds.	Oct. 16. China: Great Britain and Germany enter into an agreement to maintain the rivers and ports of China open to trade and to take common action against any government hostile to such a purpose.
	Nov. 12. The Paris Exposition closes after being visited by 50,000,000 sight-seers.		Nov. 5. Cuban constitutional convention begins its sessions at Havana.
	Dec.—President Kruger of the Transvaal passes through Germany but is refused an interview by the emperor. France: An amnesty bill passed for all acts connected with the Dreyfus affair.		Dec. 24. The allied powers present a joint note to the Chinese government, the terms of which are embodied in a subsequent peace protocol.
1901		1901	1901
	Jan. 12. A bill introduced into the Prussian diet providing for the construction of canals at an expenditure of $100,000,000.	Jan. 8. A delegation of English Catholics under the Duke of Norfolk visit Rome and express their wishes for the restoration of the temporal power of the pope. Feb. 7. Marriage of Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands to Duke Henry of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. Italy: The Saracco ministry resigns (7th); succeeded by a Zanardelli cabinet.	Jan.—China signs peace protocol with the powers promising the punishment of officials connected with the Boxer uprising and paying an indemnity. Feb.—Revelation of Russian diplomacy in China aiming at the establishment of a virtual protectorate over Manchuria. Feb. 21. The Cuban convention adopts a constitution.

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	United States.	British Empire.
1901	Mar.—Andrew Carnegie of Homestead, Pa., gives $5,200,000 to the city of New York for free libraries.	1901 Mar. 4. Inauguration of President McKinley. Mar. 11. The Senate amendments to Hay-Pauncefote treaty not accepted by Great Britain. Mar. 23. Gen. Funston captures the Filipino leader, Aguinaldo.	1901 Mar. 16. The Duke of Cornwall and York sets out on a voyage to the different parts of the empire.
	Apr. 14. The permanent Arbitration tribunal at The Hague organized.	Apr.—A Commission of the Cuban convention visits Washington to protest against the incorporation of the "Platt amendment" in the Cuban constitution.	Apr. 17. Disorderly scenes during the installation of the Bishop of London, caused by the anti-ritualists.
	May 1. Opening of the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo. 30. Opening of the hall of Fame at New York University.	May 27. The U. S. Supreme Court hands down an important decision regarding the constitutional status of colonies and possessions.	May 9. The first parliament of the Australian Commonwealth opened at Melbourne by the Duke of Cornwall and York.
	July 5. J. S. Rogers of Paterson, N. J. bequeaths $5,000,000 to the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York. 22. International Tuberculosis congress opens in London.	July 24. A court of inquiry is ordered to examine into the conduct of Rear-Admiral Schley during the Spanish-American War.	July 18. Earl Russell found guilty of bigamy in the House of Lords and sentenced to a term of imprisonment in jail.
	Aug. 8. M. Santos-Dumont in a dirigible balloon sails around the Eiffel Tower in Paris.	Aug. 10. A general strike of the employes of the United States Steel Corporation is begun.	
		Sept. 6. President McKinley is shot twice by Leon Czolgosz, while holding a public reception at the Pan-American Exposition in Buffalo; he dies on the 14th and Vice-President Roosevelt takes the oath of office.	Sept. 17. Boers under Gen. Botha inflict a heavy loss on the British near Utrecht, Transvaal; 26. The Boers are repulsed at Forts Itala and Prospect.
	Nov. 1. Opening of the South Carolina and West Indian Exposition at Charleston, S. C.	Nov. 18. A new canal treaty signed by Secretary of State and the British ambassador Pauncefote at Washington.	
	Dec.—Andrew Carnegie gives $10,000,000 for the foundation of an institution of research at Washington.		

Deaths in 1901:—E. Audran, W. Besant, A. Boecklin, R. W. Buchanan, W. E. Channing, M. Creighton, W. M. Evarts, John Fiske, J. V. Gurko, E. Gray, Benjamin Harrison, J. Le Conte, Milan, of Servia, J. G. Nicolay, A. E. Nordenskjold, W. Stubbs, G. Verdi, C. von Hohenlohe-Schillingsfürst, C. M. Yonge.

A.D.	France and Germany.	Europe, elsewhere.	The World, elsewhere.
1901		1901	1901
	Mar. 29. The French Chamber passes an important Bill of Associations regulating the affairs of religious orders. (It becomes law in June).	Mar. 9. Russia: Count Leo Tolstoy is ex-communicated by the orthodox church for his subversive teachings.	March.—China appeals to the powers against Russian exactions and is supported by the U. S., Great Britain and Japan.
	Apr.—An Italian fleet visits Toulon and the occasion is marked by the protestation of friendship between the two countries.		Apr.—China: Russia protests its disinterestedness and abandons its pressure on the Chinese government.
	May 3. The Prussian diet is closed after the Emperor's canal policy had been rendered hopeless by the opposition of the Agrarians.	May 25. The Norwegian parliament confers the franchise in municipal and communal elections on women tax-payers.	
		July.—Turkey pays to the United States the claims advanced in behalf of the missionaries in Asia Minor for losses incurred during the Armenian disturbances of 1895–96.	July.—Argentina: A plan for the unification of the public debt brought forward by the government is abandoned because of public opposition.
	Aug. 26. The French government severs diplomatic relations with Turkey owing to a dispute over an indemnity due a French company.		Aug.—Liberal revolution in Colombia; insurgents aided by Venezuelan government; U. S. intervenes to prevent war between the two countries.
	Sept. The czar visits France and witnesses naval and army reviews.	Sept.—Turkey: Miss Stone an American missionary, captured by Bulgarian brigands and held for ransom.	Sept.—Conflicts between the government troops of Venezuela and Colombia in which the former meet with defeat.
	Germany: Opposition to a new scheme of increased custom duties proposed by the government.	Oct. 4. Italy: Death of Francesco Crispi.	China: Peace Protocol signed with the powers the government agreeing to punish officials connected with the Boxer uprising and to pay an indemnity of 450,000,000 taels.
	Nov.—A French fleet seizes the ports of the island of Mitylene and forces the Porte to settle the claims of that government.		Nov. 19. Colombia: The liberal forces capture Colon but after a short occupation are driven out.—China: death of Li Hung Chang.

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	United States.	British Empire.
1902		1902 Jan. 24. Treaty for the purchase of the Danish West Indies signed at Washington. (It fails of ratification by the Danish Legislature.)	1902 Jan.—A campaign of gradual exhaustion carried on against the Boers; they are taken in small numbers.
	Feb.—Mr. J. P. Morgan, banker of New York, effects the consolidation of five trans-Atlantic steamship lines under the name of the International Mercantile Marine Company.	Feb. 23. Arrival of Prince Henry of Prussia in New York; his visit is taken as an indication of good will between the U. S. and Germany and is marked by great enthusiasm.	Feb. 14. Lord Rosebery declares himself absolutely opposed to Irish Home Rule.
	Apr. —By the will of Cecil Rhodes (d. March 26) the bulk of his fortune is left for the establishment of scholarships at Oxford to be held by Americans, Colonials, and Germans.	Apr. 18. The House of Representatives passes the Cuban Reciprocity Bill allowing a reduction in tariff duties on importations from that island.	Apr. 12. The Boer leaders assemble at Pretoria to negotiate terms of peace.
	May 24. A statue of Rochambeau unveiled at Washington in the presence of descendants of that General.	May 1. Beginning of a great strike of anthracite coal miners in Pennsylvania, involving about 150,000 men.	May 31. The Boer leaders sign terms of surrender at Pretoria.
	June 26. The King of England institutes the Order of Merit for distinguished service in various walks of life.		June 24. Preparations for the coronation of Edward VII. interrupted by the king's sudden illness.
		July 1. An act passed for the establishment of civil government in the Philippines and providing for the summoning of a legislative assembly in two years if general peace prevails.	July 11. The Marquis of Salisbury resigns the premiership; he is succeeded by A. J. Balfour, his nephew. Aug. 9. Coronation of Edward VII. in Westminster Abbey.
	Sept.—Stanley Spencer sails in an airship for 30 miles over London; return to Christiania of the Arctic expedition under Sverdrup.	Sept. 17. Secretary of State Hay addresses a note to the signatory powers of the Treaty of Berlin advocating relief for the Jews of Roumania.	
	Oct. 14. The Hague tribunal renders decision in the first case submitted for arbitration — the "Pious Fund" dispute between the United State and Mexico, in favor of the United States.	Oct. 16. President Roosevelt appoints a commission to investigate the great coal strike in Pennsylvania and to decide upon terms of peace; 21. The miners call the strike off.	Oct. 6. British forces in Somaliland suffer a severe reverse at the hands of the "Mad Mullah."
	Nov.—The ashes of Christopher Columbus are deposited in the Cathedral of Seville.	Nov. 8. Reciprocity treaty with Newfoundland signed.	Nov. 3. Conferences between the colonial premiers and the Colonial Secretary result in the formulation of resolutions for a closer union of the empire, among others that of preferential trade with the colonies.

A.D.	France and Germany.	Europe, elsewhere.	The World, elsewhere.
1902	1902 Jan. 8. The government announces to the Prussian diet a policy of active Germanification to be carried out in Prussian Poland. Feb. 26. The centenary of the birth of Victor Hugo is celebrated with great state in France.	1902 Feb. 23. Turkey: Miss Stone the kidnapped missionary is released after the payment of a heavy ransom. Apr. 15. Russia: Sipiaguine reactionary minister of the interior assassinated by a Kieff student.	1902 Jan. 30. Treaty signed between Great Britain and Japan providing for benevolent neutrality in case of attack on either party by a single power, and active assistance in case of attack by more than one power. Apr. 8. Russia concludes a convention with China agreeing to complete the evacuation of Manchuria in 18 months.
	May.—Exposé at Paris of a remarkable swindle (the Humbert Case) carried on during 20 years and involving nearly 100,000,000 francs. June 3. France. The Waldeck-Rousseau ministry resigns; 6. A new cabinet formed by M. Combes. July. France: The forcible closing of religious schools not conforming with the Law of Association arouses great excitement. Sept.—Indiscreet expressions of opinion by the French minister of marine aimed against England and Germany disavowed by the Premier.	May 20. Russia: President Loubet of France arrives at Cronstadt on a visit to the Czar. June 28. The Triple Alliance between Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy is renewed. July 14. Italy: Collapse of the celebrated Campanile of St. Mark's at Venice.	May 8. An eruption of Mount Pelée in Martinique destroys the city of St. Pierre with 30,000 inhabitants; only 2 escape. May 20. T. E. Palma inaugurated first president of Cuba. July.—China: Treaty negotiated with Great Britain providing for the abolition of "likin" duties on British Goods. Hayti: Civil war; the gunboat *Crete-a-Pierrot* sunk by the German gunboat *Panther* for violence against a German merchantman.
	Oct. 9. France concludes a treaty of territorial delimitation with Siam.	Oct. 22. The Danish Senate rejects the treaty of sale of the Danish West Indies to the United States.	Oct. 28. Colombia: Gen. Uribe-Uribe leader of the insurrection capitulates marking the practical end of the insurrection.
	Nov.—Germany: The violent opposition of the Socialists to the new Tariff Bill leads to the adoption of a new procedure limiting debate; popular indignation.		Nov. 4. Venezuela: the insurrection crushed by a government victory near La Victoria.

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	United States.	British Empire.
1902	1902 Dec. 21. William Marconi sends a wireless message from Cape Breton across the Atlantic to Cornwall.	1902 Dec. 2. The President's message deals with the growing problem of the trusts.	1902 Dec. Enactment of an Education Law reorganizing elementary Education; death of the Archbishop of Canterbury.
	Deaths in 1902: Lord Acton; C. K. Adams; Albert, King of Saxony; W. A. Butler; E. Eggleston: T. D. English; S. R. Gardiner; F. B. Harte; J. W. Powell; G. Rawlinson; C. J. Rhodes; T. DeWitt Talmage; J. Tissot; R. Virchow, E. Zola.		
1903	1903 Jan. Mr. John D. Rockefeller gives $7,000,000 to be used in research for a cure for tuberculosis.	1903 Jan. 22. Panama Canal Treaty with Colombia signed at Washington; the canal zone neutralized and Colombian sovereignty guaranteed; 24, Treaty with Great Britain establishing mixed commission for determining Alaskan boundary. Feb. 14. Bill creating the Department of Commerce and Labor becomes law.	1903 Jan. 17. Colonial Secretary Chamberlain, at Johannesburg announces that the Transvaal is to be charged with a war indemnity of £30,000,000. Feb. 12. R. T. Davidson enthroned as successor to Archbishop Temple in the see of Canterbury.
	Mar. MM. Curie and Laborde, French chemists announce the results of their investigations on the thermoradioactive properties of radium.	March 3. Bill increasing the strength of the navy passed; 17. Senate ratifies Panama Canal Treaty; 29 Senate ratifies Cuban Reciprocity Treaty.	Mar. 15. British troops after defeating forces of the Sultan of Sokoto, occupy that capital.
	Apr. 30. Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis dedicated.	Apr. 9. The U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals declares illegal the merger of the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern railways under the form of Northern Securities Company.	Apr. 17. A British force overwhelmed by the "Mad Mullah's" troops in Somaliland.
	May. The Presbyterian General Assembly adopts amendments to the creed tending toward a more liberal confession.	May 31. Floods at Topeka, Kan., cause the loss of hundreds of lives. June. Widespread frauds in the Post-office department involving high officials, brought before the courts.	May 15. Colonial Secretary Chamberlain urges abandonment of free trade policy in favor of tariff retaliation and colonial reciprocity.
	July 4. Completion of the Pacific Cable from San Francisco to China by way of Hawaii, Guam, and the Philippines.		July. Growing friendship between France and Great Britain manifested by visit to England of President Loubet (6–9) and a deputation of legislators (22).

A.D.	France and Germany.	Europe, elsewhere.	The World, elsewhere.
1902	1902 Dec. 14. The German Reichstag passes the Tariff Bill making a marked increase in duties on food.	1902 Dec. 3. Spain. The Sagasta ministry resigns; 6, Silvela forms a new cabinet.	1902 Dec. 8. To enforce collection of debts Great Britain and Germany present ultimatum to Venezuela. 9. They seize the Venezuelan fleet. 10. Establish a "peaceful blockade." 13. Bombard Puerto Cabello; Venezuela appeals to the U. S.; 26. It is decided to refer dispute to Hague Tribunal.
1903	1903 Jan. 24. French Senate ratifies Brussels Sugar Convention.	1903	1903 Jan. 21. Venezuela: The fortress of San Carlos is bombarded by German warships.
		Feb. 21. Turkey: The powers present a joint note to the Sultan outlining reforms for Macedonia.	Feb. 13. Venezuela: Protocols with Great Britian Germany, and Italy signed at Washington; the blockade raised.
	Mar. France: Growing breach between government and the clergy owing to the participation of latter in politics.	Mar. Russia: An imperial manifesto holds out the promise of religious and administrative reform and improvements in the condition of the peasantry.	
	Apr. France: Rigorous enforcement of the Law of Associations and growing demand for separation of Church and State.	Apr. 7. Servia: King Alexander suspends the constitution and thus nullifies a series of liberal reforms. Apr. 19–20. Russia: A massacre of Jews in Kishineff by rioters.	Apr. 8. China: The date for the partial evacuation of Manchuria (Niu-Chwang) by Russia passes without any action on the part of the latter.
	May 1–4. Visit of the King of England to France the occasion for the exchange of friendly wishes between the two nations.	May. Russia: The correspondent of the London *Times* expelled from the country because of revelations implicating the government in the Kishineff massacre.	May. Korea: Russian troops enter the country ostensibly to protect the interests of Russian timber merchants in the valley of the Yalu.
	June. The elections for the German Reichstag show a remarkable increase in the strength of the Social Democrats.	June 10–11. Servia: A band of conspirators invade the royal palace and slay King Alexander and Queen Draga. 15. The national assembly chooses Peter Karageorgevitch King.	
	between France and Great visit to England of Presi- deputation of French legis-	July. Spain: Silvela ministry followed by a cabinet under Villaverde. July 20. Italy: Death of Pope Leo XIII. Russia: The Government takes control of the property of the Armenian church.	July. British successes in Nigeria; power of Soko to broken.

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	United States.	British America.
1903	1903 Aug. 4. International wireless telegraphy conference at Berlin.	1903 Aug. 26. Conviction of the walking delegate of a New York labor union for extortion.	1903 Aug. 14. The Irish Land Bill receives the royal assent, an important concession to Irish demands; 22. Death of Lord Salisbury.
		Oct. 8. Commercial treaty with China signed.	Oct. Mr. Chamberlain, having resigned from the cabinet, begins his campaign for "fiscal reform," *i. e.*, a policy of partial protection.
	Deaths in 1903: L. Arditi, A. Bain, H. De Blowitz, C. G. Duffy, F. W. Farrar, J. Glaisher, W. E. Henley, A. S. Hewitt, F. W. Holls, W. E. H. Lecky, E. Legouvé, C. G. Leland, "Edna Lyall," Theodor Mommsen, G. Paris, P. M. Sagasta, Herbert Spencer, R. H. Stoddard, Cardinal H. Vaughan, J. A. McNeil Whistler, G. Zanardelli.	Oct. 20. The Alaska Boundary Commission decides in favor of the United States, giving to Canada access to the sea by Portland Channel only. Nov. 18. Treaty concluded with the Republic of Panama for the construction of a canal; the U. S. receives the perpetual lease of a ten-mile zone in return for $10,000,000 and an annual rental. Dec. 30. The Iroquois Theatre in Chicago is burned and nearly 600 lives are lost.	Dec. Transvaal. Demand by financial interests for the importation of coolie labor.
1904	1904 Jan. 25. MS. of the first book of *Paradise Lost* offered for sale in London.	1904. Jan. 13. Ratification of the commercial treaty with China.	1904. Jan. Important successes won by the British forces in operating Somaliland.
		Feb. 7–8. A fire destroys the business section of Baltimore entailing a loss of $70,000,000; 23. Senate ratifies canal treaty with Panama.	Feb. 10. The legislative council of the Transvaal passes an ordinance for the importation of non-European (coolie) laborers.
	Mar. 11. One of the tunnels under the Hudson River connecting New York City and New Jersey, completed.	Mar. 14. The U. S. Supreme Court sustains the judgment of the lower court in declaring the Northern Securities Company illegal.—President Roosevelt declares all civil war veterans over 62 entitled to pensions.	Mar. 31. Battle between the Tibetan expeditionary force under Col. Younghusband and the natives who are defeated with great loss.
	Apr. 30. Opening of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis.	Apr. 22. The United States completes the purchase of the Panama Canal property from the French shareholders. May. An American citizen, Perdicaris, is kidnapped by Moroccan bandits. A squadron ordered to Tangier.	Apr. 8. Conclusion of an agreement with France as to mutual relations of the two powers in Newfoundland, West Africa, Egypt, Morocco, Siam, and Madagascar.

A.D.	France and Germany.	Europe, elsewhere.	The World, elsewhere.
1903	1903 Aug. 10. Disaster in the Paris underground railway; about 100 lives lost.	1903 Aug. 4. Italy: Giuseppe Sarto, Cardinal-Patriarch of Venice chosen Pope; he assumes the title Pius X.—Bulgaria protests against Turkish outrages in Macedonia.	1903 Aug. Colombia rejects the Panama Canal treaty concluded with the United States.
	Oct. 14. France: Agreement with Great Britain that interpretation of treaties be left, if possible to The Hague tribunal.	Oct. 21. Italy: Premier Zanardelli resigns and a new ministry formed by Giolitti.	Oct. 8. The date for the evacuation of Manchuria by Russia passes with that power still in possession; a crisis with Japan develops.
			Nov. 3. Colombia: Insurrection in Panama and proclamation of independence; the U. S. enforces order and recognizes the *de facto* government.
	Dec. France: The Commission of Revision declares in favor of reopening the Dreyfus case.	Dec. Spain: Resignation of premier Villaverde; Maura forms a new ministry. Russia. The courts show extreme leniency to the Kishineff rioters.	Dec. Warlike preparations in Japan owing to the unsatisfactory progress of negotiations with Russia concerning Manchuria and Korea.
1904	1904 Jan. Uprising among the Herreros in German Southwest Africa.	1904 Jan. 13. After prolonged negotiations the Japanese government presents its final proposals to Russia in regard to Manchuria and Korea; Russia delays its reply and active war preparations are carried on by both nations.	
	Feb. 13. France: A treaty of territorial delimitation concluded with Siam to replace that of Oct. 1902.	Feb. 6. Japan severs diplomatic relations with Russia. 8, The Japanese fleet attacks the Russian fleet outside Port Arthur and inflicts serious loss by the use of torpedoes; 9. The Japanese sink two warships in the harbor of Chemulpo; attacks on the Russian fleet continued throughout the month, together with attempts at blocking the harbor; Korea invaded.	
	Mar. 28. France: The Chamber passes a bill suppressing instruction in religious institutions within five years.	Mar. 6. Japanese bombard Vladivostock; repeated attempts at blocking Port Arthur fail.	
	Apr. German forces encounter reverses in South-West Africa against the Herreros.	Apr. 7. The Japanese occupy Wiju on the Yalu River; 13, The Russian flagship *Petropavlovsk* destroyed by a Japanese mine, Admiral Makaroff being among the lost.	
	May. France recalls its ambassador from the Vatican because of the Pope's protest against the visit of President Loubet at Rome.	May 1. The Japanese force the passage of the Yalu River and inflict a severe defeat on the Russians. 5. A Japanese army begins disembarcation on the Liao-Tung peninsula. 26–27. Russians defeated at Kinchow and Nanshan.	

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	United States.	British Empire.
1904	1904 June. A conference at Westminster discusses cruelties practiced on natives of Congo Free State by officials.	1904 June 15. The excursion steamer, *Gen. Slocum* is burned in the East River with a loss of about 950 lives. June 23. Republican convention at Chicago nominates Roosevelt and Fairbanks for president and vice-president.	1904 June. First arrival of Chinese laborers in the Transvaal gold fields.
	July 11. Corner stone of the Workingmen's College, laid in London.	July 9–10. The Democratic convention nominates A. B. Parker and H. G. Davis for president and vice-president; 25, strike of textile workers in Fall River breaks out.	July. Re-organization of the Liberal Unionist Council for the promulgation of Mr. Chamberlain's Tariff views.
		Aug. Rise of disagreement with Venezuela over the seizure of the property of American asphalt interests.	Aug. 3. The expedition under Col. Younghusband reaches Lhassa, the capital of Tibet; the Dalai Lama flees.
	Sept. Return to England of the National Antarctic Expedition with a mass of valuable information.	Sept. Military manœuvres on the field of Bull Run in Virginia.	Sept. 7. Treaty concluded with Tibet establishing markets for British trade and allowing no foreign power to interfere with public affairs.
	Oct. 25. The *Arrow* makes a ten-mile flight at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. 27. The New York Subway (underground railway) is thrown open to traffic.	Oct. President Roosevelt takes steps towards summoning a second Peace Conference at The Hague.	Oct. 28. Great Britain agrees to submit the North Sea outrage by the Russian fleet to arbitration.
		Nov. 8. President Roosevelt re-elected by an overwhelming majority. 15. Treaty of arbitration with Germany signed.	

A.D.	France and Germany.	Europe, elsewhere.	The World, elsewhere.
1904	1904 June 28. The Danish steamer *Norge* sinks in the North Sea; over 600 lives lost.	1904 June 16. Russia: Gen. Bobrikoff, governor-general of Finland, assassinated.	1904 June 14–15. A Russian force disastrously defeated at Telissu; 27. The Japanese under Kuroki take the passes at Ta-ling and Mo-tien-ling on the way to Liao-Yang; continued naval operations with gradual attrition of Russian fleet; advance against the fortifications of Port Arthur.
	July 12. Germany: Treaty of arbitration signed with Great Britain. 30. France breaks off diplomatic relations with the Vatican.	July 28. Russia: Von Plehve, the reactionary minister of the interior, assassinated.	July 9. Russians driven by Gen. Oku from Kaiping. 17. Russians under Gen. Keller repulsed at Mo-tien-ling. 25. Gen. Oku occupies Ta-shih-chao. 27, Japanese enter Niu-cnwang.
	Aug. France: The bishops of Dijon and Laval follow a summons to Rome in disobedience to the government; tension with the Vatican increases.	Aug. 12. Russia: Birth of an heir to the Czar.	Aug. 10. The Russian fleet makes a sortie from Port Arthur but is defeated; some of the vessels seek refuge in neutral ports, the rest return to the harbor. 14. The Japanese defeat the Vladivostock squadron. Aug. 24.–Sept. 4. The Russians defeated and driven from Lao-Yang in one of the greatest battles of history.
		Sept. Italy: Strikes and disorder in northern part of peninsula; Socialists control affairs in Milan for a few days.	Sept. 7. The Russian army in its retreat reaches Mukden.—Around Port Arthur the Japanese continue to draw their lines closer, displaying heroic courage.
	Oct. The French premier urges a course of strong action towards the Vatican.	Oct. 22. Russia: The Baltic fleet on its way to the far East fires upon a British fishing fleet in the North Sea, killing two men.	Oct. 5. The Russian army under Gen. Kuropatkin advances south from Mukden. 9-15. In a tremendous battle on the Sha-ho the Russians are checked with a loss estimated at 60,000; desultory fighting continues till the 18th; the armies face each other in winter quarters.
	Nov. 10. France: A bill for the separation of Church and State introduced by the premier.	Nov. Russia: A meeting of delegates of the Zemstvos at St. Petersburg petitions the Czar for wide-spread reforms, including the establishment of political and religious equality and the creation of a national legislature.	Nov. 30. The Japanese at Port Arthur capture 203 Metre Hill, overlooking the harbor and proceed to bombard the Russian fleet.

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	United States.	British Empire.
1904	1904 Deaths in 1904: Arnold, E., Bartholdi, F.A., Dvorak, A., Finsen, N., George, King of Saxony, Gérome, J. L., Gissing, G., Hearn, L., Herzl, T., Hoar, G. F., Hutton, L., Isabella II., of Spain, Jokai, M., Kruger, S.J.P., Longstreet, J., Murad V., ex-sultan of Turkey, Réclus, E., Stanley, H.M., Stephen, Leslie, Verestchagin, V., Von Holst, H. E., Waldeck-Rousseau, P. M., Watts, G. F,	1904 Dec. 1. The president's message deals at length with the relations of capital and labor and the regulation of corporations.	1904 Dec. 22. International commission for the arbitration of the North Sea incident with Russia begins its sessions at Paris.
1905	Jan. 6. The Lick Observatory announces the discovery of a sixth satellite of Jupiter and of a number of double stars.	1905 Jan. 21. A protocol is signed with Santo Domingo which is designed to guarantee the integrity of Dominican territory, undertake the adjustment of foreign claims, administer the finances, and assist in maintaining order; 28, The House authorizes an investigation of the iron and steel industry; 30, The Supreme Court declares the beef trust illegal.	1905 Jan. 6. The archbishop of Canterbury refuses a request of American churches that he use his influence to have the educational tax removed from British Nonconformists.
		Feb. 16. The House authorizes an investigation of the methods of the Standard Oil Co., in Kansas; 26. The engineering committee of the Panama Canal Commission unanimously recommends a sea-level canal to be constructed in twelve years, at a cost of $230,500,000.	Feb. 21. Bill introduced in the Canadian Parliament creating the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan.

A.D.	France and Germany.	Europe, elsewhere	The World, elsewhere.
1904	1904 Dec. 2. A committee of the French Chamber adopts a substitute bill for the separation of Church and State.	1904 Dec. 27. Russia: An imperial manifesto promises partial reforms but upholds the ideal of autocracy; it arouses general disappointment.	1904 Dec. 31. Gen. Stoessel in command at Port Arthur asks for an armistice.
1905	1905	1905 Jan. 22. The striking workmen of St. Petersburg, led by Father Gapon, move toward the Winter Palace Square in order to present their petition to the czar in person. They are met by troops and are shot down by hundreds; 29. Warsaw is under mob rule.	1905 Jan. 2. Port Arthur surrenders with more than 24,000 officers and men, after the fleet in the harbor had been blown up. Jan. 27. Gen. Kuropatkin announces the capture of Sandepas and other positions; 29. Driven out of Sandepas. The whole Russian right is withdrawn across the Hun.
	Feb. 8. It is announced that no further loans will be granted Turkey by France owing to complications arising from a German contract to supply artillery to the Porte; 13. The North Sea case is closed before the international commission, Paris. Admiral Rozhestvenski is held responsible for the firing on the English trawlers near the Dogger Banks.	Feb. 6. The procurator-general of Finland is assassinated. — The assembly of the nobles at St. Petersburg sends an address to the czar, urging that representatives of the people should have a share in the government; 17. Grand Duke Sergius assassinated; 20. The miners' strike in Belgium spreads; 21. The powers accept the proposal for higher Turkish customs duties on condition that the additional revenue shall be devoted to reforms; 24. The piercing of the Simplon Tunnel is completed.	Feb. 12. The Japanese cut the railroad between Mukden and Harbin; 25. They take Beresneff Hill after heavy fighting; 27. The Russian flanks are turned. The Japanese shell Mukden; 28. Severe fighting continues along the entire line.

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	United States.	British Empire.
1905	1905 Mar. 26. Citizens of New York subscribe $600,000 towards an endowment of $1,000,000 for the American Academy of Fine Arts in Rome.	1905 Mar. 1. Assurance is given the Haitian minister that the United States has no intention of annexing Santo Domingo.	1905 Mar. 21. Viscount Goschen and the Earl of Selborne defend in the House of Lords the increase in naval expenditure; 23. The government of Newfoundland takes measures to prevent American fishermen from obtaining bait there.
	Apr. 27. Andrew Carnegie gives $10,000,000 for a college professors' pension fund in the United States, Canada, and Newfoundland; 29. The czar of Russia grants religious freedom.		Apr. 26. More than 1000 emigrants gathered by the Salvation Army leave Liverpool for Canada.
		May 2. The teamsters' strike in Chicago is accompanied by rioting; 23. The Southern Industrial Parliament opens its sessions in Washington.	May 3. Lord Dunraver issues a pamphlet declaring that Ireland cannot be Anglicized and urging measures of self-government.

A.D.	France and Germany.	Europe, elsewhere.	The World, elsewhere.
1905	1905 Mar. 17. The French Chamber of Deputies votes to reduce the term of active service in the army to two years; 29. Count von Bülow, the imperial chancellor, announces that Germany will stand firm in the interests of the open-door principle in Morocco.	1905 Mar. 2. The Russian Committee of Ministers votes to grant religious freedom to the people; 21. Agitation for Hungarian as the language of military command is supported by the leaders of the Kossuth party in Austria-Hungary; 22. The Russian Committee of Ministers recommends the abolition of the compulsory use of the Russian language in Polish schools; 23. Authorization for an international loan of $100,000,000 is signed in St. Petersburg; 29. The European powers determine to place the Macedonian finances under international control.	1905 Mar. 3. St. Petersburg reports Kuropatkin to be in full retreat on Tieling; 5. Japanese within five miles of Mukden. Nogi with the Port Arthur veterans suddenly turns westward; S. Kuroki gains a victory on the east, and the Japanese appear on the north of Mukden. The Russians evacuate positions on the south and southwest, firing great stores; 10. Mukden and Fushun are occupied by the Japanese. Remnant of Kuropatkin's army reaches Tie Pass. Russian losses in fighting around Mukden are 27,700 dead, 110,000 wounded and 40,000 captured; Japanese: 41,000 total. 17. Gen. Linevitch supersedes Kuropatkin; 23. Japanese loan to raise $150,000,000; 23–24. Japanese carrying out flanking movements, endangering Russian communications; 26. Russians driven out of all positions in the watershed of the Liao River.
	Apr. 29. The German envoy at Tangier makes an unconciliatory statement on Germany's attitude toward Morocco.	Apr. 3. Belgium, as the cheif creditor, protests against the American receivership for Santo Domingo; 21. The Cretan Assembly proclaims the union of Crete with Greece; 22. Greece and the powers refuse to recognize the Cretan proclamation; 29. The czar decrees religious freedom.	Apr. 7. The Japanese attack with heavy losses; 18. Japanese estimate the strength of Linevitch's army at 200,000; 23. The Russians attempt to advance and are defeated; 24. The Baltic fleet is sighted off the coast of Annam.
	May 7. Ex-Premier Combes issues a statement of his policy for the separation of Church and State in France; 31. A bomb is thrown in Paris at a carriage occupied by King Alfonso and President Loubet.	May 1. 100 persons are shot by troops at Warsaw, and a number are killed and wounded at Lodz; 16. The governor-general of Ufa assassinated.	May 18. The condition of the roads interrupts fighting in Manchuria; 27–8. The Baltic fleet under Rozhestvenski is defeated in the Korean Straits. 14,000 Russians go down with their ships, 3000 are taken prisoners, and 1000 escape. The Japanese loss is three torpedo boats and about 800 men.

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	United States.	British Empire.
1905	1905	1905 June 1. The Lewis and Clark Exposition is opened at Portland, Oregon; 10. Ex-President Cleveland, Judge Morgan J. O'Brien, and George Westinghouse accept appointment as trustees of the majority of the capital stock of the Equitable Life Insurance Society; 17, Serious rioting in Chicago by the striking teamsters; 29. The New York State Insurance Dept. begins an investigation of the Mutual Life Insurance Co. at the request of its own officers; 30. John D. Rockefeller gives $10,000,000 to the General Education Board.	1905
		July 1. Five corporations and seventeen individuals engaged in the meat packing industry are indicted by the Federal Grand Jury in Chicago for alleged violation of the Sherman anti-trust law; 6. The remains of John Paul Jones are formally received by United States officials at Paris; 29. The boycott of American trade among Chinese in Shanghai is reported effective.	July 10. Lord Roberts, in the House of Lords, declares the army to be inadequate and totally unfit for war; 13. Balfour declares himself opposed to conscription; 17. A royal commission appointed to investigate the problem of tramway and underground railway lines in London, proposes an expend ture of $120,000,000.
	Aug. 23. Knabenshue makes a successful flight over New York City in his airship; 26, A new scientific process for manufacturing diamonds is reported as discovered by Dr. C. V. Burton of Cambridge, England.	Aug. 8. The peace envoys of Russia and Japan meet at Portsmouth, N. H.	Aug. 20. Lord Curzon resigns as viceroy of India. The earl of Minto is appointed his successor; 25. London announces the signing of a new Anglo-Japanese treaty of alliance.
	Sept. 12. The bridge of the Cape to Cairo Railway across the Zambesi River is formally opened.		Sept. 26. Great Britain and China agree to a conference to conclude a new Tibetan treaty.

A.D.	France and Germany.	Europe, elsewhere.	The World, elsewhere.
1905	1905 June 8. Germany proposes an international conference on the Moroccan question; 21. Premier Rouvier asks Germany for an explanation of her intentions regarding Morocco.	1905 June 4. The czar appoints Gen. Trepoff assistant minister of the interior with almost unlimited power to suppress popular demonstrations; 6. The Zemstvo Congress is held at Moscow despite the police orders; 7, Norway declares itself separated from Sweden; 23. Revolt in Lodz, Poland; troops kill fifty and wound 200; 28. The Russian battleship *Kniaz Potemkin*, of the Black Sea squadron, is seized by her crew; 29 The *Kniaz Potemkin* shells Odessa; 1000 people are killed in street fighting. Sailors mutiny at Libau and attack the government stores.	1905 June 1. Reforms proposed for Morocco are rejected by the sultan; 16. A force of Russians is dislodged from Liao Yang Wo Peng and driven north with large losses; 20. The Japanese begin an enveloping movement in Manchuria. Vladivostock is threatened.
	July 3. The Fren h Chamber of Deputies passes by a vote of 341 to 233 the bill for the separation of Church and State; 8. Germany's terms in regard to Morocco are accepted.	July 11. Fighting continues at Warsaw between the strikers and the troops. The prefect of the Moscow police is assassinated.	July 8. Japanese seize the island of Saghalien, used by Russia as a penal settlement; 24. The Russians are defeated northwest of Nan-shan-chentse.
	Aug. 30. Cholera becomes epidemic in Germany near the Russian border.	Aug. 5. The Russian government decides to issue another internal loan of $100,000,000; 24. The government of Warsaw is placed under martial law.	Aug. 4. Japanese closing in on Vladivostock; 19. The weather causes a cessation of hostilities in Manchuria; 26. The sultan of Morocco refuses to recognize control by France over Franco-Algerian citizens; 29. The peace plenipotentiaries reach an agreement. Japan waives indemnity, the possession of interned warships, and the limitation of Russian naval power in the far East. Saghalien is to be divided.
	Sept. 26. The Franco-German negotiations over Morocco are concluded.	Sept. 6. The entire Baku region is under the control of rioters; 25. A political congress, consisting of 300 delegates from all parts of the Russian Empire, assembles at Moscow with the consent of the government.	Sept. 5. The Russo-Japanese plenipotentaries sign the treaty of peace; 12. The bridge of the Cape to Cairo Railway across the Zambesi River is formally opened; 15. An armistice is signed in Manchuria.

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	United States.	British Empire.
1905	1905 Oct. 3. The International Tuberculosis Conference meets at Paris. Deaths in 1905:—Atkinson, Edward; Baldwin, W. H., Jr.; Butterworth, Hezekiah; Dodge, Mary M.; Gomez, M.; Harland Henry; Hay John; de Hérédia, J. M.; Irving, Sir H.; Iselin, Adrian; Jefferson, J.; Kinross, Lord; Lee, Fitzhugh; Packard, A. S.; Reid, Sir Wemyss; Sharp, W.; Thomas, Theodore; Verne, Jules; Wallace, L.; Whitehead, R.; Woolsey, Sarah C. ("Susan Coolidge"); Ziegler, W.	1905 Nov. 18. The Panama Canal board of consulting engineers decides in favor of a sea-level canal.	1905
1906	1906	1906 Jan. 1. New England woollen manufacturers voluntarily raise the wages of 30,000 employees; 23. Government opens the beef trust case in Chicago; 30. Consular-reform bill passes the Senate. Feb. 14. Ship-subsidy bill passes Senate; 19. Report sent to Congress by the Panama Canal commission and board of consulting engineers recommends a lock canal, which it is estimated can be built in 8 or 9 years at a cost of $147,000,000; 21. Pure-food bill passes Senate.	1906 Jan. 16. Formal control of the fortifications of Halifax taken over by the Canadian government.

A.D.	France and Germany.	Europe, elsewhere.	The World, elsewhere.
1905	1905	1905 Oct. 24. The Russian railroad strike spreads throughout the empire; 30. The czar issues a manifesto assuring civil liberty, extension of the suffrage, and inability to enforce laws without the consent of the Duma. Nov. 3. The Russian censorship over the press and private dispatches is abolished; 13. Prince Charles of Denmark is elected king of Norway; 15. The Social Revolutionists of St. Petersburg begin a great strike with the object of overthrowing the monarchy.	1905 Oct. 14. The Russo-Japanese peace treaty ratified.
	Dec. 6. The French Senate adopts by a vote of 181 to 102 the bill for the separation of Church and State.	Dec. 9. Russian troops mutiny in Kronstad; 17. A general strike is declared and insurrection spreads in the Russian provinces; 22. 125,000 workers are out in St. Petersburg; 31. Nearly all of southern Russla is in rebellion, the insurgents having control of several railway lines and cities.	
1906	1906 Jan. 14. France severs diplomatic relations with Venezuela; 17. Fallières elected president of France; 20. Great demonstrations of the German Social Democrats are held in Berlin and other Prussian towns. Feb. 22. Germany extends reciprocal tariff rates to the United States.	1906 Jan. 16. Algeciras conference on Morocco begun; 24. The Belgian Chamber passes the port of Antwerp bill; 30. The crown prince of Denmark is proclaimed King Frederick VIII. Feb. 9. The Hungarian Parliament is dissolved by a show of force.	1906 Jan. 6. Two provinces in Equador are held by rebels; 22. Chinese troops invade Tonquin but are driven back by the French with a loss of 600 killed or wounded.

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	United States.	British Empire.
1906	1906	1906 Mar. 9. Joint statehood bill to admit Oklahoma and Indian Territory passes the Senate.	1906 Mar. 9. The House of Commons adopts resolution to the effect that members ought to be paid £300 per year; 12. The Commons announces determination to resist any proposal to create a system of protection; 21. The compensation commission in S. Africa completes its work—claims for losses in the Boer War amount to $310,000,000.
	Apr. 21. Peary reached 87° 6′ N. lat., a new record.	Apr. 18. San Francisco earthquake and fire; 20. Conflagration checked.	Apr. 25. Woman suffrage advocates cause a commotion at Westminster.
	May 19. The Simplon Tunnel through the Alps, 12¼ m. long, is formally opened.	May 18. The raliroad rate bill passes the Senate.	May 4. Government demands withdrawal of Turkish troops from Tabah; 19. A deputation of 400 women, to the premier, demands the right to vote.
	June 26. Cable completed from Guam to Japan.	June 2. Resolution requiring supplies for Panama Canal to be bought in the U. S. passes the Senate; 18. Lake Erie and Ohio River Ship Canal bill passes the Senate; 21. Bill for lock canal at Panama passes the Senate; The Fall River cotton manufacturers grant a 14 per cent. increase in wages; 22. Bill appropriating $25,000 for the president's travelling expenses passes the Senate.	

A.D.	France and Germany.	Europe, elsewhere.	The World, elsewhere.
1906	1906 Mar. 7. The Rouvier ministry defeated in France as a result of the opposition to taking the church inventories; 10. The most terrible mining disaster on record, at Courrières, France. About 1100 killed; 11. Strike of 30,000 miners; 21. The congress of miners in the north of France resolves on a great strike.	1906 Mar. 29. In the municipal elections in Russia the Constitutional Democrats have sweeping victories.	1906 Mar. 9. 600 Moros killed in the battle on Mount Dajo, island of Jolo, P. I.; 27. A bill for the purchase of the Japanese railroads by the government is passed by the House after amendment by the Peers.
	Apr. 21. The German federal council approves the bill for the payment of members of the Reichstag 27. The homes of the leading Royalists, Bonapartists, labor leaders, and anarchists searched at Paris for evidence of a plot against the republic.	Apr. 5. Censorship of the press restored in St. Petersburg; Vesuvius in violent eruption; 7. The Moroccan convention signed; 10. Vesuvius still active; a market in Naples collapses from the weight of ashes; 17. Russian 5% loan of $440,000,000 to be issued at 88.	Apr. 27. Anglo-Tibetan treaty; China retains sovereignty of Tibet, giving protection to British interests.
	May 2. Three-fourths of the strikers in Paris return to work.	May 2. Resignation of Count Witte as prime minister of Russia; 6. Sharp actions in Bulgaria between Turkish and Bulgarian bands; 10. The Duma opened in St. Petersburg; 12. Turkey yields to England's demand for evacuation of points in the Sinai peninsula; 20. Austrian crown and Council of Ministers refuse the Hungarian demand for a separate tariff; 27. Greece breaks off diplomatic relations with Roumania; 31. A bomb is thrown at the king and queen of Spain after their wedding, 24 persons are killed.	May 2. Plague spreads rapidly in Northeastern Persia.
	June 27. The International Cotton Congress at Bremen decides that it is necessary to broaden the source of supply.	June 14. Bialystok sacked and 200 Jews killed, following bomb-throwing by a Jewish anarchist.	June 19. Peruvian troops invade the disputed section of eastern Ecuador; 30. The pope consents to arbitrate the territorial dispute between Colombia and Peru.

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	United States.	British Empire.
1906	1906	1906	1906
	Aug. 28. Esperanto Congress opens at Geneva.	Aug. 15–16. Race war at Brownsville, Tex.; 22. All colored troops are ordered out of the State.	
	Sept. 20. Sixteen balloons start from Paris in the first competition for the Gordon-Bennett cup, which is won by Lieut. Lahn, U. S. A., in the balloon *United States*, which lands in England; 26. The Institute of International Law regulates the use of wireless telegraphy in time of war, and limits the use of torpedoes.	Sept. 2. President favors simplified spelling; 19,500,000 acres opened to settlement in Oklahoma; 22. Many negroes killed in Atlanta and the city is put under martial law.	Sept. 3. Four hundred and ninety delegates, representing a million and a half members of trade unions, meet at Liverpool; 5. The Trade Union Congress passes a resolution in favor of an 8-hour day for all organized labor.
			Oct. 9. Newfoundland officials decide to enforce the fishing laws strictly and revoke all concessions to Americans; 20. Anglo-French convention covers future administration of the New Hebrides.

A.D.	France and Germany.	Europe, elsewhere.	The World, elsewhere.
1906	1906 July 3. The election of Count Boni de Castellane to the French Chamber of Deputies is annulled on the ground of bribery; 12. Dreyfus completely vindicated, restored to the army and given the insignia of the Legion of Honor.	1906 July 10. The Russian court-martial acquits Rozhestvenski on the ground that he was wounded. Four officers found guilty of surrendering to the enemy are sentenced to be shot, but are afterwards pardoned; 17. The Czar approves the famine relief measures of the Duma; 21. Dissolves the Duma; 31. Mutiny of Russian troops at Helsingfors is suppressed after great loss of life.	1906 July 10. The dry-dock Dewey reaches the Philippines after a voyage of 193 days; 23. The Pan-American Congress meets at Rio de Janeiro.
		Aug. 6. Russian revolutionary societies issue a call to the people to rise and overthrow the czar's government; 7. The general strike in Russia is called off; 8. The Russian cabinet appropriates $27,000,000 for famine relief, 9. The Spanish cabinet votes to ignore the papal protest in regard to civil marriages; 25. A bomb, intended for Premier Stolypin of Russia, kills 28 and wounds 24 persons.	Aug. 12. King Menelik of Abyssinia signs the Franco-Italian-British treaty; 16-17, Earthquakes and fire cause great destruction of life and property in Valparaiso, Santiago, and other Chilean cities; 20. Uprising against the Cuban government.
	Sept. 23. Socialist congress at Mannheim. Bebel opposes general strikes as a mode of political agitation.	Sept. 9. Troops destroy the Jewish quarter of Siedlce, Russian Poland, and hundreds are killed and wounded; 17. Severe measures taken by the Spanish government to suppress a Carlist revolt in Catalonia; 20. Final steps taken for distribution of land to the Russian peasantry.	Sept. 1. Dalny, Manchuria opened as a free port; 2. The emperor of China issues an edict promising a constitutional government; 8. Pres. Palma of Cuba asks the U. S. to intervene; 14. All railroads and telegraph lines in Cuba are cut; 18. A typhoon at Hong Kong causes the loss of thousands of lives and the wrecking of 36 vessels; 21. Emperor of China issues edict demanding that the opium habit in China be eradicated in ten years; 22. 400 Malays killed by Dutch forces on the island of Bali; 24. Armistice signed in Cuba.
	Oct. The police at Posen seize 10,000 copies of a violent proclamation calling upon the Poles to meet and protest against the use of German in religious instruction in the schools.	Oct. 12. Turkish troops defeated with heavy losses in Yemen; 19. The Russian government issues a ukase making all equal before the law, removing all restrictions in regard to state employment abolishing the communal system and the poll tax, and leaving peasants free to choose their place of residence.	Oct. 25. Japan demands of the U. S. full rights of the treaty of 1894 for Japanese subjects in California; 28. Over 800 Japanese coral fishers drowned off Bato Island in a hurricane.

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	United States.	British Empire.
1906	1906	1906 Nov. 1. Three cent street cars operated for the first time in Cleveland; 7. The Pennsylvania R.R. raises wages 10 per cent.	1906
	Dec. 19. The U. S. Senate ratifies the Red Cross convention providing for the amelioration of the condition of the wounded on the field. Deaths in 1906: Anthony, Susan B.; Brunetière, F.; Curie, Pierre; Craigie, Mrs. ("John Oliver Hobbes"); Christian IX., of Denmark; Dunbar, Paul L.; Field, Marshall; Gorman, A. T.; Harper, W. R.; Henderson, D. B.; Holyoake, G. J.; von Hartmann, Karl; Huntington, Daniel; Ibsen, Henrik; Johnson, Eastman; Kodama, Baron; Ristori, Adelaide; Sage, Russell; Sutro, Emil; Schofield, Gen. J. M.; Shaler, N. S.; Schurz, Carl; Toole, J. L.; Wheeler, Gen. J.	Dec. 22. Pres. Roosevelt orders a second investigation of the affair at Brownsville; 29. The Cleveland Electric Railway announces 3½ cent fares on all its lines.	Dec. The Education bill, for the exclusion of the denominational control of the schools, passes third reading in the House of Lords; 12. The Commons rejects all amendments of the Lords; Constitution granted to the Transvaal; 19. The House of Lords rejects the concessions offered by the Government in the matter of the Education bill; 20. The Education bill withdrawn; 26. The Indian National Congress opens at Calcutta; 30. King Edward approves the appointment of James Bryce to be ambassador to the U. S.; 31. An agreement of the British railways to abolish rebates goes into force.
1907	1907	1907 Jan. 19. Floods on the Ohio River render homeless 15,000 people in and around Cincinnati; 23. The Senate adopts the amendment increasing the salaries of the vice-president, speaker, and members of the Cabinet and of Congress.	1907 Jan. 24. Delegates of the Labor Party meet at Belfast; 26. The Labor Party favors the extension of the suffrage equally to all men and all women.
	Feb. 7. Rockefeller gives $32,000,000 to be administered by the General Education Board.	Feb. 26. Major Goethals appointed chief engineer of the Panama Canal.	Feb. 9. A great gathering of women in London demands attention for the Female Suffrage bill; 27. Motion in the Commons in favor of the disestablishment and disendowment of the established church in England and Wales.

A.D.	France and Germany.	Europe, elsewhere.	The World, elsewhere.
1906	1906 Dec. 28. The French Senate passes the amended Separation bill.	1906 Nov. 7. By a new interpretation of the election law the Russian Senate disfranchises thousands of city and railroad employees. Dec. 14. The Belgian Chamber votes in favor of annexing the Congo Free State; 29. Factories closed at Lodz, Russian Poland, 100,000 men out of work.	1906 Nov. 22. The Chinese imperial regulations for the suppression of the use of opium are published. Dec. 26. Severe earthquake shocks in the province of Tacna, Chile; 30. The shah and the crown prince sign the Persian constitution.
1907	1907 Jan. 3. New French law amending the Church and State Separation law of 1905 is signed by the president.	1907 Jan. 3. Articles of the Polish National League, embodying plans for action in case of war, published at Breslau; 26. Spanish Parliament suspended by the king. Feb. 20. Consuls in Odessa appeal to their embassies for protection for foreigners during the continued anti-Jewish disturbances.	1907 Jan. 14. The greater part of Kingston, Jamaica, destroyed by earthquake and fire; over 1000 dead. 19. Shah of Persia crowned at Teheran; 30. The Chilean Congress authorizes the construction of a railroad from the Peruvian frontier to the Strait of Magellan.

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	United States.	British Empire.
1907	1907 Mar. 12. Mrs. Russell Sage gives $10,000,000 to create the Sage Foundation for philanthropic work.	1907 Mar. 4. 17,000,000 acres added to the forest reserves; 14. Pres. Roosevelt issues orders for the exclusion of Japanese laborers and for the dismissal of suits against the San Francisco school board; violent decline on the N. Y. Stock Exchange; Sec. of the Treasury offers to redeem $25,000,000 of 4 per cent. government bonds; 30. The chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Secretary of Labor begin mediation at Chicago which averts a strike on more than forty railroads.	1907 Mar. 2. The cause of municipal ownership receives a reverse in the defeat of the Progressives in the London elections; 9. Agreement with Russia as to intervention in Persia; 20. 70 advocates of woman suffrage arrested; 22. The Commons rejects a bill for the introduction of the metric system.
	Apr. 5. Carnegie gives $6,000,000 to the Carnegie Institute at Pittsburg.	Apr. 8. The Supreme Court decides that the Isle of Pines is not American territory; a convention is concluded between the United States and England for a Canadian boundary commission. 14. National arbitration and peace congress opened in New York; Jamestown Ter-centenary Exposition opened. May 9. Haywood trial begun.	Apr. 15. The British Colonial Conference begins sessions in London. May 6. Owing to political agitation in the university and schools of Bengal, the government threatens to withdraw educational aid.
	June 15. Second Peace Conference at The Hague opened.	June 3. Wages advanced 5 per cent. in cotton mills of northern New England; 24. Treaty with Santo Domingo signed; 26. Sec. Taft announces that American occupation of Cuba will continue for 18 months; 29. Contracts awarded for two 20,000 ton battleships.	June 3. Irish Home Rule bill withdrawn; 26. The Commons passes a resolution to curtail the power of the House of Lords; 27. King Edward lays the foundation stone of a new extension to the British Museum; 28. Great combination formed of the iron and steel manufacturers.

A.D.	France and Germany.	Europe, elsewhere.	The World, elsewhere.
1907	Mar. 4. The grand dukes of Mecklenburg-Schwerin and Mecklenburg-Strelitz announce their intention to grant constitutions to the duchies; 12. The French battleship *Jena* blown up at Toulon; 24. Treaty between France and Siam transfers three provinces to the former; 29. French troops occupy Oudja, Morocco.	1907	1907 Mar. 22. Russian evacuation of Manchuria completed; 24. Dr. Mauchamp killed at Morocco City by Mohammedan fanatics.
		Apr. 7. 19 women elected to the Finnish Diet; first women representatives in any national legislature.	Apr. 15. Manchuria formally returns to Chinese rule; Chilpancingo and Chilapa, Mexico, destroyed by earthquake; 19. Iloilo, Philippines, destroyed by fire.
	May 1. France refuses to accept the certificate provided under the Pure Food Law for American meat; 14, The Reichstag passes a German-American commercial agreement to remain in force until July, 1908; 22. The French cabinet agrees on a bill to suppress adulterated wines; 31. French naval reserve strikes.		May 3. The Dominican Congress ratifies the new treaty with the United States; 16. Chinese officials state that famine relief sent by the United States has healed all breaches between the two countries; 21. All the native opium dens in Shanghai are closed by imperial edict.
	June 1. Demonstration at Nimes of 200,000 persons connected with the French wine trade; 5. Strike of the French naval reserve comes to an end; 11–12. Mayors of municipalities in the wine district of France resign as a protest against the condition of the vine-growers; 20. Serious disturbances in the wine provinces; 31. The French Senate adopts a bill for the suppression of the adulteration of wine.	June 8. The czar approves the project for a railroad from Tomsk to Bering Strait and for a tunnel under the Strait; 14. The Norwegian Parliament votes to grant the suffrage to about 300,000 women based upon a property qualification; 15. The czar dissolves the Duma and in defiance of an essential guarantee of the Constitution promulgates a new electoral law; 29. The Russian government takes measures to prevent Armenian massacres.	

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	United States.	British Empire.
1907	1907 July 4. Centenary of Garibaldi's birth celebrated throughout Italy July 17. Pope Pius X. issues a syllabus of sixty-five errors concerning faith, the scriptures, and ecclesiastical authority. July 20. Foundation stone laid of the Carnegie Palace of Peace at The Hague.	1907 July. The question of the segregation of Japanese children in California becomes acute. July 25. President Roosevelt announces the ratification of the Santo Domingo treaty. July 28. Haywood acquitted of the charge of murdering ex-Governor Steunenburg, of Idaho.	1907
		Aug. 3. Federal District Court fines the Standard Oil Company $29,240,000, for accepting rebates; the order was later overruled by the circuit and Supreme courts. Aug. 17. Secretary Taft, as mediator, concludes an agreement between the representatives of Colombia and Panama.	Aug. 29. Canada: the superstructure of the great cantilever bridge over the St. Lawrence River nine miles above Quebec collapses, with loss of 80 lives.
		Sept. 18. A suit is begun in federal courts to dissolve the Standard Oil Company. Sept. 29. President Roosevelt starts on a Western and Southern tour.	Sept. 11. Canada: riotous demonstrations against Japanese take place at Vancouver, B. C.
	Oct. 17. First regular wireless despatch over the Atlantic Ocean for commercial purposes. Oct. 17. Marconi wireless service opened from Cape Breton, Canada, to Clifden, Ireland.	Oct. 14. Anti-Japanese riots in San Francisco. Oct. 16. Secretary of War Taft opens the first Philippine Assembly. Oct. 21. Financial crisis at New York City; the Knickerbocker Trust Company and several banks suspend; and the panic of 1907 follows.	
	Nov. 17. Central American Peace Conference opened by Secretary of State Root. Deaths in 1907: Aldrich, T. B.; von Bergmann, E.; Berthelot, P. E. M.; Carducci, G.; Casimir-Perier, J. P.; Garrison, G. P.; Grau, M.; Grieg, E. H.; Grow, G. A.; Gunter, A. C.; Heilprin, A.; Joachim, Joseph; Kelvin, Lord; Lamsdorf, Count; Mansfield, R.; Mendelyef, D.; Mazaffar-eddin, Shah of Persia; Moissan, H.; Morgan, J. T.; Oscar II., King of Sweden; Saint Gaudens, Augustus; Sully-Prudhomme, R. F.; Theurie, A.; Watson, Rev. J. ("Ian Maclaren").	Dec. 11. Pres. Roosevelt announces determination not to run for a third term. Dec. 16. The United States fleet of battleships sails from Hampton Roads on a world-circling tour.	Dec. 17. Great Britain and Russia agree upon joint action to prevent an uprising in Persia.

A.D.	France and Germany.	Europe, elsewhere.	The World, elsewhere.
1907	1907 July-August. France: A period of great disturbance among the wine growers.	1907 July 17. Russia: 169 members of first Duma who drew up the Viborg manifesto arraigned for trial. July 23. King Leopold of Belgium opens the new port of Zeebrugge.	1907 July 19. Japan forces the abdication of the Emperor of Korea in favor of his son and the admission of a Japanese resident general. July 31. Moroccan tribesmen attack Casablanca.
		Aug. 31. Anglo-Russian agreement delimitating spheres of control in Asia signed.	August. Mexico: The Government purchases the controlling stock in the Mexican Central and Mexican National railroads. Aug. 31. Persia: The Premier, Amin-es-Sultan assassinated.
	Sept. 23. Germany: Emperor William unveils a memorial at Memel emblematic of rise of Prussia.		
	Oct. 18. Germany: Trial of editor Maximilian Harden for libelling Count von Moltke; he was later acquitted.		Oct. 11. Persia: The Shah signs a new constitution; 14. Serious revolutionary outbreaks occur.
	November. Fighting between the French troops and the Moroccan army.	Nov. 14. Third Russian Duma opens.	
		Dec. 6. Publication of treaty for the annexation of the Congo Free State to Belgium. Dec. 8. Sweden: King Oscar II. dies, and is succeeded by Gustav V. Dec. 14. Russia: Fifty-nine members of the Duma are charged with treason.	Dec. 5. Japan announces that emigration to the United States and Canada will be limited. Dec. 18. Peru and Chile conclude their first treaty of amity and friendship.

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	United States.	British Empire.
1908	1908 Jan. 12. Completion of the work of excavating the Pennsylvania Railroad tunnels under the Hudson River.	1908 Jan. 5. George A. Pettibone acquitted of the charge of complicity in the murder of ex-Gov. Steunenburg, of Idaho. Jan. 6. The second trial of Harry K. Thaw begins. Jan. 6. U. S. Supreme Court declares Employers' Liability Law unconstitutional. Jan. 14. Pres. Roosevelt promises an end to the American occupation of Cuba, fixing February 1, 1909, or earlier, as the time for the withdrawal of troops. Jan. 27. The Supreme Court decides that a law prohibiting discrimination against members of labor organizations by common carriers to be unconstitutional. Feb. 1. Harry K. Thaw acquitted, on ground of insanity, of charge of murder of Stanford White. Feb. 3. Supreme Court declares a boycott instituted by a labor organization to be a combination in restraint of trade. Feb. 10. Arbitration treaty with France signed at Washington. Mar. 4. In a school building near Cleveland, O., 167 children are burned to death. Mar. 13. End of trial respecting the Pennsylvania State Capitol fraud; four are found guilty. Mar. 23. The Supreme Court declares unconstitutional the railroad rate laws of Minnesota and North Carolina.	1908 Jan. 6. C. Arthur Pearson acquires control of the London *Times*. Jan. 31. Dr. Jameson, premier of Cape Colony, resigns. Feb. 6. $100,000 paid by British Government to Raisuli as a ransom for Kaid Sir Harry MacLean; sum partially repaid later. Mar. 13. The House of Commons rejects the Labor Party's Unemployed Workingmen's Bill.

A.D.	France and Germany.	Europe, elsewhere.	The World, elsewhere.
1908	1908 Jan. 10. Germany: Serious riots in the streets of Berlin by Socialists who demand universal suffrage. Jan. 28. France: The Chamber of Deputies sustains, by a vote of 428 to 92, the Government's policy in Morocco.	1908 Jan. 9. Italy: Sharp encounters between Italian troops and Abyssinians in the Italian Somaliland.	1908 Jan. 11. Mulai Hafid proclaimed Sultan of Morocco at Fez; civil war follows. Jan. 25. Haiti: Revolution suppressed and Jean Juneau executed.
		Feb. 1. Portugal: King Carlos of Portugal and the Crown Prince assassinated at Lisbon; 2. Manuel II. proclaimed king. Feb. 13. Turkey: Kiamil Pasha resigns; succeeded by Hilmi Pasha. Feb. 20. Russia: General Stoessel found guilty, by a court martial, of charges in connection with the defense of Port Arthur.	Feb. 17. Turkish forces sent to Persian frontier. Feb. 29. Japan demands an apology from China for seizure of steamer *Tatsu Maru.*
	Mar. Germany: Suffrage riots continue in the streets of Berlin.		Mar. 1. China surrenders the *Tatsu Maru* to Japan; 14. China agrees to pay indemnity to Japan and to suppress the attempts to boycott Japanese articles.

A.D.	Progress of Society.	United States.	British Empire.
1908	1908	1908 April. Congress passes act providing for remission to China of part of the Boxer indemnity. Apr. 3. The Populist National Convention nominates Thos. E. Watson for President. Apr. 5. Arbitration treaty with Japan signed at Washington. Apr. 13. The first conference of the Board of Governors held at Washington. Apr. 14. The Vreeland Currency Bill passes House of Representatives. Apr. 30. Senate passes Currency Bill.	1908 Apr. 5. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman resigns the premiership of Great Britain. Apr. 8. H. H. Asquith becomes Prime Minister, and David Lloyd-George Chancellor of the Exchequer.
	May 12. Corner-stone of the building for the Bureau of American Republics laid at Washington.		May 12. Great Britain, France, Russia, and Italy withdraw troops from the Island of Crete.
		June 8. Pres. Roosevelt appoints a commission of 57 on conservation of national resources. June 16. The Republican National Convention opens at Chicago; 18. Nominates Wm. H. Taft for President.	June 16. The House of Commons passes the Old Age Pensions Bill.
	July 6. The Peary expedition to the North Pole starts.	July 7. The Democratic National Convention meets at Denver; 10. Nominates, for the third time, Wm. J. Bryan for President.	July 25. The Irish University Bill passes the House of Commons. July 31. The House of Lords passes the Old Age Pensions Bill.

A.D.	France and Germany.	Europe, elsewhere.	The World, elsewhere.
1908	1908 Apr. 4. Germany: The Reichstag decides that the German language must be spoken at all public meetings in all parts of the Empire.	1908	1908 Apr. 11. Venezuela declines to consider American demands for arbitration of claims.
		May 6. Manuel II. takes oath of office before the Portuguese Cortes. May 8. Portugal: Troops, after heavy fighting, defeat natives, near Bissao in Portuguese Guinea. May 22. Russia: The President and seventeen members of the Duma arrested and imprisoned.	May 4. Fernando Guachalla elected President of Bolivia. May 15. The Shah of Persia deprives Cabinet of authority; the act causes revolutionary outbreak. May 16. Abyssinia: King Menelik and Italian Gov't sign agreement defining boundaries between Abyssinia and Italian Somaliland. May 27. Peru: Augusto B. Leguia elected President.
	June 13. France: A law adopted by the Chamber of Deputies and by the Senate providing for secret ballot.		June 26. The Shah of Persia declares martial law throughout his realm.
		July 24. Turkey: The Sultan restores the Constitution of 1876, and orders a general election for members to a Parliament.	July 1. Santo Domingo: Ramon Caceres becomes President. July 4. Japan: The ministry resigns; 12. The Emperor summons Count Katsura to form a new Cabinet. July 9. Venezuela: Diplomatic relations with the United States are severed. July 12. Panama: José D. Obaldia elected President. July 22. Venezuela: Pres. Castro on grounds that political refugees are harbored in Curaçoa expels Minister from the Netherlands.

A.D.	Progress of Society.	United States.	British Empire.
1908	1908 Aug. 17. The Fourth International Esperanto Congress meets at Dresden.	1908 Aug. 14–19. Race riots, accompanied by destruction of property and lynching of negroes, occur at Springfield, Ill.	1908
	Sept. 13. The Eucharistic Congress is held at London.	Sept. 3. After investigating the Springfield riots, a special grand jury returns 117 indictments.	
		Oct. 1. The two-cent postage rate between the United States and Great Britain goes into effect. Oct. 8. Treaty of arbitration with China signed at Washington.	Oct. 5. Great Britain, France, and Russia agree to take measures to prevent war in the Balkans. Oct. 26. Canada: The Liberals successful in the general elections.
		Nov. 3. The presidential elections result in the success of the Republican ticket, with W. H. Taft and J. S. Sherman for President and Vice-President respectively. Nov. 4. Pres. Eliot, of Harvard, resigns.	Nov. 11. Mr. Fisher forms new Australian Cabinet.

A.D.	France and Germany.	Europe, elsewhere.	The World, elsewhere
1908	1908	1908 Aug. 2. Turkey: In the midst of constitutional changes, cabinets rise and fall rapidly, one is formed on the 2d and falls on the 5th, while another is formed on the following day; Resolution inaugurated by the Young Turk party. Aug. 20. The Belgian Chamber of Deputies ratifies the Congo annexation treaty; Turkey agrees to a settlement of the boundary controversy with Persia. August. The relations between Holland and Venezuela become strained, and Holland sends warship to Venezuelan waters.	1908 Aug. 18. Persia: A diplomatic representative sent to Athens for the first time in 2399 years.
	Sept. 2. France: A force of 15,000 Moors defeated by French troops at Boudenib near the Algerian frontier.	Sept. 4. Russia: The Government issues edict requiring professors in the universities to renounce membership in political parties not recognized by the authorities. Sept. 9. Belgium: The Senate adopts Congo annexation treaty.	
	Oct. 28. Germany: Protests made against the unrestraint of Kaiser William's public utterances concerning international affairs.	Oct. 5. Austria-Hungary: The Dual Monarchy announces the formal annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina; Bulgaria issues declaration of independence, and becomes a kingdom under Prince Alexander. Oct. 11. Denmark: New Cabinet formed under M. Neergaard as premier. Oct. 12. The Servian assembly sustains the Gov't in its protest against Austrian aggression.	
	Nov. 10. The Reichstag denounces the action of the Kaiser in speaking so freely of foreign affairs; 17. Emperor William promises that in future foreign affairs will be conducted through one of the ministers.	Nov. 7. The Austrian Cabinet resigns because of the German-Czech dissensions. November. The relations between Austria and Servia becomes strained to the breaking point; numerous raids and frontier fights occur.	Nov. 22. China: The Gov't designates Tang Shao-yi as special commissioner to thank U. S. for the partial remission of the Boxer indemnity. Nov. 24. Venezuela: The affairs of government placed in the hands of Vice-President J. V. Gomez, during the absence in Europe of Pres. Castro.

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, etc.	UNITED STATES.	BRITISH EMPIRE.
1908	1908 Dec. 4. A code of laws governing naval warfare is prepared by conference of the Powers held at the invitation of Great Britain. Deaths in 1908: Allison, W. B.; Campbell-Bannerman, Sir Henry; Carlos I., King of Portugal; Cleveland, Grover; Gilman, D. C.; Halévy, L.; Kuang Hgsu, Emperor of China; Proctor, Redfield; Sardou, Victorien; Smith, C. E.; Stedman, E. C.; Tsi-an, Dowager Empress of China.	1908 Dec. 10. Abraham Ruef convicted on charges of bribery. Dec. 23. Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell, and Frank Morrison are held in contempt of court in connection with the Buck Stove case.	1908 Dec. 1. The House of Lords rejects the Licensing Bill.
1909	1909 Jan. 13. Prof. A. L. Lowell becomes president of Harvard University. Jan. 19–20. Celebration of Centenary of Edgar Allan Poe.	1909 Jan. 8. President Roosevelt charges Senator Tillman with being involved in a questionable land deal in Oregon. Jan. 9. Six night riders convicted at Union City, Tenn. Jan. 11. Secretary Root and Ambassador Bryce sign treaty for settlement of disputes between the United States and Canada. Jan. 25. Sec. of State Root resigns; succeeded by Robert Bacon. Jan. 27. The Newfoundland fisheries treaty signed at Washington; whereby differences between U. S. and Great Britain are to be submitted to The Hague.	1909
	Feb. 12. Centenary of Abraham Lincoln widely celebrated. Feb. 25. New code for naval warfare is adopted by an international naval conference in London.	Feb. 13. The long-standing differences between U. S. and Venezuela adjusted; the three outstanding claims to be referred to The Hague. Feb. 21. The U. S. fleet returns to Hampton Roads after a voyage around the world. Feb. 23. Patent agreement between the U. S. and Germany signed at Washington.	Feb. 11. Relations between Great Britain and Germany adjusted in conference between Chancellor von Bülow and Sir Charles Hardinge.

A.D.	France and Germany.	Europe, elsewhere.	The World, elsewhere
1908	1908	1908	1908 Nov. 14. China: Death of Emperor Kuang Hsu; 15. Death of Dowager Empress.
		Dec. 19. Portugal: The Cabinet resigns, and Dr. Pereira de Lima forms a new ministry. Dec. 21. Negotiations resumed between Austria and Turkey concerning the settlement of the Turkish claims to Bosnia and Herzegovina.	Dec. 21. China: The infant heir-apparent is proclaimed emperor; regency established under Prince Chun.
1909	1909	1909 January. The Great Powers, including Great Britain, France, Germany, Russia, Austria-Hungary, and Italy, and the Balkan States are occupied with negotiations concerning the settlement of questions relating to the status of the new kingdom of Bulgaria and those connected with the assumption of sovereignty by Austria-Hungary over Bosnia and Herzegovina.	1909 Jan. 2. China: Yuan Shih-kai deposed as commander and chief of the Chinese army; Na-tung appointed in his stead. Jan. 12. Turkey accepts $10,500,000 as compensation for Bosnia and Herzegovina.
	Feb. 9. France and Germany sign agreement in reference to Morocco.	Feb. 26. Austria and Turkey sign protocol settling compensation for Bosnia and Herzegovina.	Feb. Rebellion in Persia becomes formidable. Feb. 15. Mexico: Theater fire at Acapulco, Mexico, in which 350 persons are burned to death.

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	United States.	British Empire.
1909	1909 Mar. 23. Lieutenant Shackleton reports having reached within 111 miles of the South Pole.	1909 Mar. 4. W. H. Taft inaugurated as President of the United States. Mar. 15. Special session of Congress begins. Mar. 16. President Taft in a message to Congress urges revision of tariff. Mar. 17. The Payne Tariff Bill introduced in House of Representatives. Mar. 20. Col. Duncan B. Cooper and son found guilty of killing ex-Senator Carmack; later pardoned by Gov. Patterson. Apr. 9. The Payne Tariff Bill passes House of Representatives by a vote of 217 to 161.	1909 Mar. 24. New Zealand offers a battleship to the British navy. Apr. 29. Chancellor of the Exchequer Lloyd-George introduces a revolutionary budget in House of Commons.
	May 25. Andrew Carnegie gives $1,000,000 to the hero fund of France.	May 4. A court of inquiry begins investigation of the Brownsville affair to ascertain which of the negro soldiers are eligible for reënlistment; the U. S. reëstablishes diplomatic relations with Venezuela. May 30. General street-car strike begins in Philadelphia.	
	June 1. Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition opens at Seattle.	June. Tariff revision debates occupy the Senate.	June 10. The Lloyd-George Budget passes second reading, in midst of wild excitement, by a vote of 367 to 209.

A.D.	France and Germany.	Europe, elsewhere.	The World, elsewhere.
1909	1909 Mar. 16. Paris disturbed by strike of telephone, telegraph, and postal employees. Mar. 19. French Ministry sustained by Chamber of Deputies in contest with striking state employees.	1909 Mar. 7. Italy: General elections result in victory for the Government. Mar. 25. Austria's annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina recognized by the Powers. Mar. 25. Servia: Crown Prince George renounces succession to the Servian throne.	1909 Mar. 31. Cuba: U. S. troops evacuate Cuba, thus terminating intervention.
	Apr. 1. Germany: The Gov't introduces bill in Reichstag to prevent American fertilizer interests from purchasing the Prussian potash mines.	Apr. 13. Turkey: Mutiny of the army in Constantinople; 14. New ministry formed under Tewfik Pasha; 19. The Young Turk forces invest Constantinople, and on the 24th enter the city; 25. The Sultan's guard surrenders; 27. Abdul Hamid deposed and Mohammed V. proclaimed Sultan; 30. Turkish Ministry reorganized under Tewfik Pasha. Apr. 30. Persia: Russian forces cross border and occupy Tabriz.	
	May 13. Germany: The National Liberals and Radicals withdraw from Reichstag breaking Government "bloc." May 13. France: Premier Clemenceau sustained by Chamber of Deputies.	May 11. Russia and China sign agreement concerning Manchurian railways. May 13. Albania: Revolt breaks out amidst tribesmen.	May 4. The Shah of Persia grants a constitution. May. Rebellion breaks out in Santo Domingo; 25. Insurgents defeated. May 21. Revolution started in Colombia.

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	United States.	British Empire.
1909	1909 July 6. Champlain Tercentenary celebrated at Ticonderoga. July 25. M. Bleriot flies in his monoplane over English channel.	1909 July 5. The United States, Great Britain, and Austria refuse to recognize the Russo-Chinese agreement concerning the Manchurian railway. July 8. The Payne-Aldrich Tariff Bill passes the Senate. July 12. Income Tax Amendment to the Constitution adopted by Senate.	1909 July 28. The House of Commons, in order to force a vote on the budget, adopts a rigid closure rule.
	Aug. 28. International Medical Association meets at Budapest. Aug. 30. International Trade Congress opens at Paris.	Aug. 5. President Taft signs the Payne-Aldrich Tariff Bill. Aug. 27. National Conservation Congress meets at Seattle.	Aug. 19. South African Union Bill passes British Parliament.
	Sept. 1. Dr. Frederick A. Cook, of Brooklyn, announces that, on April 21, 1908, he reached the North Pole. Sept. 6. Commander Peary announces that he discovered the North Pole, on April 6, 1909. Sept. 12. Halley's comet seen from the University of Heidelberg, by Prof. Wolff. Sept. 13. Commander Peary denies that Cook reached the North Pole. Sept. 25. Hudson-Fulton Celebration inaugurated in New York City.	Sept. 14. President Taft begins tour of West and South. Sept. 23. President Taft opens the great Gunnison tunnel in Colorado.	Sept. 17. The House of Commons passes the Irish Land Bill.
	Oct. 2. The Kalgan Railroad, constructed solely by Chinese, begins operation. Oct. 28. John D. Rockefeller gives $1,000,000 to fight hook-worm disease.	Oct. 11. Charles R. Crane resigns as ambassador to China after a controversy with Sec. Knox.	

A.D.	France and Germany.	Europe, elsewhere.	The World, elsewhere.
1909	1909 July 14. Prince von Bülow resigns and Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg named as Chancellor of the German Empire. July 20. France: Resignation of Clemenceau Ministry. July 23. M. Briand forms Cabinet.	1909 July. Spain: Riots and demonstrations against the Moorish war. July 28. Martial law declared throughout Spain. Aug. 16. Denmark: New Cabinet formed under Count Holstein-Ledreborg. Aug. 19. Greece and Turkey leave Cretan question in hands of the four Powers. Sept. 26. The Spanish troops victorious at Melilla. Oct. 13. Spain: Execution in Barcelona of Prof. Francisco Ferrer causes great excitement and indignation among European Socialists. Oct. 15. Greece: The Greek Parliament abolishes right of royal princes to hold command in the army. Oct. 21. The Spanish Cabinet resigns, and Señor Moret forms new ministry. Oct. 22. Denmark: The Cabinet and Count Holstein resign; M. Lahle forms another gov't on 27th. Oct. 29. Greece: Naval mutiny suppressed.	1909 July 13. General rebellion breaks out in Morocco; constitutionalists in Persia victorious and enter Teheran. July 16. Mohammed Alim dethroned, and the Crown Prince, Sultan Ahmed Mirza declared Shah of Persia. July 17. The Greek Cabinet resigns, and M. Rhallis forms new gov't. July 19. Moorish tribesmen attack Spanish soldiers at Melilla. July 20. Argentina and Bolivia differ concerning boundary line. Aug. 4. Gonzales Valencia becomes President of Colombia. Aug. 27. China: A Constitution, modelled after that of Japan, promulgated. Sept. Persian rebels successful; refuse to submit until Shah convokes mejliss. Sept. 4. Chinese-Japanese agreement concerning Manchuria signed at Pekin. Oct. 10. Civil war in Nicaragua; 19. Mulai Hafid recognized as Sultan of Morocco on condition that he guarantees provisions of Algeciras agreement. Oct. 24. Zelaya forces badly defeated. Oct. 25. Peruvian and Bolivian Congresses ratify boundary protocol. Oct. 26. Prince Ito assassinated at Harbin by a Korean.

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	United States.	British Empire.
1909	1909 Nov. 3. Commander Peary's polar records approved by the National Geographical Society.	1909 Nov. 11. After investigation, it is announced that the Sugar Trust has deprived the Government of millions in custom frauds. Nov. 18. American warship sent to Nicaragua.	1909 Nov. 4. The Lloyd-George Budget passes House of Commons. Nov. 17. The Irish Land Bill, somewhat amended, passes House of Lords. Nov. 30. House of Lords reject budget by a vote of 350 to 75.
	Dec. 8. Dr. Cook's polar records received for examination by a committee of experts from faculty of the University of Copenhagen; later rejected as evidence that he had penetrated as far North as the pole. Deaths in 1909: Barth, Theodore; Bull, W. T.; Coquelin, B. C.; Crawford, F. M.; Cuyler, T. L.; De Armond, D. A.; Gilder, R. W.; Hale, E. E.; Harriman, E. H.; Helper, H. R.; Ito, Prince Hirobumi; Johnson, J. A.; Leopold II, King of Belgium; Lombroso, Cesare; Meredith, George; Mitchell, D. G. ("Ik Marvel"); Modjeska, H.; Newcomb, Simon; Peckham, R. W.; Swinburne, A. C.; von Halle, Ernst; Wright, C. D.; Zalinski, E. L. G.	Dec. 2. U. S. troops land in Nicaragua.	Dec. 1. New Parliamentary elections called.
1910	1910 Jan. 19. The Southern Health Conference organized at Atlanta, Ga., to fight the hook-worm disease.	1910 Jan. 5 Sec. Knox proposes to the Powers that the jurisdiction of the International Prize Court at The Hague be extended so as to make it a court of arbitral justice.—Sec. Knox proposes to the Powers that the Manchurian Railway of China be financed by international syndicate. Jan. 6. Atty.-Gen. Wickersham makes report exonerating Sec. Ballinger. Jan. 7. President Taft dismisses Gifford Pinchot from Forestry Bureau, for insubordination. Jan. 17. The Separate Statehood Bill for Arizona and New Mexico passes the House of Representatives. Jan. 26. Joint committee of Congress begins Ballinger–Pinchot investigation.	1910 Jan. 10. King Edward dissolves Parliament and orders another to meet on Feb. 15.

A.D.	France and Germany.	Europe, elsewhere.	The World, elsewhere.
1909	1909 Nov. 8. France: Chamber of Deputies rejects bill changing mode of election of members of lower house.	1909 Dec. 2. Italy: The Cabinet of Signor Giolitti resigns; 10. New ministry established by Baron Sidney Sonnino. Dec. 17. Death of King Leopold II., of Belgium. Dec. 22. Portugal: New ministry is formed under Señor Beiras. Dec. 23. Belgium: Albert I. becomes king and promises reforms in the Congo.	1909 Nov. 15. Persia: The Shah opens the Persian Parliament. Dec. 20. Nicaragua; José Madriz elected president by Congress and Zelaya is exiled.
1910	1910 Jan. 12. Germany: The Government announces approval of American policy in Manchuria. Jan. 20. France: Great floods throughout France; the Seine reaches highest point in three centuries.	1910 Jan. 11. Turkey: Hakka Bey announces formation of new Cabinet. Jan. 14. Spain: Plot discovered to overthrow ministry, followed by many arrests. Jan. 22. The Knox plan to neutralize the Manchurian Railroad rejected by Russia and Japan, and on the following day by Great Britain and France.	1910

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	United States.	British Empire.
1910	1910	1910	1910 Feb. 21. King Edward opens Parliament.
		Mar. 5. The U. S. Postal Saving Bank Bill becomes law. Mar. 16. Speaker Cannon's decision on a point of order overruled by combination of Republican insurgents and Democrats by a vote of 163 to 111. Mar. 19. Resolution for a reorganization of the Rules Committee passes House of Representatives.	Mar. 21. Premier Asquith introduces Parliament Reform Bill in House of Commons.
		Apr. 4. Decision of the Supreme Court in the Arkansas and Nebraska Railroad rate cases adverse to the claims of the States. Apr. 5. The Socialists carry the municipal elections of Milwaukee. Apr. 6. The negro soldiers of the 25th infantry regiment found guilty by a military court of the Brownsville shooting affair.	Apr. 14. The House of Commons, by a vote of 351 to 246, pass the resolution limiting the veto power of the House of Lords. Apr. 28. The House of Lords adopts the Budget Bill.

A.D.	France and Germany.	Europe elsewhere.	The World, elsewhere.
1910	1910 Feb. 5. Germany: Tariff agreement with the United States approved by the Reichstag.	1910 Feb. 1. Sweden: M. Konow forms a new Cabinet. Feb. 8. Spain: The Moret Ministry overthrown; Señor Canalejas forms a new Cabinet. Feb. 12. Spain: The Government notifies the Pope of plans to revise the *concordat* with the Vatican. Feb. 27. Russia: The Minister of Foreign Affairs submits to Sec. Knox an alternative plan for the construction of the Sougun-Chinchow Railroad.	1910 Feb. 2. Mexico: The Mexican Packing Company fails with liabilities of $37,000,000. Feb. 18. Nicaragua: Federal army defeated, at San Vicento, by the insurgents. Feb. 21. Egypt: Pasha Boutros, the Premier, assassinated by a Nationalist student. Feb. 23. China: Imperial troops occupy Lassa; the Dalai Lama flees to India.
	Mar. 6. Berlin: The Socialists, in defiance of police, hold a large open air meeting.	Mar. 21. Resignation of Italian Cabinet. Mar. 28. Monaco: Prince Charles proclaims a representative government with universal suffrage. Mar. 30. Greece: King George issues a royal decree for the revision of the constitution. Mar. 31. Italy: A new Cabinet, with Luigi Luzzati as Premier, is formed.	
		Apr. 4. Italy: The Pope declines to see ex-Pres. Roosevelt. Apr. 7. Turkey: The advance of Albanian clansmen repelled by Turkish troops before Prestina.	Apr. 3. Morocco: Mad Mullah is reported to have destroyed many towns and killed hundreds of tribesmen. Apr. 14: China: The foreign missions of Changsha destroyed by rioters. Apr. 27. Venezuela: Señor J. V. Gomez elected President by Congress,

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	United States.	British Empire.
1910	1910 May 4. Lieutenant Peary receives a gold medal from the Royal Geographical Society. May 18. The earth passes through the tail of Halley's comet.	1910 May 14. Announcement from Washington of the settlement of proposed Chinese Railroad loan; Great Britain, France, Germany, Russia and U. S. are to participate equally.	1910 May 6. Death of King Edward VII. May 7. George V. proclaimed King of Great Britain and Emperor of India.
	June 18. The World's Missionary Conference is held in London. June 21. The Paris Academy of Medicine announces discovery of an anti-typhoid vaccine.	June 10. The Western Union Telegraph Company indicted by Federal Grand Jury under Sherman Anti-Trust Law; the company yields later to demands of Government. June 20. Pres. Taft signs the Arizona and New Mexico Statehood Bill.	June 10. Sir Chas. Hardinge appointed Viceroy of India.
	July 12. The Pan-American Congress opened at Buenos Aires.	July 8. Carl Etherington, an alleged anti-saloon league detective, lynched by a mob, in Newark, Ohio. July 21. Forest fires rage in Manitoba, Ontario, Montana, Washington, Michigan, and Wisconsin.	
	Aug. 15. The sixth international Esperanto Convention assembles at Washington, D. C. Aug. 18. A bronze statue of Washington, presented by the State of Virginia to France, unveiled at Paris.	Aug. 9. An attempt is made to assassinate Mayor Gaynor of New York City. Aug. 31. Ex-Pres. Roosevelt at Ossawatomie proclaims the New Nationalism.	Aug. 3. The British Parliament adjourns without settling the question of the veto power of the House of Lords.

A.D.	France and Germany.	Europe, elsewhere.	The World, elsewhere.
1910	1910	1910 May 13. Russia: Expulsion of Jews resumed at Kieff.	1910 May 5. Costa Rica; Cartago nearly destroyed by an earthquake, approximately 1000 being killed. May 11. Peru and Ecuador mobilize troops in anticipation of war. May 24. Egypt: Ex-Pres. Roosevelt in a speech endorses British occupation, and arouses thereby opposition of Nationalist students. May 30. Inception of the Colonial Federation of United South Africa; ex-Pres. Roosevelt, at Guildhall, in London, advises England to suppress anarchy or let Egypt govern itself.
	June 9. France: Premier Briand outlines the Government's programme of Parliamentary activity; electoral reform, improved budget measures, an income tax, and judicial and administrative reform are conspicuous features.	June 7. Italy: Southern Italy shaken by a severe earthquake; Messina almost destroyed and 200,000 persons lose their lives.	June 4. Peru and Ecuador withdraw troops, accepting mediation by the United States, Brazil, and Argentina.
		July 7. Spain: King Alfonso signs a bill prohibiting the entrance of additional religious orders until the negotiations with the Vatican are satisfactorily concluded. July 29. Spain: The Spanish envoy to the Vatican is recalled,—no settlement having been arranged.	
		Aug. 28. Montenegro becomes a kingdom, with former Prince Nicholas as King.	Aug. 16. Señor Pedro Montt, President of Chile, dies at Bremen. Aug. 21. Nicaragua: The Revolutionists win a decisive battle. Aug. 24. Japan formally annexes Korea. Aug. 26. Panama: Carlos Mendoza elected President by the Assembly. Aug. 31. Nicaragua: Gen. Juan Estrada is inaugurated President.

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	United States.	British Empire.
1910	1910 Sept. 7. The International Court of Arbitration at The Hague decides the Newfoundland fisheries controversy, which had endured, in one form or another, practically throughout the history of United States. Oct. 5. Dedication of St. Patrick's Cathedral in New York. Oct. 16. Walter Wellman and a crew of five attempt a transatlantic flight in dirigible airship, *America IV.*: the experiment is unsuccessful, and the party and ship are rescued in mid-ocean by the steamer *Trent*.	1910 Sept. 3. The National Conservation Association meets at St. Paul, Minn., and is addressed by President Taft. Sept. 27. Pres. Taft places all assistant postmasters under the Civil Service regulations.	1910 Oct. 17. Great Britain threatens, unless order is restored within three months, to occupy certain districts of unrest in Persia.
	Nov. Washington grants complete suffrage to women.	Nov. 8. The general election results in sweeping Democratic gains, the House of Representatives becoming Democratic by a large majority.	Nov. 3. Reorganization of British Cabinet. Nov. 9. English, French, and German banks sign an agreement to participate with an American syndicate in making a loan of $50,000,000 to China. Nov. 16. The Government Bill restricting the veto power of the House of Lords is introduced in that body by Lord Crewe. Nov. 22. British suffragettes assault Premier Asquith and Augustine Birrell. Nov. 28. Parliament dissolved and new elections are ordered.
	Dec. 10. Puccini's opera, *The Girl of the Golden West*, is sung for the first time at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York. Deaths in 1910: Agassiz, Alex.; Björnson, Björnstjerne; Brewer, B. J.; Carlisle, J. G.; Clemens, S. L. (Mark Twain); Eddy, M. B.; Edward VII.; Fuller. M. W.; Hill, D. B.; Howe, J. W.; Huggins, Sir W.; James, W.; Koch, R.; LaFarge, John; McEnery, S. D.; Montt, P.; Nightingale, F.; Platt, T. C.; Schiaparelli, G.; Spencer, Earl J.; Smith, Goldwin; Tolstoi, Count Leo.	Dec. 7. Secretary of the Interior Ballinger is vindicated by the Congressional Committee of investigation of all charges against him. Dec. 12. Pres. Taft appoints Edward D. White Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.	Dec. 19. The general elections result in a coalition majority for the Government, of 126.

A.D.	France and Germany.	Europe, elsewhere.	The World, elsewhere.
1910	1910	1910 Sept. Spain: Serious riots, occasioned by the strike of coal miners, occur in various cities.	1910
		October. Portugal: Serious revolutionary outbreaks occur in Lisbon. Oct. 6. The royal family of Portugal takes refuge at Gibraltar. Oct. 18. Greece: M. Venezelos forms new Cabinet. Oct. 28. The revolutionary Portuguese Government decrees the freedom of the Press and the separation of Church and State. Oct. 30. Ex-Premier Franco arrested on charges of abuse of power in office.	
	Nov. 7. France: The Cabinet resigns, and M. Briand, the premier, forms another. Nov. 9. Socialists and Catholics fail in attempt to vote lack of confidence in new Cabinet.	Nov. 8. Portugal: Revolutionists abolish Monarchy and establish a Republic; King Manuel exiled.	Nov. 22. Mexico: Francisco I. Madero proclaims himself President. Nov. 24. Naval rebels at Rio de Janeiro kill their officers and take possession of three ships. They shell the other warships in the harbor, and send an ultimatum ashore to which the Gov't accedes.
	Dec. 20. France: The Chamber of Deputies votes confidence in the Gov't's policy in settling the railroad strike.	Dec. 23. Spain: The Cortes passes "padlock bill" forbidding, for two years, the further creation of religious orders.	Dec. 1. Gen. Porfirio Diaz inaugurated Pres. of Mexico for eighth term.

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	United States.	British Empire.
1911	1911 Jan. 9. The first South American Postal Congress meets at Montevideo. Jan. 11. Kaiser William II.'s Society for the Promotion of Scientific Research is formally opened in Berlin. Jan. 20. Andrew Carnegie adds $10,000,000 to the endowment of the Carnegie Institute at Washington, D. C. Jan. 23. Opening at Paris of the Oceanographic Institute built by the Prince of Monaco.	1911 Jan. 3. First Postal Savings Bank opened in the United States. Jan. 5. Pres. Taft, Sec. Knox, and Ambassador Bryce open negotiations for an arbitration treaty between the U. S. and Great Britain. Jan. 11. Pres. Taft, in a special message, asks for $5,000,000 to fortify the Panama Canal. Jan. 19. The Ways and Means Committee given power to appoint committees subject to approval of the House. Jan. 30. The Bill creating a Tariff Board passes the House of Representatives. Feb. 14. The Canadian Reciprocity Bill passes the House of Representatives. Feb. 21. Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between the United States and Japan signed at Washington.	1911 Jan. 1. Pauper disqualifications for the old age pensions cease to be operative in the United Kingdom. Jan. 3. The Indian Government issues order prohibiting emigration of indentured Indians to the Natal. Jan. 28. The Duke of Connaught appointed as successor to Earl Grey as Governor-General of Canada. Feb. 1. Mylius convicted for libelling George V. Feb. 9. The House of Commons, by a vote of 324 to 222, endorse the principle of free trade. Feb. 22. The Canadian Parliament passes a resolution attesting its loyalty to the British Empire and its intention to control its fiscal policies.
	Mar. 29. Tercentenary of the Authorized Version of the Bible is celebrated in London.	Mar. 1. The title of Sen. Lorimer to his seat in the Senate is confirmed by a vote of 46 to 30. Mar. 3. Pres. Taft signs a bill abolishing federal circuit courts. Mar. 4. Pres. Taft calls an extraordinary session of Congress to meet on April 4 to consider the reciprocity agreement with Canada. Mar. 7. Resignation of Ballinger as Secretary of the Interior; W. L. Fisher appointed in his stead. Mar. 13. Constitutionality of the federal corporation tax law affirmed by the Supreme Court.	Mar. 11. Sir James Ward, premier of New Zealand, advocates an Imperial Council and graduated contributions to an imperial fleet.

A.D.	France and Germany.	Europe, elsewhere.	The World, elsewhere.
1911	1911 Jan. 3. France: The Institute of France decides that it will not admit women to its membership. Jan. 10. M. Brisson is re-elected President of the French Chamber of Deputies.	1911 Jan. 7. Italy: A commission of senators recommend that the Italian Senate should be made more representative in character.	1911 Jan. 10. Salvador: Manuel E. Oranjo elected President. Jan. 11. Roumania: The Ministry resigns, and M. Carp forms conservative cabinet. Jan. 19. Paraguay: Pres. Gondra resigns, and is succeeded by Col. Jara.
	Feb. 24. France: The majority in favor of the Government reduced to sixteen. Feb. 27. Resignation of premier, M. Briand.	Feb. 25. Bulgaria: Five ministers charged with systematic violation of the law.	
	Mar. 1. France: A new French Gov't is formed under M. Monis as premier. Mar. 7. Germany: The Chancellor warns the Vatican against issuing decrees or bills affecting Germans without first consulting the Gov't. Mar. 10. The Greenwich standard of time adopted in France and Algiers.	Mar. 7. Russia: Jubilee of the emancipation of the Serfs celebrated in St. Petersburg. Mar. 11. Italy: The trial of thirty Neapolitan Camorrists, charged with murder, begins at Viterbo. Mar. 18. Italy: Resignation of Premier Luzzati and Cabinet.	Mar. 1. Uruguay: José Batele y Ordonnez elected President. Mar. 7. The Mexican revolution becomes more serious, and 20,000 American soldiers are ordered to the border. Mar. 27. Madero, leader of the Mexican revolutionists, states that he will not lay down arms until Diaz is displaced.

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	United States.	British Empire.
1911	1911 Apr. 29. The International Exhibition of Industries opened at Turin by King of Italy.	1911 Apr. 4. Congress meets in special session; Champ Clark elected Speaker. Apr. 12. Resolution for an amendment to the Constitution providing for direct election of Senators passes House of Rep. by a vote of 296 to 16. Apr. 21. Bill for reciprocity with Canada passes the House of Representatives.	1911 Apr. 2. Decennial census taken in United Kingdom; woman suffragists attempt to evade enumeration. Apr. 3. Great Britain and Japan sign new commercial treaty; 21, John Redmond, speaking at Holyhead, states that Irish party will vote for Welsh Disestablishment Bill. Apr. 24. Parliament reassembles and begins consideration of the Parliament Bill; 26. Amendment to Parliament Bill providing for referendum of constitutional questions to the electorate rejected in Commons by a vote of 286 to 164.
	May 14. The International Institute of Agriculture holds general assembly at Rome. May 23. Opening of New York City public library.	May 1. Supreme Court decides that the federal government, not that of the States, controls forest reserves. May 8. The Farmer's Free List Bill passes the House. May 15. The House of Rep. appoints a committee with A. O. Stanley as chairman, to investigate the affairs of the Steel Trust; Henry L. Stimson succeeds Jacob M. Dickinson as Sec. of War. May 16. Supreme Court decides that the Standard Oil Company is an organization in restraint of trade, and orders its dissolution within six months; distinguishes between reasonable and unreasonable restraint of trade. May 29. Supreme Court orders dissolution of the American Tobacco Company.	May 4. Lloyd-George introduces National Insurance Bill in Commons. May 8. British and Chinese Govts. sign an agreement in Peking to decrease Chinese production of opium and its import from India in equal proportions for seven years. May 15. The Parliament Bill passes the Commons by a vote of 362 to 241. May 22. Lord Lansdowne's Parliament Bill passes House of Lords.
	June 4. A statue of Victor Emmanuel II. unveiled by King of Italy.	June 12. The Senate passes the resolution for the constitutional amendment providing for the direct election of Senators.	June 22. The coronation of George V. and Queen Mary takes place in Westminster Abbey.

A.D.	France and Germany.	Europe, elsewhere.	The World, elsewhere.
1911	1911 Apr. 12. France: The Champagne riots break out again in the Epernay district.	1911	1911 Apr. 8. Morocco: Fez falls before an attack of the Berbers. Apr. 23. Mexico: After varying success, the insurgents and federals agree to sign an armistice for four days' peace.
	May 11. The German Reichstag rejects Alsace-Lorraine constitution bill; finally accepts it on the 26th. May 21. France: Sec. of War killed and Premier Monis injured by the fall of an aeroplane at Issy-les-Molineaux; French relief column enters Fez, after policy of intervention is applied. May 30. Germany: Reichstag passes Workingmen's Insurance Bill.	May 29. Russia and Japan express a desire to share in the international loan to China; The Pope issues an encyclical condemning the anti-religious attitude of the Portuguese Republic.	May. Mexico: After interrupted negotiations and the capture of Juarez, articles of peace are signed at Juarez. May 25. Porfirio Diaz resigns as Pres. of Mexcio and Francisco de la Barra is chosen as provisional president.
	June 7. Germany warns France that Moroccan sovereignty must be respected. June 12. France announces that she will act in concert with Spain in the Moroccan matter without consulting the other Powers. June 23. The French Ministry of Monis is defeated and resigns; 27. New ministry formed under M. Caillaux as premier.	June 8. Belgium: Resignation of Schollaert Cabinet on failure of the Education Bill. June 14. New ministry formed under M. de Broqueville. June 26. Austria: The Premier, Baron Bienerth, resigns, and is succeeded by Baron Gautsch.	June. Albania: The guerilla warfare of the clansmen continues. June 13. Persia: W. Morgan Shuster, American financier, placed in charge of Persian finances. June 15. Mexico: The International Boundary Commission gives Mexico a part of the Chamiza tract near El Paso, Texas.

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	United States.	British Empire.
1911	1911 July 26. Universal Races Congress meets in London.	1911 July 17. The Senate passes with amendments the House Bill providing for publicity of campaign contributions. July 19. The Senate ratifies the arbitration treaty between the United States and Great Britain. July 26. The Reciprocity Bill passed by Congress and signed by Pres. Taft. July 27. The LaFollette compromise Wool Bill passed by the Senate.	1911 July 5. Lord Lansdowne's amendment to the Parliament Bill adopted in the Lords by a vote of 253 to 46. July 13. The Anglo-Japanese Treaty of Alliance renewed for ten years. July 21. Premier Asquith states in a letter to Mr. Balfour that he will advise King to create a sufficiently large number of peers to carry the Parliament Bill. July 24. Canada: The Opposition in the Dominion Parliament demands that Reciprocity Bill be submitted to the Canadian people. July 29. Canada: Premier Laurier advises the dissolution of the Parliament.
		Aug. 1. The Senate passes the Farmers' Free List Bill. Aug. 2. Anglo-American and Franco-American Arbitration treaties signed at Washington. Aug. 15. Pres. Taft vetoes bill admitting Arizona and New Mexico to statehood; recommends certain changes. Aug. 17. Pres. Taft vetoes Wool Bill and Farmers' Free List Bill. Aug. 18. The Senate modifies the Arizona and New Mexico Statehood Bill in accordance with views of the President. Aug. 22. Pres. Taft vetoes Cotton Bill.	Aug. 7. The Balfour motion of censure on the Government fails by a vote of 246 to 346. Aug. 8. Commons reject the amendments of the House of Lords to Parliament Bill; the House of Lords decides not to insist on its amendment, and passes the Parliament Bill; the House of Commons passes a resolution in favor of paying members an annual salary of £400.
	Sept. 9. First aërial postal service in United Kingdom instituted between Hendon and Windsor.	Sept. 15. Pres. Taft begins a 15,000 mile campaign tour.	Sept. 21. Canada: the general elections result in a victory for the Conservatives and a rejection of the Reciprocity Agreement with the United States.

A.D.	France and Germany.	Europe, elsewhere.	The World, elsewhere.
1911	1911 July 1. Germany: The Government orders a gunboat to Agadir to protect German interests in Morocco. July 17. It is announced that Germany demands a cession of a part of the French Congo for foregoing her claims in Morocco.	1911 July 10. Russia informs Germany that she will support France in the Morocco matter. July 15. Turkey: A Turkish force, under Edhem Pasha, ambushed by Albanians near Ipek. July 31. Russia: The Government demands the dismissal of Shuster as Financial Agent of Persia.	1911
	Aug. 3. France: The railway men adopt a resolution against *Sabotage*. Aug. 4. It is reported that Herr Kinderlen-Waechter and M. Cambon arrive at an agreement concerning the Moroccan question.	Aug. 3. The Albanian tribesmen, persuaded by King Nicholas of Montenegro, accept the Turkish concessions. Aug. 24. Portugal: Manuel Arriaga elected President.	Aug. 14. Haiti: General Leconte elected President.
		Sept. 2. Portugal: New Cabinet formed under Senhor Chagas. Sept. 14. Russia: M. Stolypin, the Premier, mortally wounded at Kieff; 18. Premier Stolypin dies; 19. M. Kokovtsoff appointed Prime Minister.	
	Sept. 1. France: Food riots in Northern France. Sept. 10. Germany: Socialist Conference meets at Jena.	Sept. 28. Italy: After long negotiations presents ultimatum to Turkey; 29. No satisfaction being obtained Italy declares war on Turkey; 30. The Turkish Ministry under Hakki Bey resigns; Turkey appeals to Powers; Italy bombards Preveza, and announces blockade of Tripolitan coast. Sept. 29. Sweden: In the general elections, the Conservatives are defeated, and M. Lindman resigns as Premier.	Sept. 8. Fighting occurs between Peruvians and Bolivians at Manuripe. Sept. Revolutionary outbreaks occur in China.

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	United States.	British Empire.
1911	1911 Oct. 9. International Maritime Conference meets at Paris. International Committee of Cotton Growing Associations meets in Berlin.	1911 Oct. 19. Chairman N. W. Aldrich presents to the U. S. National Monetary Commission his plan for banking and currency reform.	1911 Oct. 6. Canada: Mr. Borden becomes Premier and forms conservative ministry. Oct. 19. Mr. Birrell outlines the Government's proposed Irish Home Rule Bill. Oct. 23. Winston Churchill becomes First Lord of the Admiralty and Reginald McKenna Home Secretary.
	Nov. 9. Dedication of granite temple erected over the cabin in which Abraham Lincoln was born.	Nov. 13. The Sulzer resolution providing for the abrogation of the treaty of 1832 with Russia passes House by a vote of 300 to 1. Nov. 15. Plan for the dissolution of the Standard Oil Company is made public.	Nov. 4. The Ulster Unionists issue a manifesto refusing to accept Home Rule. Nov. 8. Mr. Balfour resigns as leader of the Unionist party. Nov. 11. King George V. leaves England for India consigning the government of the realm to a commission formed of Prince Arthur of Connaught, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and Lord Morley. Nov. 13. Mr. Bonar Law selected as leader of the Unionist party. Nov. 27. Sir Edward Grey, in a speech before the Commons concerning the Moroccan negotiations, supports the claims and position of France.
	Dec. 8. King George selects position for the All-India memorial to Edward VII. Deaths in 1911: Abbey, E. A.; Bigelow John; Clarke, Sir C. P.; Dilke, Sir Chas.; Dryden, J. F.; Frye, W. P.; Gilbert, Sir W. S.; Harlan, J. M.; Higginson, T. W.; Hooker, Sir J. D.; Houssaye, Henri; Johnson, T. L.; Komura, Marquis J.; March, F. A.; Mills, R. Q.; Morton, Paul; Pulitzer, Joseph; Rouvier, M.; Stolypin, P. A.	Dec. 2. The McNamara brothers confess responsibility for the explosion which occurred in the building of the Los Angeles *Times*. Dec. 18. Pres. Taft notifies the Russian Gov't that the treaty of 1832, under which Russia has excluded Jewish American citizens, will be abrogated on Dec. 31.	Dec. 6. The Insurance Bill passes House of Commons. Dec. 12. Coronation Durbar at Delhi, at which King George V. announces the transfer of the capital from Calcutta to Delhi. Dec. 15. The Insurance Bill passes House of Lords.

A.D.	France and Germany.	Europe, elsewhere.	The World, elsewhere.
1911	1911 Oct. 18. Germany: The Kaiser unveils, at Aix-la-Chapelle, statue of Frederick the Great. Oct. 25. After many diplomatic exchanges, France and Germany arrive at agreement concerning points of difference in Moroccan controversy.	1911 Oct. 3. Italy announces complete blockade of Tripolitan ports. Oct. 4. Said Pasha forms new Turkish Ministry. Oct. 5. Italian flag raised at Tripoli. Oct. 7. Sweden: M. Staaff forms new ministry.	1911 Oct. 1. Mexico: General Francisco I. Madero elected President. Oct. 14. China: Because of the serious revolutionary activities in China, Yuan Shih-kai is recalled from banishment and made Viceroy. Oct. 16. Mexico: Fighting between Maderistas and Zapatistas. Oct. 19. Persia appeals to Great Britain for assistance against Russia. Oct. 26. China: The Revolutionist leader Li-Huan-Hung proclaims a republic. Oct. 30. China: The Emperor grants a constitution.
	Nov. 2. France and Germany negotiate treaty concerning exchange of territory in Africa; 4. The treaty agreed upon and signed. Nov. 24. Publication in London of the five secret articles of the Anglo-French declaration of 1904 concerning Egypt and Morocco. Nov. 27. German Navy League begins campaign advocating the enlargement of the naval force.	Nov. 3. Russia demands an apology for insult to consular officers by Persian *gendarmerie*. Nov. 5. Italy, by Royal Decree, annexes Tripoli and Cyrenaica. Nov. 8. The Portuguese Cabinet resigns. Nov. 11. Portugal: New ministry formed under Senhor Vasconcelles.	Nov. 8. Shuster charges both Russia and Great Britain with unwarranted interference in Persian affairs. Nov. 14. China: An imperial edict commands Yuan Shih-kai to accept premiership; 26. Revolutionists attack Nanking.
	Dec. 20. France: The Chamber assents to Franco-German agreement by a vote of 393 to 36.	Dec. 1. Russia sends another ultimatum to Persia demanding dismissal of Shuster; 3. Sends troops into Persia.	Dec. 1. China: Rebels capture Nanking; 5. Prince Chun, the regent, abdicates, and guardians are appointed for infant emperor. Dec. 4. Persia appeals to the world for aid against Russia; 22: Persia yields to the demands of Russia; dismisses Shuster.

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	United States.	British Empire.
1912	1912	1912 Jan. 4. Pres. Taft issues proclamation recognizing the admission of New Mexico to the American Union of States. Jan. 14. The Supreme Court decides that the amended Employers' Liability Law is constitutional. Jan. 16. Pres. Taft notifies the Cuban Government that intervention will result unless the military authorities cease to interfere in civil affairs. Jan. 29. Clarence S. Darrow indicted on charge of bribing McNamara jurors.	1912
		Feb. 10. The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections exonerates Senator Stephenson, of Wisconsin, from charges of corruption. Feb. 14. Pres. Taft proclaims the admission of Arizona to statehood. Feb. 19. Supreme Court decides that, in accordance with the constitutional guaranty, it is function of Congress to determine whether or not the adoption of the initiative and referendum renders government of a State unrepublican in form. Feb. 25. Col. Roosevelt writes to seven governors that he will accept the Republican nomination for President.	Feb. 14. Bill for the disestablishment of Welsh Church introduced in House of Commons.
	Mar. 7. Amundsen, the Norwegian explorer, announces the discovery of the South Pole, which he reached on Dec. 11, 1911.	Mar. 2. Pres. Taft issues proclamation of neutrality in reference to Mexico. Mar. 7. The Senate, after adopting certain amendments, ratifies arbitration treaties with Great Britain and France. Mar. 14. Pres. Taft forbids shipment of arms into Mexico.	Mar. 1. General strike of coal miners begins in Great Britain; more than a million men stop work, the mines suspend operation, and industries generally suffer. Mar. 21. Minimum Wage Bill passes House of Commons, and House of Lords on the 28th; crisis in miners' strike is passed. Mar. Suffragettes become particularly violent, smashing hundreds of windows.

A.D.	France and Germany.	Europe, elsewhere.	The World, elsewhere.
1912	1912 Jan. 10. France: As a result of sensational charges of M. Clemenceau, in reference to the conduct of the negotiations regarding Morocco the premier, M. Caillaux, and the Cabinet resign; 13. A new Cabinet formed under M. Poincaré; 17. Violent outburst of anti-Italian feeling follows seizure of French liners by Italian warships (*see* Italy); matter later referred to arbitration.	1912 Jan. 12. Naval engagement takes place in the Red Sea between Italian cruisers and Turkish gunboats, in which seven Turkish ships are sunk; 17. Italian torpedo boats seize the French liners *Carthage* and *Manouba*, alleging that they carry contraband; strained diplomatic relations between two countries.	1912 Jan. 2. China: Dr. Sun Yat Sen proclaims himself provisional President of the Republic of China. January. Mexico: Incipient revolts against the Madero Government break out.
	Feb. 1. France: War Department abolishes system of secret reports; 10; Senate ratifies Morocco agreement bill. Feb. Germany: In general elections, the Socialists make remarkable gains.	Feb. 22. Italy: The Parliament passes a bill for the annexation of Tripoli.	Feb. 2. Honduras: General Bonilla assumes the presidency. Feb. 5. Santo Domingo: Eladio Victoria elected President. Feb. 12. China: The Emperor abdicates, and a Republic is established; 15. Yuan Shih-kai elected President by the National Assembly.
	Mar. 11. Westphalian and French miners strike in sympathy with Engish miners. Mar. 30. France establishes protectorate over Morocco.	Mar. 7. Austria-Hungary: The Hungarian Premier, Count Khuen-Hedevary, resigns, but continues in power.	Mar. 21. Paraguay: The Government overthrown by a revolution led by General Navero. Mar. 29. China: Tang-Shao-yi becomes first premier of the Republic.

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	United States.	British Empire.
1912	1912 Apr. 12. Memorial to Queen Victoria unveiled at Cimiez. Apr. 16. Miss Harriet Quimby, a woman aviator, flies across the English Channel.	1912 Apr. 1. Wool Bill passes House. Apr. 27. Committee on Banking and Currency in House begin investigation of the Money Trust. Apr. 29. Inquiry ordered by the Senate into contributions and campaign funds for the years 1904–1908.	1912 Apr. 15. The White Star liner *Titanic* strikes iceberg off the coast of Newfoundland and sinks, with loss of 1513. Apr. 17. The proposed loan to China becomes open equally to six Powers: Great Britain, France, Germany, Japan, Russia, and the United States.
	May 1. New typhoid serum submitted to the French Academy by Drs. Metchnikoff and Broughton Alcock; and a new medicinal treatment of cancer announced by Dr. Grezda of Agram.	May 17. Eugene V. Debs nominated for President by the Socialist National Convention. May 28. The Smith Committee of Inquiry of the Senate make report on the sinking of the *Titanic*. May 30. Steel Bill passes Senate.	May 2. *Titanic* inquiry opens under presidency of Lord Mersey. May 23. General strike proclaimed of all transport workers of London; ends July 29. May–June. Discussions in House of Commons concerning Irish Home Rule.
	June 8. Memorial to Christopher Columbus unveiled at Washington, D. C.	June 17. President Taft vetoes Army Appropriation Bill. June 18. Republican National Convention meets in Chicago. June 22. President Taft renominated by Republicans; followers of Roosevelt "bolt" and propose organization of new Progressive Party. June 25. Democratic National Convention assembles at Baltimore.	June 12. Col. J. E. B. Seeley becomes Secretary of State for war in British Gov't. June 19. The House of Commons, by a majority of 69, declines to exclude Ulster from operation of Home Rule Bill.
	July 24. First International Congress on Eugenics held in London; Prof. Herschell Parker and Belmore Brown announce that they have ascended within three hundred feet of the summit of Mt. McKinley.	July 2. Dr. Woodrow Wilson nominated on 46th ballot by Democratic National Convention. July 11. House of Rep. impeaches Judge Archbald. July 13. Senator Lorimer unseated. July 29. Lieutenant Becker, of the New York City Police, arrested for having instigated murder of Herman Rosenthal; in subsequent developments, a great scandal arises from alleged grafting practises of the police.	July 9. New Zealand: MacKensie Ministry resigns, and Mr. Massey forms another on the 10th. July 11. Great Britain protests against exemption of American coastwise ships in Canal Tolls Bill, pending in U. S. Congress.

A.D	France and Germany.	Europe, elsewhere.	The World, elsewhere.
1912	1912 Apr. 15. Germany: Defense Bill, providing for great increase in naval and military expenditures, introduced in Reichstag. Apr. 17. France: Native Moroccan troops mutiny; 22. Order restored after bloody fighting.	1912 Apr. 18. Italian warships bombard forts at entrance of Dardanelles. Apr. 21. Austria-Hungary: George Lukacs becomes Hungarian Premier. Apr. 30. Portugal: Royalist raid occurs at Monção.	1912 Apr. 17. Mexico declines to recognize right of U. S. Government to interfere in her affairs.
	May 8. Germany: The Reichstag adopts new rule of practice by which members have right to interpellate ministers. May 13. Germany: Emperor William, in private conversation with Burgomaster of Strassburg, threatens to abolish the constitution of Alsace and Lorraine and incorporate provinces with Prussia. May 21. Germany: Defense Bill passed by Reichstag. May 23. France: M. Paul Deschanel elected President of Chamber of Deputies in place of M. Brisson (deceased).	May 15. King Frederick of Denmark dies and is succeeded by Christian X. May 22. Austria-Hungary: On reopening of Hungarian Chamber, Count Tisra is elected President amid scenes of great confusion.	
	June 30. France: Celebration at Paris of bicentenary of Rousseau.	June 5. Hungary: Scenes of wild disorder occur in Chamber when the opponents of the Tisra Army Bill are expelled by the police. June 19. Montenegro: General Martinovitch forms new Cabinet. June. Guerilla warfare between Italians and Arabs continues in Tripoli.	June 28. The Chinese Premier, Tang Shao-yi, resigns; succeeded by Lu Cheng-Nsieng.
	July 9. France: Chamber of Deputies accepts the principle of the Government's electoral reform bill; 10. Despite violent demonstration by Opposition, the bill passes by vote of 339 to 217.	July 8. Italy: Trial of the Camorrists at Viterbo ends, and twenty-six men are convicted—the sentences of imprisonment varying from five to thirty years. July 17. Turkey: Ministry under Said Pasha resigns, and is succeeded, on 18th, by Tewfik Pasha; on the same day the last named ministry is overthrown and Ghazi Mukhtar Pasha forms a Cabinet.	July 29. Japan: Mutsuhito, Emperor of Japan, dies: he is succeeded on the 30th by his son Yoshihito.

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	United States.	British Empire.
1912	1912 Aug. 14. The Duke of Connaught dedicates National Memorial to Nova Scotian Assembly, which was first opened in 1758.	1912 Aug. 2. The Monroe Doctrine extended, by Lodge resolution in the Senate, to cover foreign corporations holding land on American continents; the Stanley Committee for investigating U. S. Steel Corporation reports to House of Representatives and suggests legislation to control industrial combinations and trusts. Aug. 5. Progressive National Convention opens in Chicago, and on the 7th nominates Theodore Roosevelt for President. Aug. 9. Senate passes Canal Tolls Bill; President Taft vetoes Wool Bill. Aug. 14. Steel and Iron Tariff Revision Bill, which was vetoed by Pres. Taft, is passed over his veto by House of Rep., but veto is sustained in the Senate.	1912 Aug. 19. Great Britain accepts the invitation of Count Berchtold to exchange ideas relative to situation in Balkan States.
	Sept. 4. Eighth International Congress of Applied Chemistry meets at Washington, D. C. Sept. 9. Prof. Vilhjalmar Stefansson returns after four years' exploration in arctic regions. Sept. 10. International Congress for Labor Legislation opens at Zurich. Sept. 30. Opening of the Pulitzer School of Journalism at Columbia University.	Sept. 13. The United States Government decides to intervene in Santo Domingo, because of civil war obtaining there.	Sept. 6. The British Trade Union Congress at Newport votes against Syndicalism and re-affirms its support of independent working-class political action. Sept. 19. After making demonstrations against Home Rule, Ulster Unionists sign a Solemn Covenant, pledging continued resistance.

A.D.	France and Germany.	Europe, elsewhere.	The World, elsewhere,
1912	1912 Aug. 17. France and Germany accept invitation of Count Berchtold to join in "conversation" with reference to Balkan affairs.	1912 Aug. 5. Frontier fights between Montenegrins and Turks. Aug. 8. Turkish Minister leaves Cettigne. Aug. 16. Austria: Count Berchtold, Austrian Foreign Minister, invites Powers to join in "conversation" on Balkan situation.	1912 Aug. 7. Russia and Japan arrive at agreement authorizing spheres of influence in Manchuria. Aug. 9. Haiti: Tancrede Auguste made President after death of Leconte. Aug. 19. Peru: Guillermo E. Billinghurst elected President.
	Sept. 10. France: The Government announces that in future practically the entire fleet will be concentrated in Mediterranean.	Sep. 6. Russia and China renew treaty of St. Petersburg for ten years. Sept. 9. Servia: The Tripkovitch Ministry resigns; 12. M. Pashitch forms new Gov't. Sept. 30. The Balkan powers, Bulgaria, Servia, Montenegro, and Greece, begin mobilization of troops in their respective capitals.	

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	United States.	British Empire.
1912	1912	1912 Oct.—The Clapp Committee continues investigations; 4. Ex-President Roosevelt admits that corporations contributed to his campaign fund in 1904, but denies that they secured any material advantage as a return. Oct. 6. United States marines capture Léon, the greatest stronghold of the Nicaraguan revolutionists; the insurrection is suppressed and order, for the time, restored. Oct. 7. Trial of Lieut. Becker begins in New York City. Oct. 14. Attempted assassination of Col. Roosevelt in Chicago. Oct. 24. Becker found guilty.	1912 Oct. 22. House of Commons appoints committee to investigate alleged atrocities in the Putumayo district of Peru.
	Nov. 22. Cambridge University abolishes rule limiting divinity degrees to members of the Church of England. Nov. California, Arizona, Kansas, and Oregon grant complete suffrage to women	Nov. 4. Supreme Court formulates simplified rules of equity procedure in federal courts. Nov. 5. The general election results in success of Wilson and Marshall, the Democratic nominees for President and Vice-President.	Nov. 9. James Bryce, ambassador to U. S., resigns. Nov. 11. Government defeated by 22 votes during committee stage of Home Rule Bill. Nov. 28. An organized attempt made by suffragettes to destroy pillar-box mail.

A.D.	France and Germany.	Europe, elsewhere.	The World, elsewhere,
1912	1912 Oct. 5. Premier Poincaré submits proposals to the Powers whereby war in the Balkans may be prevented, and suggests joint intervention by Austria-Hungary and Russia. Oct. 11. Germany: Resignation of Herr Kaempf, President of Reichstag.	1912 Oct. 8. Montenegro, despite protest of Powers, declares war against Turkey; 9. Attacks Turkish forces at Podgoritza and captures the Planinitza and Detchitch mountains; 13. Bulgaria, Servia, and Greece present notes to Turkey demanding autonomy for Macedonia within six months; 18. The powers mentioned declare war against Turkey, and their armies advance into Turkish territory; Peace treaty between Italy and Turkey signed at Ouchy, Switzerland; the Powers later recognize Italian sovereignty in Tripoli; 22. Kirdjali captured by Bulgarians, Prishtina by Servians; Bulgarians win great victory at Kirk Killise; 24. Bulgarians advance on Adrianople, and Greeks occupy Kazhani; 26. Servians occupy Uskub; 29–30. Great battle fought near Lule Burgas between Bulgarians and Turks, after which Turks are forced to retreat toward Chataldja lines; 30. Ghazi Mukhtar Pasha resigns, and Kiamil Pasha forms new government.	1912 Oct. 16. Mexico: Revolution breaks out in Vera Cruz; later suppressed, and its leader, Felix Diaz, is captured and condemned to death —a penalty subsequently revoked. Oct. — Peru: Diplomatic exchanges with United States with reference to alleged Putumayo atrocities in which Peru protests against commission of investigation.
	Nov. 4. France rejects Turkish appeal for intervention; 6. Parliamentary commission appointed to inquire into depopulation.	Nov. 3. The Balkans: Turkey requests Powers to intervene; 5. Bulgarians force Turks within the Chataldja lines with great loss; 8. Salonika surrenders to the Crown Prince of Greece; 13. Turkey opens peace negotiations with Bulgaria; 17. Servians capture Monastir; 21. After short suspension of hostilities during the negotiations, the war is resumed, Turkey having declined the peace conditions offered. Nov. 10. Socialists in Vienna make demonstration against war in Balkans. Nov. 12. Premier Canalejas, of Spain, assassinated; 14. Count Romanones forms new Cabinet.	Nov. 1. Cuba: Gen. Mario G. Menocal elected President. Nov. 11. Diplomatic relations between Peru and Chile are resumed after a suspension of 2½ years. Nov. 28. Gen. Victoria resigns as Pres. of Santo Domingo, and is succeeded by Archbishop Nouel.

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	United States.	British Empire.
1912	1912 Dec. 3. Oxford University abolishes rule restricting divinity degrees to members of the Church of England. Deaths in 1912: Alma-Tadema, Sir L.; Astor, J. J.; Booth, Wm.; Brisson, Henri; Canalejas, José; Evans, R.D.; Frederick VII., King of Denmark; Labouchere, Henry; Lang, Andrew; Lister, Baron, J.; Loyson, C.; Mutsuhito, Emperor of Japan; Nogi, M.; Rayner, Isidore; Sherman J. S.; Stead, W. T.; Weaver, J. B.	1912 Dec. 3. The Archbald impeachment trial begins. Dec. 18. Burnett Immigration Bill with illiteracy test attached passes the House of Representatives.	1912 Dec. 14. South Africa: Premier Botha resigns; 20. Forms new Cabinet. Dec. 16. Bonar Law, in important speech at Ashton-under-Tyne, outlines Unionist Tariff policy. Dec. 17. Meeting of the ambassadors of the Great Powers in London to discuss the Balkan situation. Dec. 21. British Medical Ass'n rejects Gov't's proposals regarding provisions of Insurance Act.
1913	1913 Jan. 1. The Parcels Post system inaugurated throughout the United States.	1913 Jan. 13. Judge Archbald found guilty upon five articles of impeachment and disqualified from ever holding public office in the United States. Jan. 23. Bill limiting campaign contributions to $5000 passes the Senate.	1913 Jan. 16. The Irish Home Rule Bill passes the House of Commons by a majority of 110 (first passage). Jan. 27. The Speaker of the House of Commons rules out the Woman's Suffrage Bill because of changes in the text after the first reading. Jan. 30. Home Rule Bill rejected in the House of Lords.
	Feb. 10. It is reported that Capt. R. F. Scott, the polar explorer, reached the South Pole, but that, on the return journey, he and four members of the party perished.	Feb. 1. Senate adopts the proposed amendment to the Constitution restricting Presidents to one term of six years. Feb. 3. The Income Tax amendment to the Constitution is ratified by the required number of States, and becomes a part of the organic law. Feb. 4. Pres. Taft vetoes Rivers and Harbors Appropriation Bill. Feb. 8. House of Rep. passes the Webb Liquor Bill; 10. Senate passes Webb Bill; 14. Pres. Taft vetoes the Immigration Bill; 18. The Senate overrides veto of Immigration Bill, but House sustains it; 28. The Senate overrides the veto of the Webb Bill. Feb. Pres. Taft declines to recognize the Huerta government of Mexico—a policy continued by Pres. Wilson.	Feb. 13. The House of Lords reject the Welsh Disestablishment Bill.

A.D.	France and Germany.	Europe, elsewhere.	The World, elsewhere.
1912	1912 Dec. 7. Germany: The Triple Alliance renewed without change. Dec. 26. France: Premier Poincaré announces candidature for Presidency.	1912 Dec. The Balkans: Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro sign armistice with Turkey, but Greece abstains; 5. The signatories to the armistice agreement appoint delegates to peace conference at London; 16. Representatives of Turkey and the Balkan States assemble in London for conference; 28. The allies reject proposals of Turkey.	1912 Dec. 4. Japan: Resignation of the premier, Marquis Saionji; 19. Prince Katsura forms new Government.
1913	1913 Jan. 17. France: The National Assembly selects Raymond Poincaré as President; 20. M. Aristide Briand, after resignation of M. Poincaré, forms new Cabinet.	1913 Jan. 22. Turkey: The Gov't. decides to yield Adrianople; 23. The war party in Constantinople revolts, because of proposed treaty concessions, and Nazim Pasha, minister of war, is assassinated. Jan. 30. The Balkan Allies give notice that the armistice has terminated and that war will be resumed.	1913 January. Serious disorder continues in Mexico.
	Feb. 14. Germany: Largely through efforts of Socialists, the Gov't acquires majority of stock in new petroleum monopoly; 27. A committee of the Reichstag decides to limit the profit of the Gov't in oil to 5 per cent. Feb. 18. France: Poincaré inaugurated as President.	Feb. The Balkans: Resumption of hostilities by Allies and a general advance on Turkish lines.	Feb. Mexico: A battle is fought in the streets of Mexico City between the federal troops and the followers of Felix Diaz; 18. Pres. Madero is taken prisoner, and Victoriano Huerta is proclaimed provisional President; 23. ex-Pres. Madero and ex-Vice-Pres. Suarez killed while being transferred to the penitentiary in Mexico City. Feb. 10. Japan: The premier, Katsura, and his Cabinet resign; he is succeeded by Count Yomomato.

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	United States.	British Empire.
1913	1913	1913 Mar. 1. The House overrides veto of the Webb Bill. Mar. 3. First territorial legislature of Alaska meets at Juneau. Mar. 4. Pres. Taft signs bill creating Department of Labor; Woodrow Wilson inaugurated as President of the United States. Mar. 17. Pres. Wilson calls special session of Congress to revise the tariff law Mar. 18. Pres. Wilson discourages American Bankers from continuing in the six-Power Chinese loan group.	1913 Mar. 26. Winston Churchill, speaking in the House of Commons, urges Great Britain and Germany to suspend naval construction for a year.
		Apr. 3. The U. S. Gov't. recognizes Republic of China. Apr. 7. Congress convenes in extraordinary session. Apr. 8. Seventeenth Amendment to the Constitution is ratified by the requisite number of States. Apr. 19. Pres. Wilson urges the State of California to make the proposed legislation concerning ownership of land by aliens less objectionable to Japan. Apr. 30. The Webb Anti-Alien Land Bill passed by Legislature of California.	Apr. 3. Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst sentenced to three years' imprisonment on charge of instigating destruction of property.
	May 1. The National Peace Congress meets at St. Louis. May 8. First inter-denominational conference in America meets in New York to consider the possibility of uniting all Christian organizations. May 12. International Peace Conference meets at Washington, D. C.	May 4. Gov. Johnson signs Anti-Alien Land Bill. May 8. The Underwood Tariff Bill passes the House of Representatives by a vote of 281 to 139.	

A.D.	France and Germany.	Europe, elsewhere.	The World, elsewhere.
1913	1913 Mar. 18. France: Premier Briand and his Cabinet resign. Mar. 21. France: The Barthou ministry is announced.	1913 Mar. 6. The Balkans: Janina, with 32,000 troops, surrenders to Greeks; The Hungarian Chamber enact a suffrage law granting a limited franchise to women; 18. King George of Greece is assassinated at Salonika; 19. Crown Prince Constantine is proclaimed King of Greece; 26. Adrianople, after prolonged siege, surrenders to combined force of Bulgarians and Servians. Mar. 11. Russia and Austria-Hungary agree to demobilize troops on the Russo-Austrian border.	1913 Mar. 7. Mexico: Huerta denies that Madero and Suarez were murdered. Mar. 21. Honduras: Pres. Manual Bonilla dies, and is succeeded by Vice-Pres. Francisco Bertrand.
	Apr. 18. Germany: Herr Liebknecht, Socialist leader, causes sensation by charging the Krupps and other gun manufacturers with bribing officers in the War Department and with creating war scares in other countries for the purpose of business advantage.	Apr. 23. The Balkans: Montenegrin soldiers capture Scutari. Apr.–May. Negotiations instituted for peace between Balkan allies and Turkey.	Apr. 8. The first Parliament of the Chinese Republic convenes. Apr. 12. Japan: The Japanese Ambassador presents formal protest to United States against the discriminatory provisions of the proposed anti-alien land legislation in California.
		May 5. Montenegro, yielding to pressure of the Powers, evacuates Scutari. May 30. The Balkan Allies and Turkey sign treaty of peace at London.	May 4. Michel Oreste elected President of Haiti. May 8. Bolivia: Gen. Ismael Montes elected President. May 10. China: The Gov't. accepts loan of $125,000,000 from the international banking syndicate. May. Rebellion against the Huerta government breaks out in Northern Mexico.

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	United States.	British Empire.
1913	1913 June–July Celebration of the semi-centennial of the Battle of Gettysburg. June. Alaska grants complete suffrage to women. July 26. Illinois grants partial suffrage to women.	1913 June 10. The Supreme Court decides that the States have the right to fix intra-state railroad rates so long as they do not make them confiscatory. June 23. Pres. Wilson reads his message to Congress urging reform of the banking and currency law. June 28. Sec. Bryan and Ambassador Chinda sign renewal of the arbitration agreement between United States and Japan. July 11. The Senate begins an investigation of the alleged political activities of the National Manufacturing Ass'n.	1913 June 11. A committee of the House of Commons exonerates certain Cabinet members of wrongdoing in purchasing shares of Marconi stock. July 7. The Irish Home Rule Bill passes the House of Commons, this being its second passage. July 8. The Welsh Disestablishment Bill passes the Commons for second time. July 14. Bill abolishing plural voting passes House of Commons.
	Aug. 15. A memorial to the Pilgrim Fathers unveiled at Southampton, England. Aug. 20. The Universal Peace Congress convenes at The Hague. Aug. 28. Dedication of the Palace of Peace at The Hague.	Aug. 1. The State Department announces that Great Britain, Russia, and Turkey have declined to participate in the Panama-Pacific Exposition. Aug. 4. Pres. Wilson selects ex-Gov. Lind, of Minn., as special envoy to Mexico. Aug. 27. Pres. Wilson outlines before Congress his Mexican policy which among other things includes the retirement from power of Huerta and the holding of an election for president.	
	Sept. 14. Prof. Malladra descends 1200 feet into the crater of Vesuvius, and registers a temperature of 626° F.	Sept. 9. The Underwood-Simmons Tariff Bill passes Senate; 18. The Administration Currency Bill passes the House of Rep.; The impeachment trial of Gov. Sulzer begins.	Sept. The Ulster demonstrations continue. Sept. 29. Great Britain announces withdrawal from the international group of five Powers which was to lend money to China; it is alleged that the group is dissolved.
	Oct. 10. Pres. Wilson presses electric button which causes the blowing up of the Gamboa dike, the last obstruction to the navigation from ocean to ocean through the Panama Canal. Oct. 14. Benjamin Altman bequeaths to New York City a $15,000,000 art collection.	Oct. 16. The Sulzer Impeachment trial ends; he is found guilty of three of the offenses charged in the eight articles of impeachment; he is deposed as governor, but not disqualified from holding office.	Oct. 22. Lloyd-George makes known plan of the Gov't. for getting the people back to the land.

A.D.	France and Germany.	Europe, elsewhere.	The World, elsewhere.
1913	1913 June 30. The bill providing for an increase of the German army passes Reichstag.	1913 June 7. The Powers of Europe demand that the Balkan States demobilize their armies.	1913
	July 7. France: The Chamber of Deputies adopts the three-year military service bill by a vote of 339 to 223.	July 8. The Balkans: Servia, declares war against Bulgaria, and captures Istip after severe battle; Greece declares war against Bulgaria; 16. King Charles mobilizes Roumanian troops; 20. Turkish soldiers reoccupy Adrianople.	July. Serious revolutionary outbreaks occur in southern China. July 15. Bulgaria: Dr. Danev and Cabinet resign.
	Aug. 7. The French Senate passes the three-year military service law by a vote of 245 to 37.		Aug. 10. A treaty of peace between Roumania, Servia, Montenegro, and Greece and Bulgaria is signed at Bucharest. Aug. 18. Mexico: Huerta declines offer of mediation from the United States Government.
		Sept. 15. The Balkans: Bulgaria and Turkey sign agreement concerning boundary.	
		Oct. 6. Russia and Japan recognize the Republic of China. Oct. 25. Premier Romanones of Spain resigns 27. Eduardo Dato forms a Conservative ministry for Spain.	Oct. 6. China: Yuan Shih-kai is elected permanent President by the Chinese Parliament. October: Mexico. The Revolutionists are generally successful; 26. Election held in territory under federal control, but few vote; result undecisive; Huerta retains executive powers.

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	United States.	British Empire.
1913	1913	1913	1913 Nov. 10. Premier Asquith, for the British Government, states that there has been no thought of intervention in the Mexican affairs, and that England endorses with the utmost cordiality the American policy.
	Deaths in 1913: Avebury, Lord; Bebel, A. F.; Brady, A. N.; Doane, W. C.; George, King of Greece; Katsura, Prince Taro; Madero, F. I.; Miller, C. H.; Morgan, J. P.; Nebeker, E. H.; Ollivier, E.; Picard, A. M.; Rochefort, H.; Wallace, A. R.; Wolseley, Sir G. J.	Dec. 2. Pres. Wilson in his annual address before Congress announces that he plans to follow a policy of "watchful waiting" with reference to Mexico. Dec. 19. The Senate passes the Glass-Owen Currency Bill.	Dec. 5. The British Government forbids importation of arms into Ireland; Premier Asquith announces his willingness to compromise the Home Rule controversy upon the principles expressed by Sir Edward Carson.
1914	1914 Jan. 5. Henry Ford announces that the Ford Motor Company will set aside $10,000,000 of the 1914 profits for the benefit of the employees, and establishes a minimum wage of $5 per day for all employed.	1914 Jan. 25. The Alaska Railway Bill passes the Senate.	1914 January. Ulster opposition to Home Rule evinces itself in numerous demonstrations.
	Feb. 13. It is reported from Italy that torpedoes have been exploded two miles away by ultra-violet rays in experiments conducted by the Government; Validity of experiments denied later. Feb. 26. The antarctic expedition led by Dr. Frederick Mawson returns to Adelaide.	Feb. 3. Pres. Wilson removes embargo on shipment of arms into Mexico. Feb. 4. The Burnett Immigration Bill passes the House of Rep. Feb. 9. The Senate enacts new military law to supersede that of 1806. Feb. 18. The Alaska Railway Bill passes the House of Representatives.	

A.D.	France and Germany.	Europe, elsewhere.	The World, elsewhere.
1913	1913 Nov. 5. France: The Chamber of Deputies rejects a woman suffrage amendment to the proposed electoral reform bill by a vote of 311 to 313; Nov. 18. France: The electoral reform bill, providing for proportional representation, passes the Chamber of Deputies. Dec. 2. France: J. L. Barthou resigns the premiership of France; 8. M. Gaston Doumergue forms new ministry. Dec. 2. Germany: Intense feeling of opposition created by clash of the military with the citizens of Alsace at Zabern; 4. The Reichstag votes lack of confidence in Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg and his ministry because of the support given the military authorities in Alsace.	1913 Nov. 3. Russia: Mendel Beilsis tried at Kieff, acquitted of charge of killing a Christian by "ritual murder." Nov. 5. Bavaria: The mad King Otto is deposed; the regent, Prince Ludwig, proclaimed king as Ludwig III. Nov. 13. Greece and Turkey sign treaty of peace at Athens. Dec. 11. Switzerland: Dr. Arthur Hoffman elected President. Dec. 14. Greece annexes the Island of Crete.	1913 Nov. 14. Mexico: Great Britain, Germany, and other nations advise Huerta to yield to the demands of the United States; 27. The rebels capture Mazatlan. Dec. 9. The Mexican Congress declares the election of Oct. 26. void, and empowers Huerta to continue the administration of the office; 28. The rebels attack Ojinaga, the last stronghold of the federals in the North. Dec. 22. King Menelik, of Abyssinia, reported to have died on Dec. 12.
1914	1914 Jan. 10. Germany: A court martial acquits Col. von Reuter and Lieut. Schad of charges preferred against them in connection with the Zabern affair. Jan. 24. The Reichstag orders an investigation of Zabern affair. Feb. 25. France: The French Senate rejects the Government proposition to replace direct taxation with an income tax.	1914 Jan. 2. Spain: King Alfonso dissolves the Cortes and orders a general election. Jan. 27. Portugal: The Cabinet headed by Dr. Alfonso Costa resigns. Feb. 8. Portugal; Bernardino Machado forms new ministry. Feb. 10. Sweden: Premier Albert Staaff resigns because of differences of opinion in Cabinet concerning necessity of increasing means of defense in Sweden. Feb. 11. Russia: M. Kokovtsoff, the Premier, resigns; 13. M. Koremykin forms new ministry. Feb. 16. Sweden: Dr. Knut Hammarskjöld forms new Cabinet. Feb. 21. Prince William of Wied accepts throne of Albania.	1914 Jan. 10. Mexico: Gen. Villa wins the battle of Ojinaga. Jan. 11. China: Pres. Yuan Shih-kai dissolves the Chinese Parliament. Feb. 4. Peru: Pres. Billinghurst is deposed and exiled by revolutionists.

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	United States.	British Empire.
1914	1914	1914 Mar. 5. Pres. Wilson asks Congress for repeal of the tolls-exemption clause of the Panama Canal Tolls Act. Mar. 19. Amendment granting woman suffrage defeated in Senate. Apr. 4. Sec. Daniels forbids service of intoxicating liquors at the officers' mess in navy; 8. Outlines of a proposed treaty with Colombia become known, in which it is suggested that the United States is to pay Colombia $25,000,000 for her claims to Panama and that Colombia is to have free use of the Canal; 14. The U. S. fleet is ordered to Tampico and other points on the Gulf of Mexico as a result of insults to the flag by the Huerta agents; 19. Pres. Wilson requests authority from Congress to secure reparation for insults to American flag; 20. The House approves the action of the Executive and authorizes use of the army and navy to secure reparation; 21. Vera Cruz is captured by U. S. marines, commanded by Rear-Admiral Fletcher; 22. The Senate passes resolution approving the course of the President after considerable debate concerning the motives to be ascribed for action; 25. The U. S. accept offer of good offices of Argentina, Brazil, and Chile; 28. Pres. Wilson orders federal troops into Colorado because of civil war which virtually obtains there.	1914 Mar. 2. The South African Assembly approves deportation of labor leaders who directed the late railroad strike; 5. The Irish Home Rule Bill is introduced for third passage in the House of Commons; 9. Premier Asquith proposes temporary exclusion of Ulster from the operation of the Home Rule Bill; 19. The Opposition rejects the Asquith compromise propositions; 24. Resignations of Army officers check movement upon Ulster; King George criticized when officers are reinstated, but Asquith assumes responsibility and states that no assurance of permanent exemption from duty has been given to recalcitrant officers; 30. Asquith accepts resignation of Col. J. E. B. Seeley, and assumes the portfolio of war himself; announces that he will retire temporarily from Parliament and stand for reëlection.
	Apr. 4. Experiments near Madrid, Spain, demonstrate that electric lamps may be lighted by wireless current.		Apr. Warlike preparations for opposition to Home Rule continue in Ulster. Apr. 8. Premier Asquith is reëlected to House of Commons, unopposed, by his constituency of East Fife, Scotland. Apr. 28. Certain British officers again refuse to lead their troops against Ulster.

A.D.	France and Germany.	Europe, elsewhere.	The World, elsewhere.
1914	1914 Mar. 16. The slaying of Gaston Calmette editor of the Paris *Figaro*, by the wife of Finance Minister Caillaux causes crisis in French Cabinet and great sensation throughout France.	1914 Mar. 1. Albania: Epirus declares its independence and a rebellion breaks out. Mar. 3. Swedish parliament dissolved as a result of dissensions concerning proposed increase of armaments and new election ordered; new election (in April) results in success of Conservatives who represent those desiring greater defensive means. Mar. 8. Italy: The Premier, Signor Giolitti, resigns. Mar. 13. Italy: Signor Salandra invited to form new Government. Mar. 14. Servia and Turkey sign a peace treaty at Constantinople.	1914 Mar. 21. Mexico: Gen. Villa makes the long-expected attack on Torreon; fighting continues throughout March. Mar. 23. Japan: The Emperor Yoshihito prorogues Diet because of continued deadlock concerning naval appropriation bill.
	Apr. 1. France: The Committee investigating the Rochette affair censure Caillaux and Monis; 3. The Chamber refuses to prosecute Caillaux and Monis.		Apr. 2. Mexico: The rebels under Gen. Villa capture Torreon after eleven days of fighting. Apr. 7. Japan: Viscount Kejoura informs the Emperor of his inability to form new ministry; Count Okuma, on the 15th, succeeds in forming new Government. Apr. 10. Mexico: A party of United States marines, landing for supplies, are arrested in Tampico, and subjected to insults; Huerta apologizes briefly for arrest of marines; 19. Huerta refuses to salute United States flag within the time alloted, *i. e.*, by six o'clock of that day; 23. Gen. Bustillos becomes president of Venezuela; 24. The rebels capture Monterey; 27. Huerta accepts offer of mediation from the A. B. C. Powers.

A.D.	PROGRESS OF SOCIETY. etc.	UNITED STATES.	BRITISH EMPIRE.
1914	1914 May 14. Anglo-American Exposition at Shepherd's Bush, London, is formally opened.	1914 May 6. The administration's Anti-trust Bill is introduced in House of Representatives. May 14. Chas. S. Mellen testifies before Interstate Commerce Commission concerning financial and political transactions of the New York and New Haven Railroad.	1914 May 12. Premier Asquith announces that in case the Home Rule Bill passes a third time he will introduce amendments looking toward satisfactory settlement of Ulster demands. May 25. The Irish Home Rule Bill passes House of Commons. May 29. The Canadian Pacific Railroad ship *Empress of Ireland* is struck in the St. Lawrence River by the collier *Storstad* and sunk, causing death of 1024 persons; later investigations place entire responsibility for accident on the *Storstad*.
	June 8. Thirty-seven nations are represented at the International Business Conference at Paris. June 16. By will, James Campbell bequeaths $35,000,000 to found hospital and medical school in connection with St. Louis University.	June 1. The House of Rep. vote unanimously to exempt labor organizations from prosecution under the Sherman Anti-Trust Law. June 11. The Senate passes the Panama Canal Tolls Repeal Law. June 25. The H. B. Claflin & Co., merchants, of New York, fail with liabilities of $30,000,000. July 11. The House of Representatives passes the Hay Bill creating an aviation service in the Army Signal Corps.	July 1. The Ulster Volunteers succeed in landing arms and ammunition despite the vigilance of the authorities; 10. Ulster organizes "provisional government," giving Sir Edward Carson power to call the Volunteers to arms. July 27. Sir Edward Grey, in an attempt to avert a general European war, seeks to convene a conference of the interested Powers at London; the effort is unsuccessful. July 29. British fleet leaves Portsmouth under sealed orders. July 30. Great Britain declines to pledge neutrality on the basis of terms offered by Germany which were in effect that Germany would guarantee the integrity of continental France, but not of the French colonies.

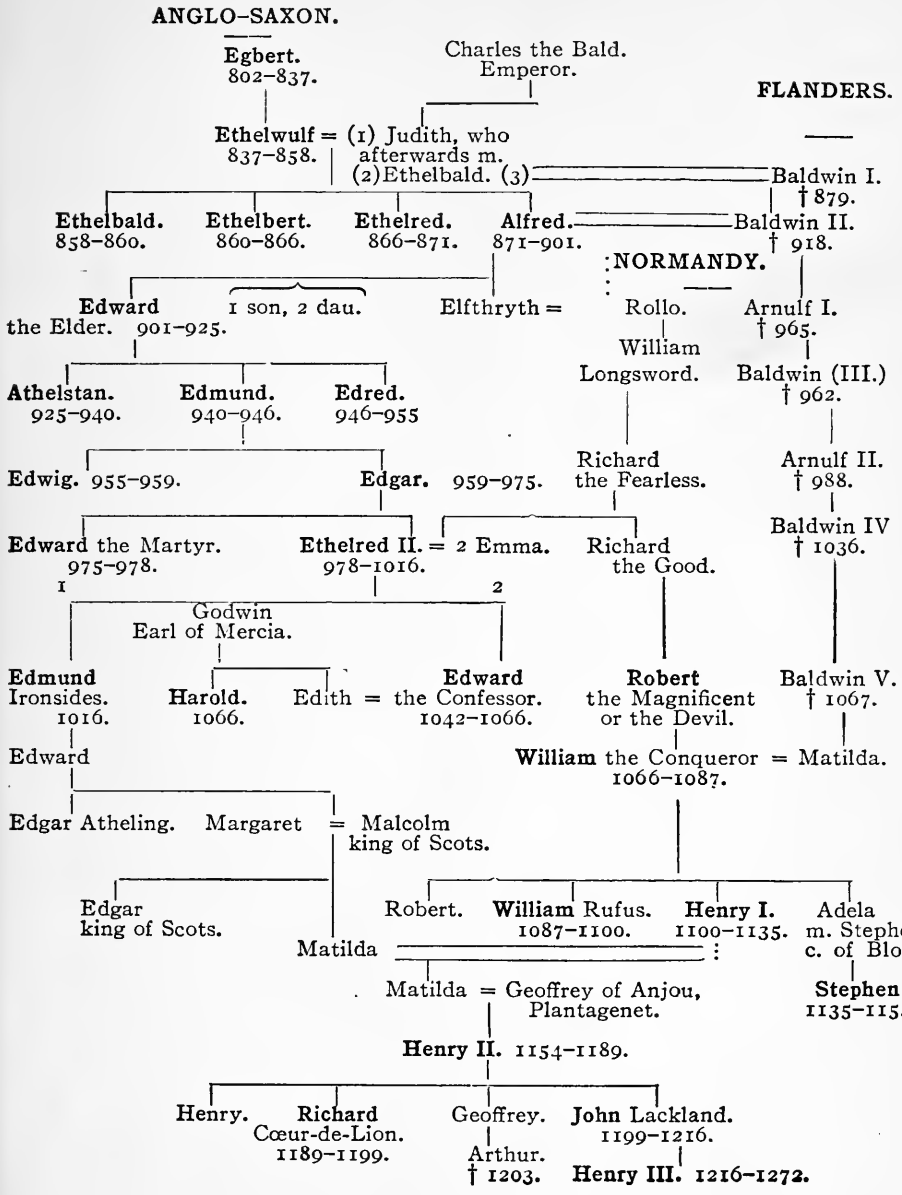
A.D.	France and Germany.	Europe, elsewhere.	The World, elsewhere.
1914	1914	1914 May 28. Albania: The rebels bombard the capital, Durazzo, and King William takes refuge aboard warship of Italy.	1914 May 5. The South American mediators announce that a peace conference will be held at Niagara Falls, Canada. May 13. Mexico: Rebels capture Tampico. May 23. Japan ratifies the new arbitration treaty with the U. S.
	June 2. The French Ministry resigns; 7. M. A. F. Ribot forms Cabinet, but on the first division, June 12, is defeated by a vote of 262 to 306; 13. M. René Viviani heads new Cabinet as premier.	June 28. Austria-Hungary: The heir to the throne of the dual monarchy the Archduke Francis Ferdinand, and his wife, Duchess of Hohenburg, are assassinated at Sarajevo, Bosnia, by a group of Serbs of Bosnia.	June 2. Mexico: The Mexican delegates at Niagara announce that Huerta is willing to resign; 24. The rebels capture Zacatecas.
	July 27. France: Mme. Caillaux acquitted. July 30. Germany: sends an ultimatum to Russia demanding that mobilization cease within twenty-four hours and stating that otherwise German forces will be mobilized.	July 2. Austria-Hungary: The assassin of Archduke Francis Ferdinand makes a confession implicating the Pan-Servian Union and other societies; 23. Austria sends ultimatum to Servia, demanding among other things the punishment of the parties who plotted the death of the Archduke, and prescribing that their apprehension be accomplished with the collaboration of Austrian officers; 24. Servia grants all demands except that relative to the employment of Austrian officers; 28. Austria declares war on Servia; 29. Austria bombards Belgrade; Russia begins mobilization of troops with the evident determination of assisting Servia.	July 9. Guadalajara taken by the rebels; 15. Gen. Huerta resigns the presidency and is succeeded by Señor Francisco Carbajal.

A.D.	Progress of Society, etc.	United States.	British Empire.
1914	1914	1914 Aug. 3. Pres. Wilson offers the good offices of the United States in mediating the differences between the European nations at war. Aug. 11. Senate passes the emergency ship bill admitting foreign-built vessels to the United States registry. Aug. 29. House of Representatives passes bill providing for the creation of a Federal bureau for war risk marine insurance. Aug. —. Many conventions held in Southern states to devise means for alleviation of conditions incident to the low price of cotton due to the European war.	1914 Aug. 4. England requests Germany and France to give pledges that each would respect the neutrality and territorial integrity of Belguim; requirement agreed to by France, refused by Germany. Aug. 5. England declares war on Germany. Aug. 13. England declares a state of war exists with Austria-Hungary. Aug. 28. British fleet off Heligoland sinks five German war vessels.
	Deaths in 1914 (first six months): Aoki, Viscount S.; Bacon, A. O.; Bertillon, A.; Buckner, S. B.; Chamberlain, Joseph; Cullom, S. M.; Deroulede, Paul; Fels, Joseph; Heyse, Paul; Kossuth, Francis; Mercalli, G.; Riis, Jacob; Strathcona, Lord; von Suttner, Baroness; Tenniel, Sir John; Westinghouse, George.		

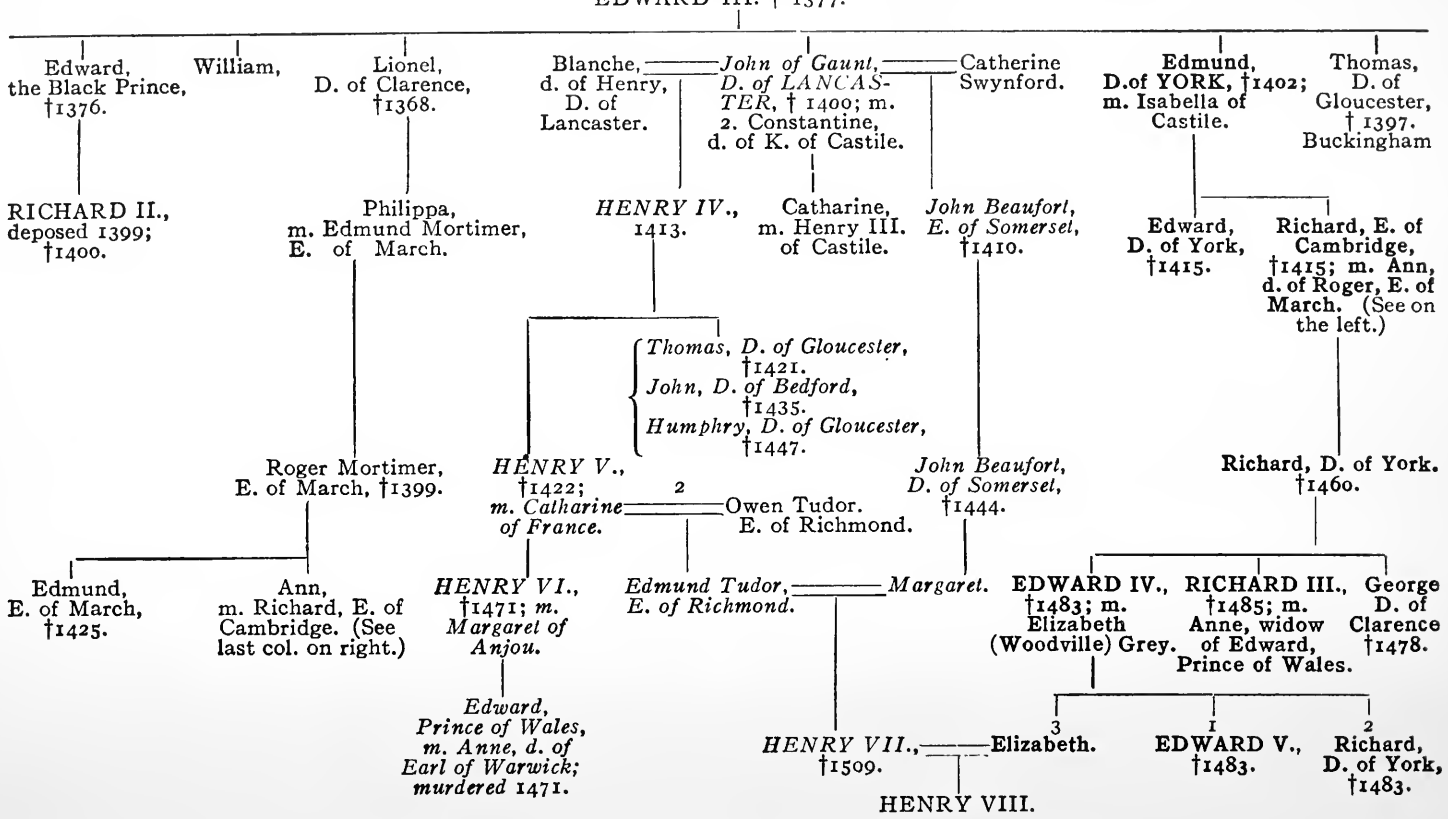
A.D.	France and Germany.	Europe, elsewhere.	The World, elsewhere.
1914	1914 Aug. 1. Germany declares war on Russia; the French government orders general mobilization; 2. Germany, without declaration of war against France, invades Luxemburg and (on the 3d) Belgium in order to attack France; Germany addresses a demand to Belgium for free passage of troops through the latter's territory; 3. France declares that a state of war exists with Germany; Germany demands an avowal of neutrality from Holland and Sweden; the ambassador to France leaves Paris; 4. Germany declines to pledge observance of Belgian neutrality, stating that to do so would reveal important military plans, but declares war on Belgium; engagements between Germans and French are reported near Belfort; German forces enter Belgium and attack Liége, and other divisions invade France; 7. German troops enter Liége, and French forces enter Alsace; 10. France announces that a state of war exists with Austria; 17. After fighting five days the French are driven out of Alsace; 18. German forces advance on Brussels and overrun a large part of Belgium; 21. Germans occupy Brussels; 23. Army of the Moselle captures Lunéville; 26. French Cabinet reorganized; Germans burn Louvain; French and English retreat from Mons toward Paris; 30. After taking St. Quentin, the Germans approach and capture Amiens. Sept. Germans within twenty miles of Paris; Germans driven back at battle of the Marne; desperate fighting along the Aisne and the whole line.	1914 Aug. 1. Austria: Emeror Francis Joseph orders general mobilization of the army and navy: Russia: Government rejects the German ultimatum. Aug. 3. Belgium appeals to England to assist her in maintaining neutrality. Aug. 6. Italy notifies Great Britain of intention to remain neutral; Austria declares war on Russia. Aug. 10. Servian troops are reported to have invaded Bosnia; Montenegro declares war on Germany and Austria; Portugal proffers assistance to Great Britain. Aug. 13. Russian forces invade Galicia. Aug. 17. Belgium: Government announces removal of capital from Brussels to Antwerp. Aug. 27. Russia begins invasion of East Prussia, but is defeated at Oertelsburg; troops advance upon Lemberg in Galicia. Sept. 1. Russia: The Czar changes name of capital from St. Petersburg to Petrograd. Oct. 9. Belgium: Antwerp surrenders to the Germans. Oct. 16. Ostend surrenders. Belgian government moved to Boulogne. Oct. 23. Russia: Germans within few miles of Warsaw driven back along entire front.	1914 Aug. 15. Mexico: Provisional President Carbajal resigns after appointing General Carranza as Secretary of Foreign Affairs; Japan sends Germany an ultimatum, demanding the evacuation and surrender of Kiao-chow and the withdrawal of German warships from eastern waters; Japan promises eventually to restore Kiao-chow to China. Aug. 21. General Carranza enters Mexico City, and in his inaugural address announces a programme of justice and reform. Aug. 23. Japan declares war on Germany; Japan blockades Kiao-chow.

GENEALOGICAL TABLES

ENGLISH SOVEREIGNS, 802–1272



THE HOUSES OF LANCASTER AND YORK, 1377–1483

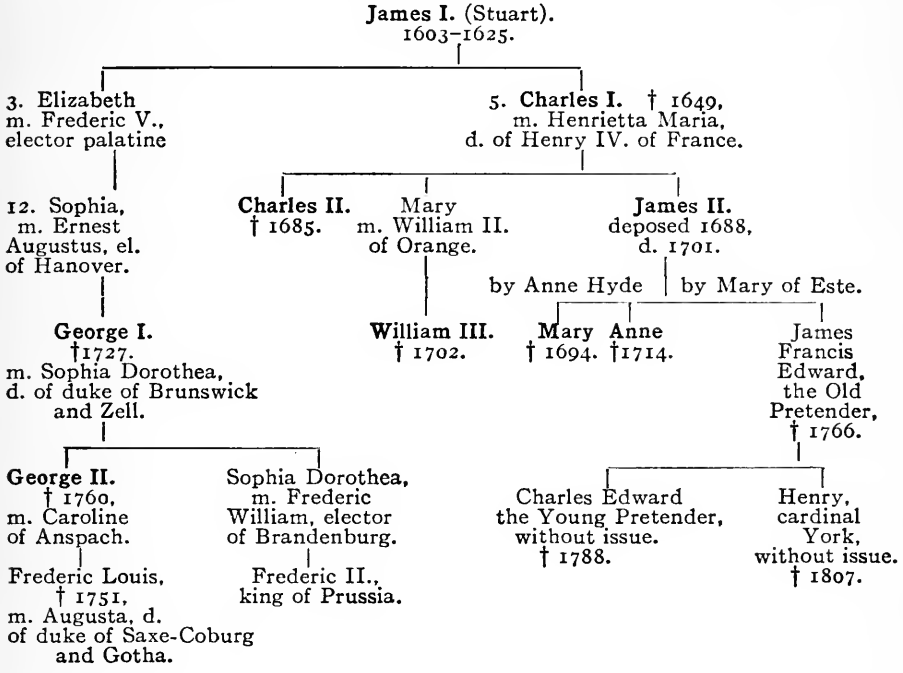


Kings of England in capitals; Lancaster in italics; York in heavy type.

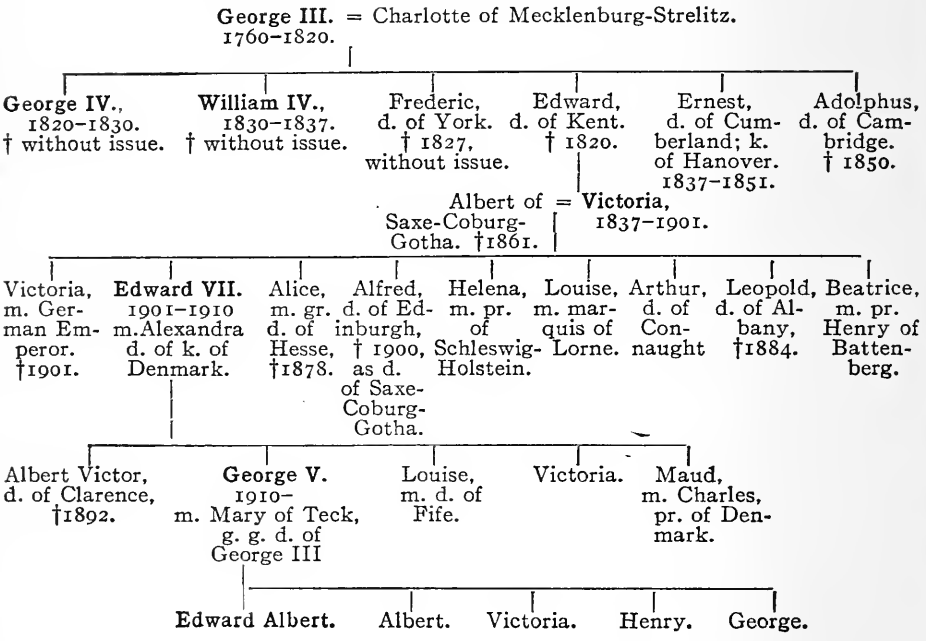
THE HOUSES OF STUART AND OF HANOVER

1603–1807

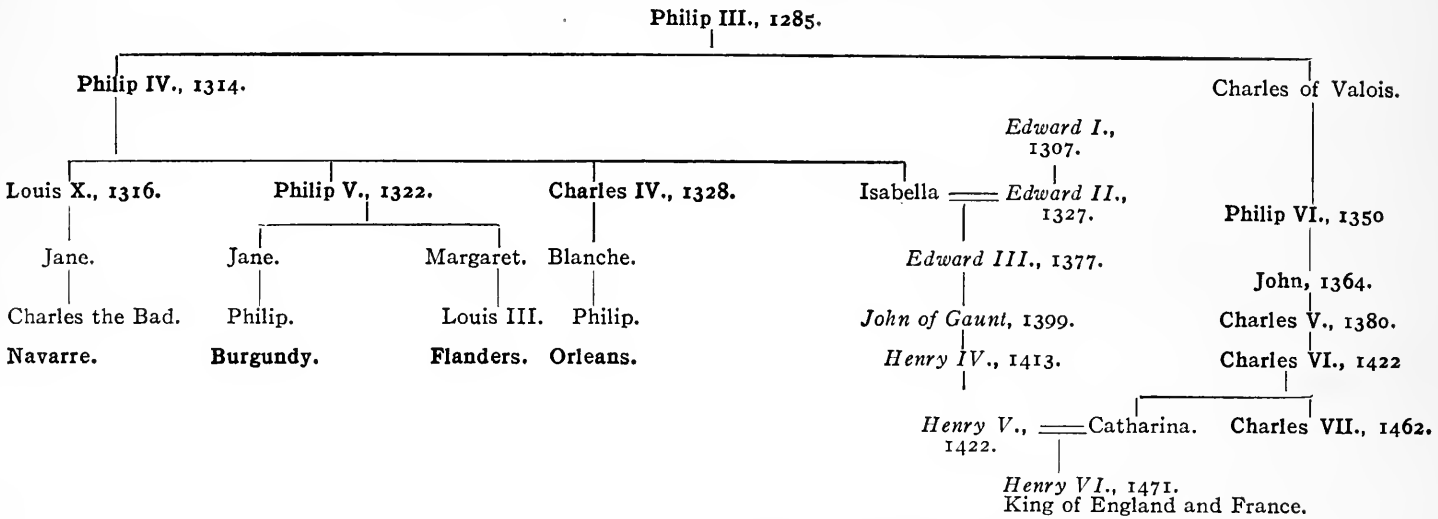
None of *Anne's* seventeen children survived her; the crown, according to the act of succession, descended to the Protestant house of Hanover, the Catholic line of the Stuarts being excluded.



THE HOUSE OF HANOVER, 1760–1914



THE ROYAL FAMILY OF FRANCE, 1285–1471

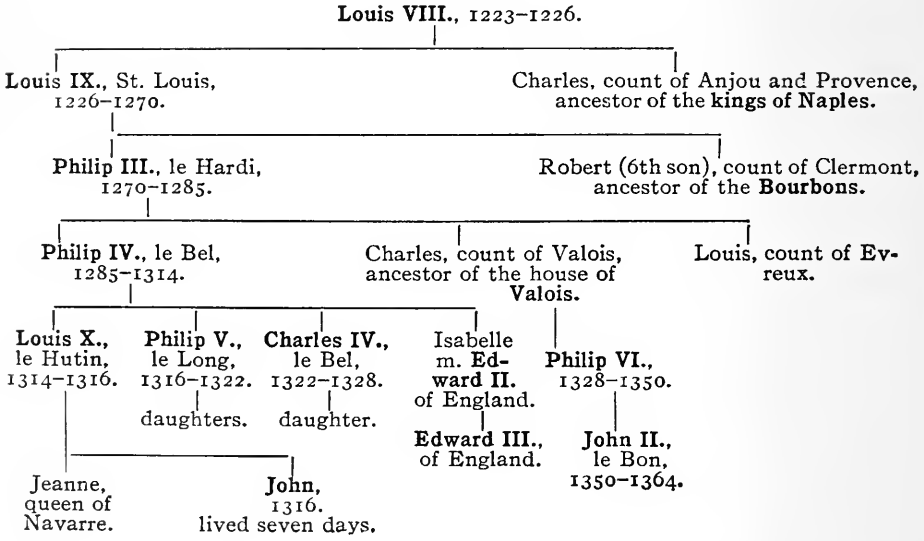


The dates, years of death. French kings, in black type. Descendants of Edward I., in italics.

THE HOUSE OF VALOIS

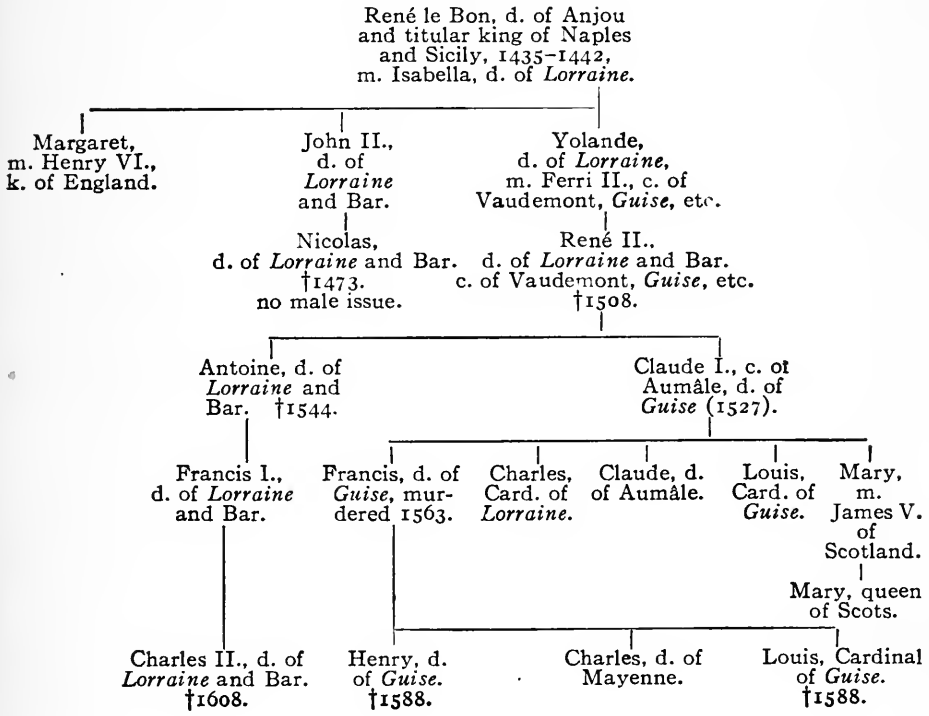
A YOUNGER BRANCH OF THE CAPETS

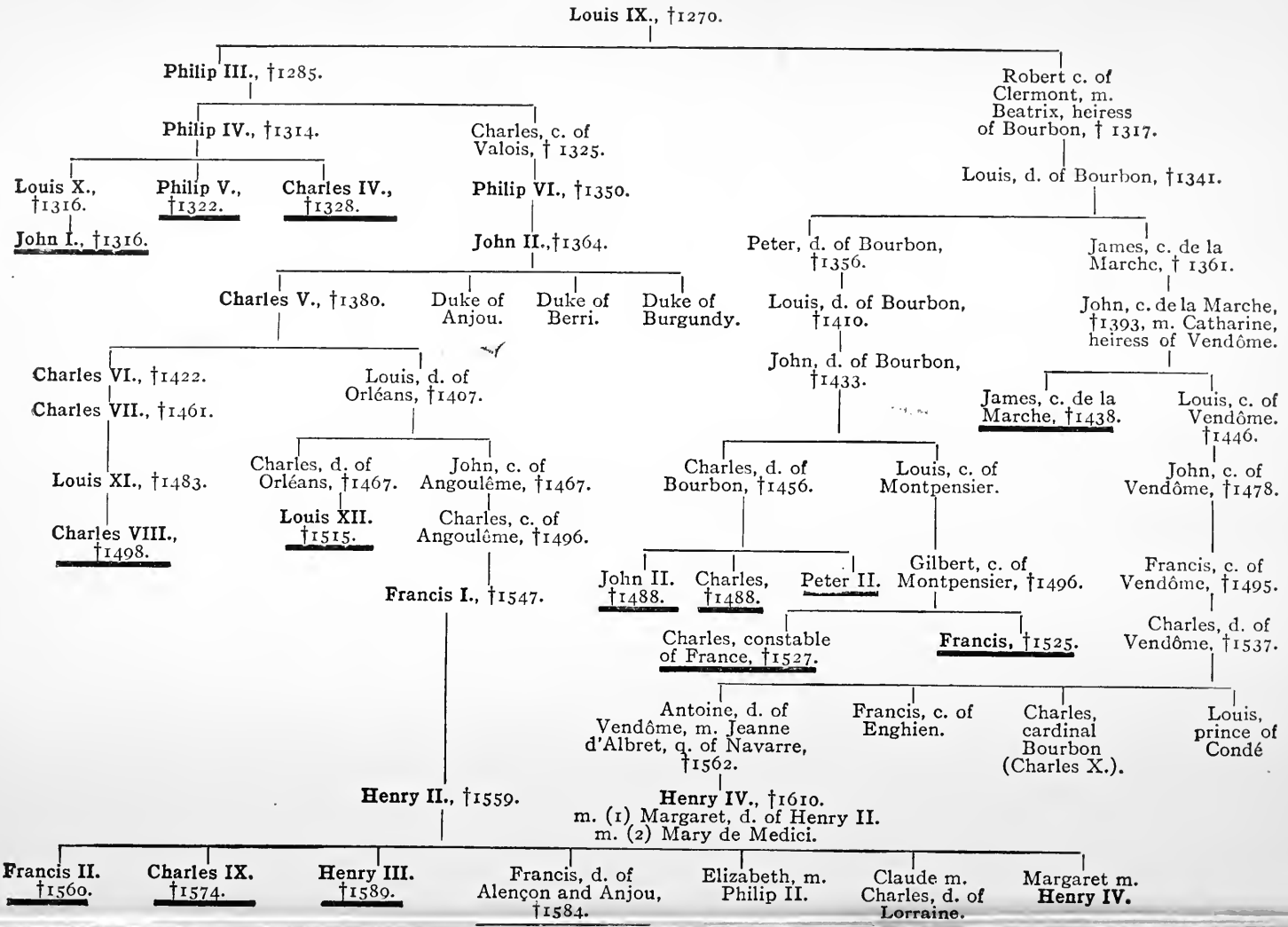
1223–1364.



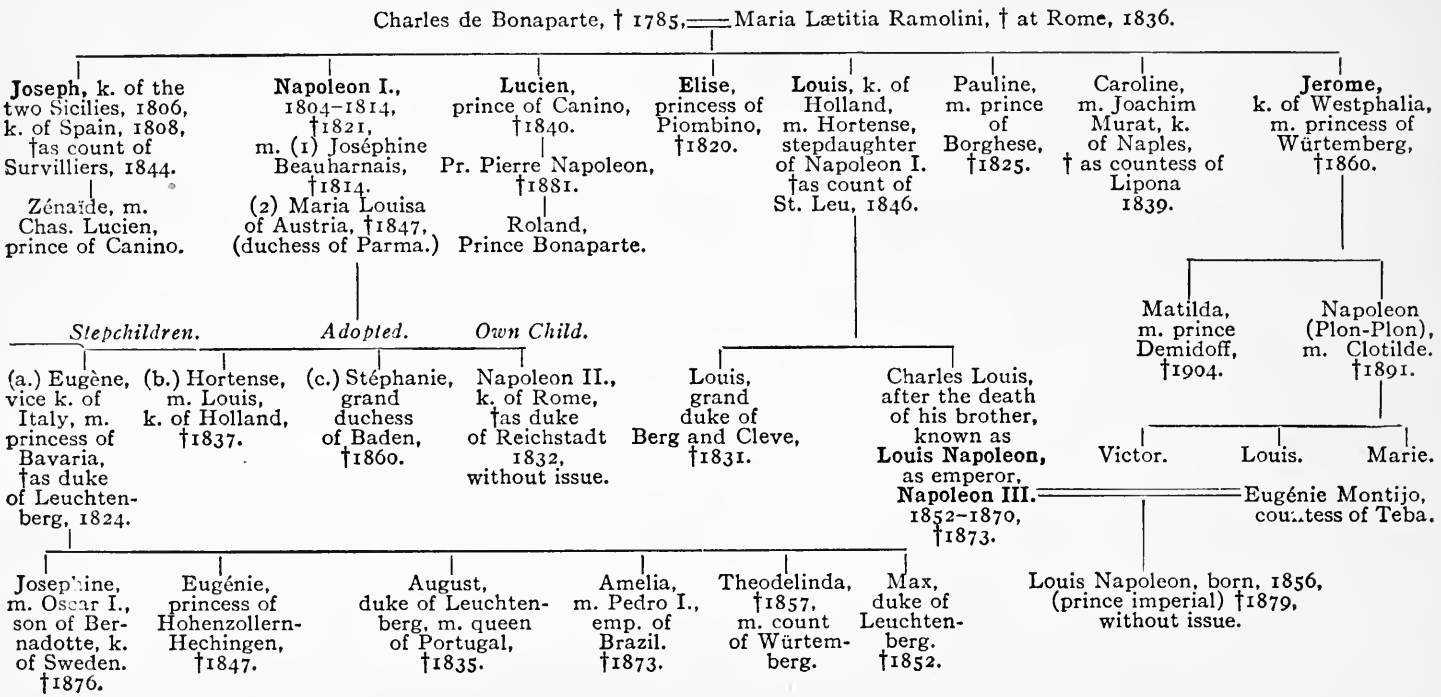
THE HOUSES OF LORRAINE AND GUISE

1435–1588.




Louis IX., †1270.
Philip III., †1285.
Philip IV., †1314.
Louis X., †1316.
John I., †1316.
Philip V., †1322.
Charles IV., †1328.
Charles, c. of Valois, † 1325.
Philip VI., †1350.
John II., †1364.
Charles V., †1380.
Duke of Anjou.
Duke of Berri.
Duke of Burgundy.
Charles VI., †1422.
Charles VII., †1461.
Louis XI., †1483.
Charles VIII., †1498.
Louis, d. of Orléans, †1407.
Charles, d. of Orléans, †1467.
Louis XII. †1515.
John, c. of Angoulême, †1467.
Charles, c. of Angoulême, †1496.
Francis I., †1547.
Henry II., †1559.
Francis II. †1560.
Charles IX. †1574.
Henry III. †1589.
Francis, d. of Alençon and Anjou, †1584.
Elizabeth, m. Philip II.
Claude m. Charles, d. of Lorraine.
Margaret m. Henry IV.
Robert c. of Clermont, m. Beatrix, heiress of Bourbon, † 1317.
Louis, d. of Bourbon, †1341.
Peter, d. of Bourbon, †1356.
Louis, d. of Bourbon, †1410.
John, d. of Bourbon, †1433.
Charles, d. of Bourbon, †1456.
John II. †1488.
Charles, †1488.
Peter II.
Charles, constable of France, †1527.
Louis, c. of Montpensier.
Gilbert, c. of Montpensier, †1496.
Francis, †1525.
Antoine, d. of Vendôme, m. Jeanne d'Albret, q. of Navarre, †1562.
Henry IV., †1610.
m. (1) Margaret, d. of Henry II.
m. (2) Mary de Medici.
James, c. de la Marche, † 1361.
John, c. de la Marche, †1393, m. Catharine, heiress of Vendôme.
James, c. de la Marche, †1438.
Louis, c. of Vendôme. †1446.
John, c. of Vendôme, †1478.
Francis, c. of Vendôme, †1495.
Charles, d. of Vendôme, †1537.
Francis, c. of Enghien.
Charles, cardinal Bourbon (Charles X.).
Louis, prince of Condé

THE BONAPARTE FAMILY
1804–1879



THE HOUSE OF HAPSBURG, GERMAN BRANCH, 1556–1740

- **Ferdinand I.**, 1556–1564.
  - **Maximilian II.**, 1564–1576.
    - **Rudolf II.**, 1576–1612.
    - **Matthias**, 1612–1619.
    - Max.
    - Albert.
  - Ferdinand of Tyrol.
  - Charles of Styria.
    - **Ferdinand II.**, 1619–1637.
      - **Ferdinand III.**, 1637–1657.
        - **Leopold I.**, 1658–1705.
          - Marie Antoinette, ═ Max Emmanuel of Bavaria.
            - Joseph Ferdinand, prince elector, †1699.
            - Charles Albert, as emperor, Charles VII., 1742–1745.
          - **Joseph I.**, 1705–1711.
          - **Charles VI.**, 1711–1740.
            - **Maria Theresa**, 1740–1780.

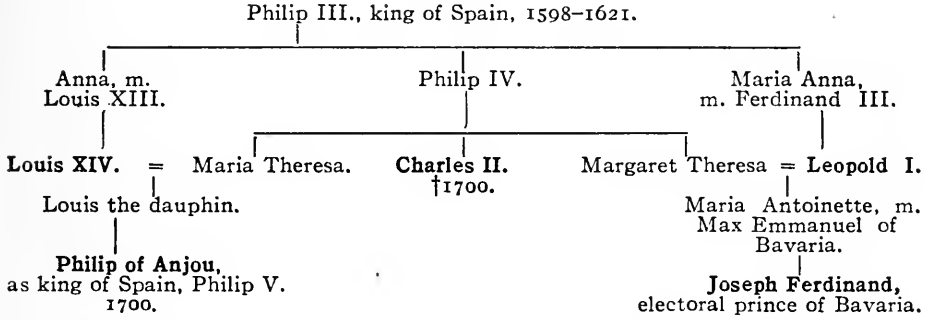
THE HOUSE OF LORRAINE AND TUSCANY, 1738–1914

Francis I., grand-duke of Tuscany, 1738, emperor, 1745–1765, ═ **Maria Theresa**, daughter of Charles VI., the last Hapsburg.

- **Joseph II.**, 1765–1790.
- **Leopold II.**, grand-duke of Tuscany since 1765, emperor 1790–1792.
  - **Francis II.** (I.), emperor, 1792–1806, emperor of Austria, 1806–1835.
    - Maria Louisa, m. Napoleon I., duchess of Parma, †1847.
    - **Ferdinand I.**, 1835–1848, †1875.
    - Francis Charles, m. Sophia, of Bavaria.
      - **Francis Joseph I.**, 1848– m. Elizabeth of Bavaria.
        - Gisela.
        - Rudolf, †1889.
        - Maria.
      - Ferdinand (Maximilian I., emperor of Mexico), †1867.
      - Charles.
      - Lewis.
  - Ferdinand, grand duke of Tuscany, †1824.
    - Leopold II., grand duke of Tuscany.
      - Ferdinand IV., last grand-duke of Tuscany.
  - Charles, †1847.
    - Albert.
  - Joseph, †1847.
  - John, administrator of the empire, 1848–1849, †1859.
  - Rainer, †1853.
  - Lewis, †1864.
- Ferdinand, m. the heiress of Modena.
  - Francis IV., duke of Modena.
    - Francis V. Ferdinand, expelled in 1859.

THE ROYAL FAMILY OF SPAIN AND ITS CONNECTIONS[1]

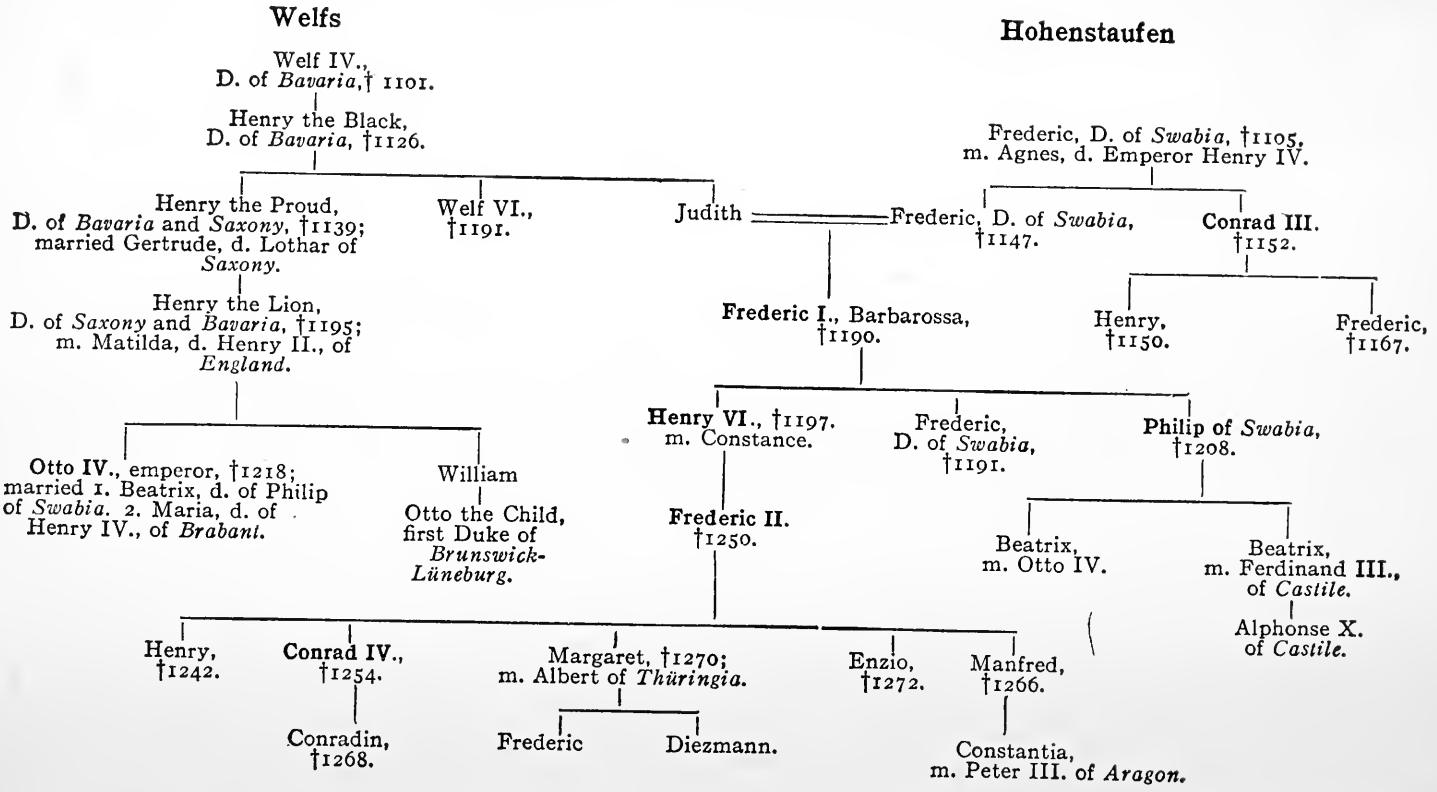
1598–1700.



[1] This table of royal relations is to be connected with the records of the War of the Spanish Succession.

THE WELFS AND THE HOHENSTAUFEN

1101–1268



THE HOHENZOLLERNS

FROM THE INSTITUTION OF THE KINGDOM OF PRUSSIA.

1701–1914.

Frederic I., 1701–1713.

Frederic William I., 1713–1740.

- **Frederic II.**, the Great, 1740–1786.
- Augustus William, †1758.
  - **Frederic William II.**, 1786–1797.
    - Frederica, Duchess of York. †1820.
    - **Frederic William III.**, 1797–1840. m. Louise of Mecklenburg.
      - **Frederic William IV.**, 1840–1861. m. Elizabeth of Bavaria.
      - **William I.**, 1861–1888. 1871 **German Emperor** m. Augusta of Saxe-Weimar. †1890
        - **Frederic III.**, †1888. m. Victoria, Princess Royal of England. †1901.
          - **William II.**, 1888– , m. Augusta Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein.
            - William.
            - Eitel Frederic.
            - Adalbert.
            - August William.
            - Oscar.
            - Joachim.
          - Charlotte, m. pr. her. of Saxe-Meiningen.
          - Henry, m. Irene, Princess of Hesse.
          - Victoria, m. pr. of Lippe.
          - Sophia, m. cr. pr. of Greece.
          - Margareta, m. pr. of Hesse.
        - Louisa, m. Grand duke of Baden.
      - Charlotte, Empress of Russia. †1860.
      - Charles, †1883. m. Maria of Saxe-Weimar. †1877.
      - Alexandrina, Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. †1892.
      - Louise, †1870. m. Frederic, Prince of the Netherlands.
      - Albert, †1872. m. Marianne, Princess of the Netherlands.
    - Lewis, †1796.
    - Wilhelmina, Queen of the Netherlands, †1837.
    - Augusta, Electoral Princess of Hesse. †1841.
    - Henry, †1846.
    - William. †1851.
- Henry, †1802.
- Ferdinand, †1813.
  - Lewis Ferdinand, †1806.
  - Augustus, †1843.

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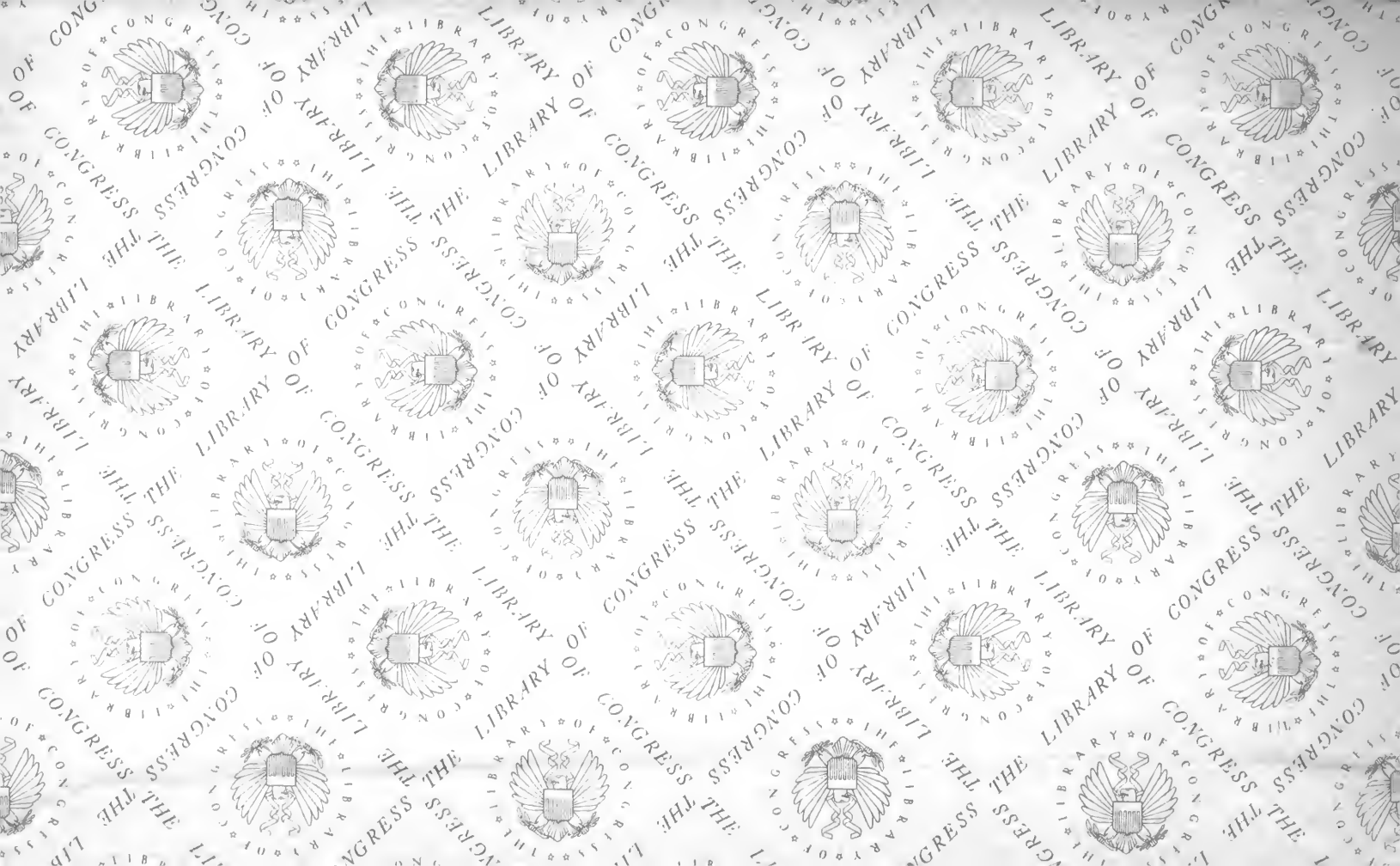
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